5.00 subscribed 2/16/15 Harvard PT

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FUND

1890---1915

Members of the Class of '90:

The undersigned Committee, on December 2, 1914, sent out to each member of the Class a communication in regard to the fund which is reprinted herewith. The purpose of it was to bring the matter before the members of the Class, and no reply by way of subscription was asked at that time.

We have further considered the matter, and while we realize that great sacrifices must be made by the Class in order to raise this fund, we believe it can and should be raised. Members of the Class who have been consulted, have pledged a little over $20,000. We now feel that the time has arrived for a general appeal to the members of the Class for their subscriptions.

The Class of '89 reported subscriptions to their fund as follows:

58	subscriptions	less than	$100.		
63	"	from	100.	to less than	$500.
22	"	"	500.	" " "	1000.
21	"	"	1000.	" " "	2000.
16	"	of	2000.	and over	
making 180 in all.					

2/4/18

From the experience of this and other Classes, it is clear that in order to raise the fund each one must do what he can. A large number of small subscriptions is equal to and better than a small number of large subscriptions. We believe that every member of the Class will wish to give something. The amount of each man's subscription is known only to himself and the Committee. Large subscriptions must be made if we are to raise the fund, but something, however small, from every member of the Class should be given.

Circulars will be sent you at various intervals, telling you how the subscriptions are coming in, so that everyone can realize the work remaining to be done.

We know you will give this matter the most thoughtful consideration and we wish you would fill out and return the subscription blank enclosed, at your convenience.

Please make checks to order of American Trust Company, Agent, and mail to Robert F. Herrick, 84 State Street, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE BLAGDEN
ROBERT J. CARY
EUGENE A. DARLING
ROBERT F. HERRICK
PHILIP S. PARKER
S. C. RICHMOND
T. W. SLOCUM
Committee.

February 5, 1915

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FUND

1890---1915

Members of the Class of '90:

Since 1879 each class celebrating its Twenty-fifth Anniversary has raised and presented to the University a fund of $100,000, the income of which is available for the general purposes of the College.

We appreciate the personal sacrifices necessary in our Class to make this gift, particularly the unusual hardships of these war times, but '90 must do her part in carrying on the good work. The satisfaction of having done our share will certainly be the greatest pleasure that we shall have in returning to our celebration next June.

From what President Lowell has told us, and from what we ourselves have seen, we are convinced that entirely apart from the splendid results which could be accomplished by the expenditure of more money in the Professional Schools of Medicine, Science, and Law, there is a crying need for funds for carrying on the College itself, to develop and carry out the plans that have been undertaken for instruction and help to the students. Each year more work is being undertaken in the educational and moral oversight of the undergraduates individually, and every effort is being made to see that each does his work and is helped to do it. All of this costs a great deal of money, and we find that an increase in the tuition fee is being seriously considered in order to help meet expenses.

No student of the College in paying his tuition, contributes anything like the cost of what he receives. When we were in college the tuition fee was $150 per year. The actual cost of what was provided for us was at least double that amount. If each of us had paid the additional $600, which it cost the College, that sum with compound interest at 4% would to-day amount to upwards of $2,000, so if any one of us to-day wishes to make up to the College the balance of the cost of what he received when there, he should present the College with at least $2,000.

This the College never has expected and does not expect from each of its alumni. Fortunate and generous men in the past made it possible for us to receive great benefits without cost, and from time to time others will do the same for our descendants and others. It is surely our place, however, to now do what we can.

This unquestionably, to the extent that he can afford it, seems an obligation, and should be a pleasure to each member of the Class to help carry on the great work of the College. We have shown that the money is needed, and we are sure that none of it has been or will be wasted.

The amount of each individual subscription will be known only to the Committee, so that those who feel that their subscription may be larger or must be smaller than the average, are free to give what they can.

We intentionally do not enclose subscription blanks with this circular, and we wish you would consider the whole matter carefully before deciding what you can give. Later we will call upon you either personally or by letter for your subscription.

GEORGE BLAGDEN
ROBERT J. CARY
EUGENE A. DARLING
ROBERT F. HERRICK
PHILIP S. PARKER
S. C. RICHMOND
T. W. SLOCUM
Committee.

December 2, 1914.

[HARVARD COLLEGE]

Harvard P7

CHIEF MARSHAL

In October the Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association requested the Class Secretary to submit three names from the Class of 1890 from which the appointment of Chief Marshal for Commencement Day, 1915 might be made. A circular was sent to the members of the Class enclosing a ballot and each member was requested to write his choice for Chief Marshal and return the ballot to the Class Committee.

The polls were closed on December 31 and the returns were opened by the Class Committee and the names and number of votes for each of the three men receiving the highest number of votes was reported to the Secretary of the Alumni Association. On January 11, 1915, the Directors of the Alumni Association confirmed the choice of the Class as expressed by the ballots and appointed Robert F. Herrick Chief Marshal for Commencement Day.

JOSEPH W. LUND, *Secretary*

February 6, 1915

2/4/16

Harvard P7

CLASS OF 1890

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Report

To The Members of The Class of 1890:—

The following men have been lost and letters addressed to them are returned. If you can give the Secretary any information in regard to the present whereabouts of these men, will you kindly do so.

C. M. Brune — Joseph Nickerson
H. S. Houseman — A. H. Rollins
Ralph K. Swett

The Class Album containing the photographs of members of the Class taken at the time of graduation, which is on file at the Harvard College Library, lacks pictures of the following men taken at that time. If any member of the Class has any Class photographs of these men it will be of assistance to the Secretary if you can send them in so they can be copied and added to the Class Album. This will not only make the College record more nearly complete, but will also help our Twenty-fifth Anniversary Report.

J. B. Alexander, Jr.
W. L. Barrell
C. L. Bean
W. E. Beer
E. R. Boyer
C. T. Brainard
F. M. Brown
G. S. Bryan
F. E. Burke
J. H. Burton
W. A. Chanler
Wyly Clark
K. B. Conger
J. W. Combs
E. L. Cummings
H. T. Davis
G. A. Dorsey
F. L. Fales
R. W. Ford
L. E. Frank
A. L. Greene
A. B. Grover
F. J. Hart
Charles Heywood
A. B. Higginson
W. B. Hinckley
J. W. Hovey
Otis Howe
J. W. Lapsley
H. B. Lintner
Charles Lynch
Samuel McCurdy
G. P. MacNichol
Raymond Mancha
S. E. Mezes
Joseph Nickerson
Bradford Norman
C. E. Oliver
H. DeB. Page
F. E. Park
H. T. Parker
H. O. Poor
H. J. Powell
W. H. Quinlan
W. A. Quinn
H. L. Runkle
G. B. Schwarz
J. P. Sheffield
C. H. Simms
R. L. Stedman
H. M. Stegman
R. K. Swett
C. H. Taylor, Jr.
A. M. Tyson
Paul Van Du Zee
Joseph Vila
G. F. Vingut
C. R. Walter
J. H. Welch
Charles Wheeler
J. M. Wilson
Alexander Young

JOSEPH W. LUND, *Secretary*

February 6, 1915

21417

FREDERICK P. FISH
W. K. RICHARDSON
ROBERT F. HERRICK
CHARLES NEAVE
GUY CUNNINGHAM
ALEX D. SALINGER
JEREMIAH SMITH, JR.
J. LEWIS STACKPOLE
WILLIAM G. McKNIGHT
MALCOLM DONALD
J. W. FARLEY
HARRISON F. LYMAN
HENRY W. DUNN
CLARENCE D. KERR
ALAN N. MANN

ALBERT H. LYON
PHILLIPS KETCHUM
FISHER H. NESMITH
HECTOR M. HOLMES
GEORGE C. ARVEDSON

FISH, RICHARDSON, HERRICK & NEAVE

84 STATE STREET, BOSTON. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

TELEPHONES
BOSTON
6740 MAIN
NEW YORK
5485 RECTOR

BOSTON March 5, 1915.

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FUND

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Many thanks for your subscription towards the above fund. I enclose receipt from the American Trust Company covering same.

Very truly yours,

Robert Neave

Enc.

2/4/20

No. 16

[ENCLOSURE] Harvard P7

HARVARD COLLEGE—CLASS OF 1890

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FUND

6/11/12

RECEIVED FROM W. E. B. DuBois

Five DOLLARS. ($ 5.00)

ON ACCOUNT OF THE ABOVE FUND.

GEORGE BLAGDEN, ROBERT J. CARY, EUGENE A. DARLING, ROBERT F. HERRICK, PHILIP S. PARKER, STACEY C. RICHMOND AND THOMAS W. SLOCUM, COMMITTEE ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FUND FOR THE CLASS OF 1890, HARVARD COLLEGE.

By

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, Agent

BOSTON, March 5, 1915

By E W Faughton

Secretary.

TRUST CLERK

[HARVARD COLLEGE]

Harvard P7

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FUND

1890-1915

MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF '90:

We have now heard from 85 members of the Class out of a total of 301 on our list, and have received in cash and subscriptions approximately $53,000.

20	are	for	$1,000	and	over.
22	"	"	500	"	"
10	"	"	250	"	"
4	"	"	200	"	"
14	"	"	100	"	"
15	"	"	less than $100.		

The Committee feel, considering the extraordinary financial conditions under which this subscription was started, that we have been fortunate in getting as much subscribed as we have up to the present time; but we believe we should spare no reasonable effort to secure the whole sum of $100,000. We are therefore sending out this second circular letter in order to inform each member of the Class just how far we have progressed, and to impress upon every one that every dollar counts, so that if there is any one who has not yet subscribed and who can do so he may now do it. If there is any one who has already subscribed and who feels, now that conditions are better, that he can increase his subscription we hope he will do so.

180 members of the Class of '89 subscribed to their fund. We have so far heard from only 85 members of our Class. We believe from what we have heard that a good many members of the Class have been waiting for this announcement and report of progress, and hope that every one will do what he can.

While we realize that great sacrifices must be made by the Class in order to raise this fund, we believe it can and should be raised.

We believe that every member of the Class will wish to give something. Large subscriptions must be made if we are to raise the fund, but something, however small, from every member of the Class should be given.

We enclose herewith a copy of our circular of February 5, 1915; also a subscription card to be used by any who have not yet subscribed and who feel that they can do so now, and by any who have subscribed and who feel that they are able to increase the amount.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE BLAGDEN
ROBERT J. CARY
EUGENE A. DARLING
ROBERT F. HERRICK
PHILIP S. PARKER
STACY C. RICHMOND
THOMAS W. SLOCUM
Committee

MAY 3, 1915.

2/4/14

5/10 - 3

Harvard PX

Class of 1890

Twenty-fifth Anniversary

BOSTON, May 8, 1915.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS:

We take pleasure in communicating to you the following preliminary information, in regard to the celebration of our Twenty-fifth Anniversary, the details of which have been prepared by the various sub-committees and approved by the Class Committee.

Headquarters. — The headquarters of the Class will be at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Copley Square, Boston, where suitable rooms will be reserved for the purpose. Headquarters will be opened on Sunday, June 20, at 11 A.M., and will remain open until Thursday evening, June 24. The Headquarters Committee will have one or more of its number on hand during all the intervals in the programme of events, and a well-informed clerk will be in attendance each day. Tickets, badges, hatbands, etc., will be distributed at headquarters to the members of the Class and full information as to all matters concerning the celebration will be given. A book will be provided for registration.

Members and their wives are urged to go to headquarters as early as possible for the purpose of registering and obtaining badges.

2/4/15

Reservations. — As headquarters will be at the Copley-Plaza, it is suggested that, as far as possible, members of the Class reserve rooms at that hotel. Reservations for members and their wives will be made upon request at the Copley-Plaza, or, if preferred, at other Boston hotels in the neighborhood of Copley Square. At the Copley-Plaza double rooms with private bath may be obtained at $5 to $8 per day; single rooms with bath, $3 to $4 per day. At other hotels in the neighborhood the prices range from $4 upward for double rooms, and from $2.50 upward for single rooms. These prices are exclusive of meals. As the Copley-Plaza is to be the headquarters of other reunion classes, classmates desiring to make reservations are requested to write immediately to Dr. E. A. DARLING, 138 BRATTLE STREET, CAMBRIDGE, or to the Copley-Plaza Hotel direct, giving full details as to the character and prices of the accommodations required. A number of rooms at the Harvard Club of Boston, at from $2 to $2.50 per day, have been reserved for the use of members of the Class not accompanied by their wives, and early application for these to Darling is desirable. Classmates coming to Boston from a distance are requested to send Darling information as to the time of their arrival in Boston.

Members arriving in Boston on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad should leave the train at the Back Bay Station; those coming by the Boston & Albany Railroad, at the Huntington Avenue Station. Care should be taken to check baggage to Back Bay or Huntington Avenue, otherwise it will be taken to the South Station.

Tickets. It is not necessary for members of the Class to apply for tickets through the Harvard Athletic Association. The Class will provide, without charge, tickets for members and their wives for all the Class Day exercises in Cambridge, for the Harvard-Yale baseball game, and for the trip to New London, including the observation trains for the Freshman and Varsity races. Each member may obtain additional tickets at $1.50 each for the ball game, and not more than four additional tickets at $1.50 each for the Class Day Stadium exercises.

The Athletic Association have signified their intention to place at the disposal of the Class Committee two seats on the observation train for each member of the Class who desires to attend the races for the sole use of himself and wife, and a limited number of seats for the personal use of sons and daughters of the members. This is a special privilege extended to the twenty-fifth class, and it is important, if the custom is to be continued, that the demands through the Committee upon the Association should be limited to the personal use of a member and his wife and children. Members of the Class are requested to bear this in mind when replying.

Additional tickets for the New London trip, including transportation to New London and return, luncheon, and supper upon the train, will cost $11. Additional tickets for the observation train for the Freshman race will cost $1 each, and for the Varsity race $3 each.

Members are expected to pay for the extra tickets which they require other than these for themselves and their wives.

In order to provide tickets and make the necessary arrangements, it is absolutely essential for the Class Committee to know at once what events the members of the Class, with their wives, will attend. You are therefore earnestly requested to fill out fully and carefully the enclosed application blank and to mail it by May 15, if possible, in the accompanying envelope.

Attendance. — The Class Committee takes this opportunity to urge all members of the Class, and especially those who have not attended reunions in previous years, to make every reasonable effort to be present at this Twenty-fifth Anniversary celebration. Every one who attends may be sure of a warm and hearty welcome from his classmates. The various committees have spared no effort to make the programme attractive, and the generous hospitality of certain of our members and their wives will contribute in a very large degree to the enjoyment of the celebration. The occasion is certain to be a most memorable one, and no member of the Class can afford to miss the opportunity to meet his classmates at this greatest of all our reunions.

R. E. Faulkner,
E. A. Darling,
F. P. Cabot,
Class Committee.

Programme

Sunday, June 20.

11.00 A.M. Headquarters will be open at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

1.30 P.M. Luncheon will be served at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

3.30 P.M. Members and their wives will be taken by special cars to the Phillips Brooks House in Cambridge.

5.30 P.M. Services at Appleton Chapel will be conducted by members of the Class.

After the services members of the Class and their wives will be taken in automobiles to the Country Club in Brookline, where supper will be served.

Monday, June 21. Field Day and Clam Bake.

At the invitation of Robert F. Herrick the Class will take a train leaving the South Station about 9.15 A.M., for Wareham, Mass., where aquatic, athletic and gastronomic exercises will be held. The return to Boston will be by train at about 5 o'clock.

The wives of members will be entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Herrick at Milton, Mass. They will leave the Copley-Plaza in automobiles about 12 o'clock, and automobiles will be supplied for their return.

Tuesday, June 22. Class Day.

Members of the Class and their wives will lunch at Smith Hall, one of the Freshman dormitories at Cambridge, at 2 P.M. Special cars will be provided to take them to Cambridge. After luncheon the ladies of the Class, in charge of the Committee on Class Day, will be taken to the Stadium, and seated there in specially assigned seats.

At the same hour the members of the Class will meet in the College Yard and will then march to the Stadium with the other graduates.

After the Senior Class exercises at the Stadium members and their wives will return to the College Yard and supper will be served at the Colonial Club. An opportunity will be given to attend the various spreads in the evening. There will be dancing in Memorial Hall, for which tickets will be provided, and there will be the usual private spreads, for some of which cards of admission will undoubtedly be available.

Wednesday, June 23.

The Class and their wives have been invited to luncheon by the Misses Slocum of Jamaica Plain. Automobiles will be provided to take members and their wives to Jamaica Plain and from Jamaica Plain to Soldiers' Field for the Harvard-Yale ball game, which is scheduled for 3.30 P.M. The ladies of the Class will be shown to their seats immediately after their arrival at the Field, while the members will assemble outside and march on the Field in a body, with music, after which they may seat themselves with their wives.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary Class Dinner will be held at the Algonquin Club, Boston, at 7 P.M.

Thursday, June 24. Commencement.

Ladies are not admitted to the Yard in the morning, but will be admitted to the Alumni exercises in the afternoon by invitation of the Chief Marshal.

The voting for Overseers and Alumni Directors will be from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

As the members of the Class are invited to the Chief Marshal's spread from 12.30 to 1.30, the usual spread at 25 Hollis will not be held this year.

At 1.30 P.M. members of the Class will assemble in front of Massachusetts Hall to join in the procession of graduates, headed by Chief Marshal Herrick, to Sever quadrangle. The exercises of the Harvard Alumni Association will be held there at 2 P.M. Tickets which will be supplied by the Committee will be required for each member of the Class.

The ladies of the Class will assemble at the Copley-Plaza at 12 o'clock, where they will find conveyances to take them to Cambridge for luncheon at the Colonial Club. At 1.30 o'clock they will be escorted to seats at the exercises of the Alumni Association, for which tickets will be supplied.

It is probable that an entertainment by the Harvard Club will be provided for visiting graduates on the evening of Commencement Day, but a definite announcement cannot yet be made.

Friday, June 25.

Harvard-Yale boat races at New London.

Members of the Class and their wives will go to New London on special cars attached to the Boston Harvard Club train leaving the South Station about 7 A.M.

Upon arriving at New London seats will be taken in the observation train for the Varsity four or second eight-oar race, from the head of the course down-stream to the Navy Yard, and for the Freshman race from the Navy Yard down-stream to the Railroad Bridge.

After the morning races luncheon will be served on the Norwich Line steamer "Chester W. Chapin," which has been engaged by the Harvard Club of Boston for the exclusive use of Club members and their guests. The steamer is one of the newer and larger Sound steamers and is in every way equipped with suitable accommodations. There will be music. The steamer will sail up the Sound while luncheon is being served, and will return to the railroad pier at 2.15 P.M.

The Varsity eight-oar race will be rowed up-stream at 4.30 P.M. Seats will again be taken in the observation train for this race.

The Club train will leave New London immediately after the races. A box supper will be served en route.

The expenses of this trip for members and their wives, including the cost of the observation train tickets, will be taken care of in the general expenses of the celebration.

HARVARD COLLEGE
CLASS OF 1890
JOSEPH W. LUND, SECRETARY
84 STATE STREET
BOSTON :: MASS.

Harvard P7

HARVARD COLLEGE
CLASS OF 1890

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY, JUNE 13 TO JUNE 19, 1915

At the meeting of the Class held on May 28, 1914, at the Harvard Club of Boston, the following action was taken.

It was VOTED to appoint a Committee, consisting of

Robert F. Herrick, Chairman,
Eugene A. Darling,
Philip S. Parker,
George Blagden,
S. C. Richmond,
T. W. Slocum,
Robert J. Cary,

with power to add to their number, to take charge of raising the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund to be given to the College.

It was VOTED to appoint a Committee, consisting of

Joseph W. Lund, Chairman,
F. P. Cabot,
Walter Crane,
F. P. Magoun,
H. G. Vaughan,

with power to add to their number, to take charge of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration next year.

It was VOTED to appropriate $5,000 of the existing Class Fund towards expenses of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration.

The Celebration will include June 13 to June 19, 1915.

June 13,	1915,	Sunday at Cambridge.
June 14,	"	Field Day.
June 15,	"	Class Day.
June 16,	"	Ball Game and Dinner.
June 17,	"	Commencement, and Presentation of Fund.
June 18,	"	Boat Race.

Further details will be sent out from time to time.

RESERVE THESE DATES NOW.

JOSEPH W. LUND,
Secretary.

12/4/21

OFFICE OF
SECRETARY
84 STATE ST.

ROOM 903
TELEPHONE
MAIN 7046

HARVARD COLLEGE — CLASS OF 1890
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION - JUNE 1915

BOSTON · MASS. June 15, 1915.

Professor W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

21/4/12

Dear Dubois;-

For reasons which are more apparent to the Dinner Committee than to me, I have been chosen as the unfortunate Toastmaster for our Class Dinner on Wednesday, June twenty-third.

It is the opinion of the Committee that the Class has a good many men from whom they would like to hear and that we should have a number of short speeches from as many men as possible. Your name will, therefore, appear on the menu in a list of some twenty distinguished members of the Class from whom a speech, not exceeding in time five minutes, may be expected, subject to a reduction of this time in case the audience appears to be unduly suffering. In the improbable event of those present appearing to like it, and calling for more, the demand of the auditors will, of course, receive consideration.

OFFICE OF
SECRETARY
84 STATE ST.

ROOM 903
TELEPHONE
MAIN 7048

HARVARD COLLEGE — CLASS OF 1890
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION - JUNE 1915

BOSTON · MASS · 191

2/4/13

I have delayed advising you of this fact until I had been advised of your intended presence as I was afraid that you might find in it an argument for staying away.

Yours very truly,

Joseph Lee

Harvard - P7!

2/4/36

June 19th 1915.

My dear Lund:

I should be glad to speak at the Class Dinner Wednesday, June twenty-third, for five minutes or less.

I thank you very much for the invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph Lund,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

2/4/10

Commencement Week

MONDAY, JUNE 21

10.00 A. M. Phi Beta Kappa Business Meeting in Harvard Hall, Cambridge.

12.00 M. Phi Beta Kappa Literary Exercises in Sanders Theatre.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22

(Class Day)

3.30 P. M. Graduates assemble in the Yard and march to Stadium.

4.00 P. M. Stadium Exercises.
Graduates may purchase Stadium tickets and Yard tickets by applying to the Class Day Committee, Cambridge, Mass., on special application blanks to be obtained from the Committee, or from the Harvard Alumni Association.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23

3.30 P. M. Yale baseball game on Soldiers Field.
Special application blanks will be sent out by the Harvard Athletic Association.

1.00 P. M. Law School Dinner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24

(Commencement Day)

10.15 A. M. Academic procession (in which members of classes from '39 to '90, inclusive, may join).

10.30 A. M. Commencement Exercises in Sanders Theatre.

12.00-1.30 P. M. Class Reunions and Spreads in Class Rooms.
Music in the Yard.
Buffet Luncheon in University Hall.

1.30 P. M. Assembly of the Alumni and Guests at Harvard Hall.

1.40 P. M. Procession of Alumni to the Alumni Meeting in Sever Quadrangle.

1.50 P. M. Alumni Exercises, Addresses by the President of the University, President of the Alumni Association, the recipients of honorary degrees, and distinguished visitors.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25

10.30 A. M. Varsity Second Eight-oar Race or Varsity Four-oar Race, down stream from head of course (2 miles).
Immediately afterward, Freshman Eight-oar Race from finish of above

race still further down stream two miles.

4.30 P. M. Varsity Eight-oar Race up stream from bridge.

Tickets for these races are allotted by application in writing to the Harvard Alumni Association.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26

Yale baseball game at Ebbetts Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., in case of a tie.

(More detailed information about these events will be published in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin).

Associated Harvard Clubs

Nineteenth Annual Meeting, San Francisco, August 20th and 21st, 1915

S.S. Finland sails from New York, July 31st. The voyage to San Francisco is via the Panama Canal. Entire first cabin to be taken by Harvard men and their friends. Plan of steamer, rate sheets and all information may be obtained from, and applications for accommodations should be made to, James A. Wright, 281 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

April 27. Bates at Soldiers Field.
April 29. Virginia at Soldiers Field.
May 1. Amherst at Soldiers Field.
May 4. Colby at Soldiers Field.
May 6. Vermont at Soldiers Field.
May 8. Holy Cross at Worcester.
May 12. Univ. of Penn. at Soldiers Field.
May 14. Boston College at Soldiers Field.
May 19. Holy Cross at Soldiers Field.
May 22. Princeton at Princeton.
May 26. Dartmouth at Soldiers Field.
May 29. Brown at Soldiers Field. 4 P. M.
May 31. Brown at Providence.
June 2. Williams at Soldiers Field.
June 5. Princeton at Soldiers Field.
June 9. Calumet Club at Soldiers Field.
June 12. Univ. of Penn. at Philadelphia.
June 15. Pilgrims at Soldiers Field.
June 18. Princeton at New York.
June 22. Yale at New Haven.
June 23. Yale at Soldiers Field.
June 26. Yale at New York (in case of tie).

2/4/10 a

TEAR THIS OFF AND SUBSCRIBE TO THE BULLETIN IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY A SUBSCRIBER.

The Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association strongly urge the entire Alumni of Harvard to subscribe to the Bulletin. The Officers and Directors of the Association are:

Henry P. Walcott, '58, President, Cambridge.
Francis R. Appleton, '75, Vice-President, New York.
I. Tucker Burr, '79, Vice-President, Boston.
Eliot Wadsworth, '98, Treasurer, Boston.
Roger Pierce, '04, Secretary, Milton.

Amory G. Hodges, '74, New York.
Howard Elliott, '81, Boston.
Homer Gage, '82, Worcester.
Robert P. Perkins, '84, New York.
William C. Boyden, '86, Chicago.
Odin B. Roberts, '86, Boston.
Byron S. Hurlbut, '87, Cambridge.
Minot Simons, '91, Cleveland.
Bernard W. Trafford, '93, Boston.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
Francis L. Higginson, Jr., '00, Boston.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Boston.

The Bulletin is the greatest source of income of the Harvard Alumni Association, and sending a subscription to the Bulletin is giving support to the many activities of the Association.

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THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
50 STATE STREET, BOSTON

Date.....1915.

I hereby subscribe, at $3.00, for the Harvard Alumni Bulletin for one year from date.

.....

.....

.....

(OVER)

2/4/11

HARVARD CLUB
OF BOSTON

ON BOARD STEAMER
"CHESTER W. CHAPIN"

JUNE 25, 1915

LUNCHEON

Salmon Sandwich

Stuffed Olives Gherkin Pickles

Half Broiled Chicken

Buttered Roll

Gifford Cheese Crispettes

Salted Nuts

Strawberry Ice Cream
(to be passed)

Frosted Cake

Coffee
(to be passed)

Orange

Nobscot Water

MONTHLY STATEMENT

PLEASE REPORT ANY ERRORS BY RETURN MAIL

PAYABLE IN CHICAGO
OR NEW YORK
EXCHANGE

CHICAGO MAY 29 1915

Mr W. E. DuBois
70 Fifth Av.
New York N.Y.

IN ACCOUNT WITH · A. C. McCLURG & CO.

May 1	ACCOUNT RENDERED MERCHANDISE		135 69

2/5/42

3/19-8

561 East 36th Street
Chicago Ill.
May 16th, 1915

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Dear Sir:- I had the pleasure of reading 'The Quest of the Silver Fleece' and 'The Souls of Black Folk' about three months ago and in all my reading which has been confined to the best authors I must say I have never been as favorably impressed and moved to admiration as I was by these two books. I am a firm believer in those things you hold out as ideal.

My object in writing you is to tell you that because I was so pleased with your two books and thought I saw in the writer a man worth puting forth as an example to be followed I have given my baby

Request to use name

2/4/23

girl who is one month old (born
april 6th) a part of your name -
Adelaide Burkhardt Henry - in
the hope that when she is older she
may be of some good to her race
as you have been and are. As
soon as she is old enough to un-
derstand I shall tell her of W. E.
Burkhardt Du Bois and give her
the Quest of the Silver Fleece to read.

Hoping you will pardon the
liberty I have taken with your
name

I am,

Mrs. Eunice B. Henry.

2/14/2

2/4/22

May 25th 1915.

My dear Madam:

I thank you very much for the honor done me in the naming of Adelaide Burghardt Henry and I sincerely trust that the name will not hurt the little girl.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. E. B. Henry,
561 East 36th Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Harvard PT

41-15D-34

May 25th 1915.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois accepts with pleasure Mr. Robert F. Herrick's invitation to luncheon at the Harvard Union on June twenty-fourth, nineteen fifteen.

To:

Mr. Robert F. Herrick.

Personal

(CHERVEY?)

1915 ?

Feuchtwanger,
Pelzerfield

March 28. 15

Dear Mr. Du Bois

I return your other book with many thanks. We have found it even more interesting than the novel, probably because we knew it was all fact & so fiction. I wish I could get hold of the Director of all the papers — do temperate, safe & so serious. Many yours husband has to see

2142

to see some harvests
springing from his
sowing.
I am glad you have
found rooms, to suit
you & hope that you
& Yolande may have
a pleasant time there
if you decide to spend
the holiday in London
I trust you will find
her better & that she
will escape the chicken
pox. Mr. Hanner
was asked to go to
Berkales this evening
but is not feeling
well enough yet to
do so.
With kind regards
I am
yours sincerely
Isabel M. Sherwood

2/4/26

A. F. HILYER
2352 SIXTH STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct 18, 1915

Dear Dr. DuBois.

I cannot let pass the great spiritual occasion which the Pageant, "The Star of Ethiopia", has brought to us in Washington, without expressing to you my very great appreciation and thanks. It is at once intensely interesting, instructive and inspiring, and has given us, here, a great spiritual awakening. All colored Washington and thousands of white people are thinking and talking about "the Pageant". I feel that this community owes you a lasting debt of gratitude for bringing to us such a delightful and uplifting experience, and earnestly hope the people in other cities will readily give you the cooperation necessary to make it the great success it was here.

There is a great demand that

to be repeated in Washington
at an early date –

Mrs. Hilyer and Kathleen heartily
join with me in this feeble expres-
sing of our feeling of appreciation
and thanks, and in the wish
for the successful rendition
of the Pageant in other cities

Very sincerely yours,
Andrew F. Hilyer

[HILYER]

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RESIDENCE:
No. 208 WEST 134TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

"The Lord Loveth the Gates of Zion"

Third Episcopal District

A. M. E. Zion Church

ALEXANDER WALTERS, D.D., BISHOP

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A. J. WARNER, D.D.

New York, N. Y., Oct., 27, 1915 19

Mr. Andrew F. Hilyer,
2352 6th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Friend:-

I am in receipt of your very kind letter of re-cent date and beg to assure you that I enjoyed the Pageant very much and found it [not only entertaining but instructive] and would be very glad to add my testimonial ~~to~~ of its merit if I thought it would be appreciated by Professor Dubois.

With kind regards to the friends,

I am yours sincerely,

A. Walters
Bishop of the A M E Zion Church

2/6/101

Dear Dr. Du Bois
I am sending you for your consideration a letter from Bishop Walters -
I have suggested to Mrs. Lewis that she see that you get a suitable letter from Mr. Blair Ross of the Board of Education
You will hear from me again in a few days
A. F. H.

Oct 29/15-

John Hope,
President

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

FORMERLY

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 5, 1915.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

New York City.

John Hope

My dear DuBois:

21-5-134

I received a few days ago a complimentary copy of your "History of the Negro" and wish to thank you very much for remembering me with that tidy book. I have been very busy since Commencement squaring up the year's business and only last night, for the first time, I had the chance to read your book. The first chapter starts off well and I am sure that I will enjoy ~~the~~ book. I like your modest preface and hope that the Public will call on you for the larger history.

A few days ago I invested in a copy of the Atlantic Monthly and read aloud to my wife and a guest of ours your article on the "Roots of the Present War." When I read aloud from your writings, I often think of Mrs. Maclean's comment on you the first night she ever heard you speak.

I was talking a few weeks ago with a friend of ours about your power as a writer, and he said that you ought to be the best among us because you had the greatest advantages. I asked him to cite those advantages and he did so. I then showed him how, after all, they were not so much greater than the advantages of some other colored men, as for instance of themselves, to make you the most powerful writer we have. After I forced him good and hardm he finally said this: "And then too, DuBois has believed certain things and he has doggedly refused to recede from his position." I replied, "Is not that ~~the~~ rather the reason why he is the most powerful writer than that he was at Cam-

John Hope,
President

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

FORMERLY

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

bridge, Berlin or Philadelphia?" ~~Perhaps~~ You can stand this from me as I do not believe that I ever appear to you as spreading it on. You are able because you are honest. I hope nothing will ever come to you so tempting as to make you swerve in the least. Intellectual honesty and moral courage, not Massachusetts or Germany, account for your getting a hearing from foes as well as friends.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

21-5-135

STEPHEN M. NEWMAN, A. M., D. D.
PRESIDENT

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE STANTON J. PEELLE, LL. D.
PRESIDENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 20, 1915.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Care of the Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

A note which you sent to me the last of July stating that you wished cooperation with you in presenting a pageant of negro history in Washington sometime in October was held here until my return a week ago. I write at once to say that we shall try to do all we can to help you make your movement a success. When you have determined the time, please inform us and let us know either through our chapter of the National Association or otherwise what you would like to have us do.

Yours very sincerely,

S. M. Newman
President.

[Howard Univ]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Washington, D. C.

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Dean of Commercial College

Nov. 13, 1915.

Dr. W. E. Burghart Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave., New York City,

My Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have sent to you the Star and the reading board used in the pageant by the Wells Fargo & Co. Express. The full directions for the size batteries to be used with them is specified on a tag with them. The batteries will have to be renewed before another performance. Also find enclosed a blue print of the star and a set of directions to be used with the Star.

Thanking you for your kindness, I am,

Yours truly,

2/4/25

November 11, 1915.

My dear Sir:

I have been told that you witnessed one of the presentations of the Pageant, the "Star of Ethiopia," in Washington during the week of October eleventh.

Would you be willing to express to me your opinion of this Pageant as a spectacle and as a means of social uplift?

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. H. B. Humphrey,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

21/4/29

3 Carbons

Washington, D.C. Nov. 14, 1915.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
70, 5th Avenue, New York.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 11th inst. I wish to say that I witnessed a presentation of the Pageant, "The Star of Ethiopia", recently staged in Washington. As a spectacle I found it replete with interest and delightful surprises, though a bit too slow between parts to support the interest of the average American who in this age of speed and superficial study must have all things move before the eye with Kaleidoscopic regularity. I consider the "Star of Ethiopia" a remarkably clear and impressive presentation of the history of the colored people, free from

L2/h/2

of this kind. And I believe that this is particularly true of the colored people who are naturally capable, but who have for silly reasons been discouraged from making efforts in the direction of self advancement. Truth and Divine Principle, however, are eternal and will make us free from prejudice. We boast of our Christianity, but we are still very far from a proper comprehension and practice of the principles taught and practiced by the Nazarene. The curse of race prejudice must break down in the course of time, but not until the race can by its character and accomplishments demonstrate its capacity for self regeneration. That the colored race is now making the demonstration no reasonable being can honestly deny; but prejudice, like the proverbial cat is a creature of "nine lives". Let us have more pageants, more industrial expositions, more and better schools amongst

immodesty and gaudiness, and a credit to any race capable of its conception and presentation.

As a means of social uplift there can be little question but that pageantry wherever it is employed heightens self respect, enhances endeavor in the direction of higher ideals and attainment and develops national and individual confidence. In Wales, for Example, where pageantry is common, the effect has been one of undoubted value in raising an earnest, intelligent people from a condition of ignorance and lack of confidence in themselves to one of enlightenment, of high accomplishment and strong national feeling founded on the fact that by Agnes the Welsh people have, to use the words of Dr. Washington, "learned to do some common things in an uncommon manner". Just how much of this is traceable to pageantry I can not say, but there can be no doubt but that unsophisticated, natural peoples respond wholesomely to the influence of concerted effort

the colored people of our land, for with these come inspiration and high effort, confidence born of sound knowledge, honesty and self control.

I am deeply interested in the development of your race, and wish to thank you for the opportunity you have given me to express my opinion of the pageant.

Wishing you every success, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

H. B. Humphrey.

Room 344, W. Wing, Agric. Bldg.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

49-12-120

Marshlands
Vryheid
August 22nd 15

Dr. Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York,

Dear Dr Du Bois,

Your letter of 30th June arrived a week ago, but the numbers of "The Crisis" you mentioned have not yet turned up.

I am obliged to you for writing quite frankly, & without mincing your words, as only in this way can the correspondence be of any use. I am not afraid of hard words if they are necessary to press home a point & I do not misunderstand you, although I find it impossible to agree with your main contention. I have not seen your book on the History of the Negro Race but I shall try & get a copy, as I should like to go over your argument. I am not ignorant of the history of the Negro race although I have not made a special study of it. I cannot at present imagine any arguments ~~as present~~ which would negative the conclusions to be drawn from the present intellectual & moral position of those Negros who have hardly come into ~~the slightest~~ connection with the White races. To "place" any race on the scale of evolution

49-12-121

one has only got its present position with regard to other races socially, politically, intellectually, & morally, & its achievements in the past upon which to base ones opinion. Its contribution to the general progress of the world throughout the centuries covered by historical research; its ability to evolve from within itself a stable government & social order, & the power of its individuals in altruistic endeavour seem to me the important points. Judged in this way, the Negro race seems to me the least evolved of the various great divisions of mankind. I use the words 'least evolved' advisedly, because I do not consider any section of humanity inferior intrinsically to any other. The adaptibility of any people shews ~~their~~ its capacity for learning & the possibilities for advancement which it possesses: I think the Negro race is the one which at the present time seems likely to make the most rapid progress relatively. So far, you must admit, the whole of its progress has been ~~the~~ a result of its contact with a race which is teaching it, & although it may have oppressed & degraded it, in this world it is seldom ~~we~~ one can enjoy the sweets without making acquaintance with the bitters also.

Why you should so resent what to me is a patent fact, that your race is in the infancy of its development, is not clear, unless it be a stubborn pride, & a disposition to question the wisdom as well as the capacity of the Creator & Ruler of the Universe.

49-12-122

That one should rebel at injustice & oppression is perfectly natural; but these of wrongs have never yet been finally overthrown except by humility & patience, & it is to teach these virtues that the are imposed.

Every evolving race in its turn has had to "go to school" to some other stronger & more developed, & doubtless each one kicked against the pricks; but the wiser of its members dont waste their time swimming against the current or crying for the moon; they take what they can get, & lay plans for getting more, but warily; for no weak race either Economically or numerically ever attained its desires by violence or protest. That only raises opposition.

I can scarcely hope to convince you, although I cannot see your mental position at all. If this correspondence should continue, for which, on my side I am anxious, we shall have to accept each others bona fides, for if our paths appear to be divergent our goal is, I believe the same. I dont pretend to be working for the good of the "native" (S. africa) solely, at all, but in the interests of the country, & those interests are bound up in the legitimate progress & advancement of <u>all</u> sections of the population. In so far as the advancement of one section involves the stultification of the rightful aims of the other, such advancement is in reality retrogression.

Your letter assumes my position to be one of arrogant condescension such as I should be truly ashamed to occupy. I do not regard the relative positions of "lordly help & humble following" at all ideal as you suppose, but to fear to help on account of motives being misconstrued would

49-12-123

be cowardice. As long as I am able to help & can find people desirous of following, I don't see that you should object to the position. The people concerned are the only judges of their requirements. By helping is one most surely helped; so that the whole motive might be a selfish one for aught you know. You seem to have forgotten one of the truest sentences in your own book "While it is a great truth to say that the Negro must strive & strive mightily to help himself, it is equally true that unless his striving be not simply seconded, but rather aroused & encouraged, by the initiative of the richer & wiser environing group, he cannot hope for great success"

With one quotation I disagree, & hold it to be a patent untruth. "That all men are created equal". They are nothing of the kind. They all possess the same eventual possibilities, that of becoming super men, the next stage in the evolution of humanity, but they are at different stages of the path. Mankind is a brotherhood in which there are old experienced members, & also young & untrained ones. As each one progresses owing to having learnt the lessons provided in his past, he does not scorn those who stand where he stood, for the further he advances the more he realizes that he is one of an endless progression, & only as he passes on his results of his attainment can he hope to attain & be helped on his own upward path. The doctrine of the preexistence of the soul has dropped out of Christian teaching, but it was taught by the wisest of the Fathers, Clement of Alexandria & Origen & is taken for granted by Jesus on several occasions. It is still an integral part

49-12-124

of the belief of the greater part of the human race & forms the cornerstone of the greatest & most logical of all philosophies, namely the ancient Sanscrit philosophy of India. In its light order emerges out of the chaos of contradictions & anomalies we see around us. The brotherhood of humanity is seen to be a reality & not merely a phrase. The difference of condition between an untaught African native & a civilised man is merely the result of the difference in the ages of their egos & the length of their respective pilgrimage, but to say there is no difference is to refuse to face facts.

No honest work is lowly, of whatever nature, the differences only exist in the way in which work is done. I must have expressed myself very unfortunately in my letter to you to have aroused the feeling as to my attitude apparent in your reply. Perhaps you may be a little on the lookout for that boastful arrogance which you read in it. Please accept my apologies, & if you see it again please point it out: it is hateful. I have been in close touch with natives here for more than twenty years, but generally, although not always, employing them as servants of varying grades. The class which is not a servant nor a savage is only just evolving. The fact that I am deliberately going to enter the employment of a native, in the only school in the country ~~a school~~ founded & run & financed by the efforts of a native rather than one under white auspices, partly to demonstrate to my fellow colonists that no loss of self respect or position need ~~ste~~ attend such a step & partly ~~for~~ from a feeling of regard for the ~~native~~ man himself, this work ~~may seem to you~~ but mainly to do that work which appears to me to be the most useful; & what has been pleased in my way, & to fulfil my own aspirations, may seem to you

49-12-125

but another exhibition of the spirit you dislike, it is however if you only understood it, a proof of quite another feeling.

I am afraid I have said too much of myself, & not enough of other things for this letter to be other than tedious & its length has outrun all respectable bounds.

The social question I cannot touch upon, or I should write six more pages. It is one I should like to discuss however. ~~How do you propose to avoid a frightful racial war, if you press your~~. Your conditions differs radically from ours in the fact that Negroes in the States are in a minority, while here Natives are in an immense majority. Thus your political problem should be easier than ours. (It is inevitable that I should write from the white point of view the above sentence is a glaring example; but it is the Negro or Native view point I want to understand).

With kind regards

Yrs sincerely

W. A. Humphrey

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Wilberforce University Shoe Department

Combined Normal and Industrial Department

Wilberforce Ohio

William M. Hunnicutt, Instructor

January 26, 1915.

Please return to

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

My dear Friend::

Your letter received and glad to know that you were pleased with the shoes. Will be pleased to make a pair for you whenever ordered. You said you had not received the bill for the shoes. I thought I would wait until you had worn them and found them to be O. K. The shoes are six dollars, take out one dollar for subscription for "Crisis," and mail to my address at Wilberforce, Ohio.

The Oil

My kind regards to Mrs. DuBois and daughter.

I remain

Yours sincerely,

WMH
HHW

Wm Hunnicutt

2/4/28

1432 R St N W
Washington - October 3, 1915

Dear Dr Du Bois:

We have arranged to have you lecture in the Butler Library on Thursday October 7 at 8 P.M. and are announcing the subject as "Pageantry as a Method of Social Uplift." The Library prefers to do its own advertising and Mr Davidson has offered to supply the data.

I take this opportunity to thank you most heartily in behalf of those who arranged this feature for you. We feel that you are very generous to give us the privilege of having you speak and wish we might give you something more substantial than thanks in return.

Sincerely
Carrie Lefferts
Chief U.S. Dept Agriculture

21432

[CAROLINE HUNT]

1432 R Street N.W.,
Washington, D.C., November 4, 1915

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I had intended, even before receiving your letter, to write and thank you for bringing the Pageant to Washington, and am sorry that I have put it off so long.

The fact that gratitude is uppermost in my mind will give you an idea of my opinion. I can hardly think of any way in which more of beauty and inspiration and information could have been brought to us. Your claim that it has educational value is certainly well founded. I heard several people speak of the fact that the school children in the audience seemed to understand the meaning of all of the episodes and to be helping their parents to understand them.

The good that you brought to the schools might easily, of course, have been counteracted by long-drawn-out rehearsals. In this respect you certainly seem to have struck the happy medium. The children got a lot out of it, and yet their regular school work was not interrupted.

I have said often to other people that it was one of the most beautiful things of the kind I had ever seen, and the most beautiful I had ever seen in Washington. The only criticisms I heard were in reference to the blindness of the symbolism in some of the episodes and of the lack of explanatory literature. These are, of course, matters of relatively little importance as compared with the great value of the pageant as a whole.

2/4/20

I called up Miss Lathrop and found that she did not return to Washington in time to see it. Miss Laura Thompson, librarian of the Children's Bureau, was there Wednesday night. I would suggest that you write Miss Frances Davenport, Historical Research Division, Carnegie Institution, Washington; also Mrs. Adelaide M. Solberg, Glen Echo Heights, Montgomery County, Maryland.

A party of people from the Bureau of Education were planning to go on Friday night, but I have not seen them since. The party included Miss Carrie Lyford and Mrs. Henrietta W. Calvin and Miss Ellen Lombard. Dr. H. B. Humphrey and Mr. W. E. Safford of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, also saw it.

With apologies for my delay, I am,

Yours very truly,

Caroline L. Hunt

2/4/31

[JAMES IRVINE]

2/9/2

Methought I heard one calling Childe:
And I reply'd, My Lord.

Herbert.

He that sends us on His errands has made full provision for every difficulty.

Anon.

Let come what will come,
God's Will is well come.

Old Motto.

Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing the attempt.

Shakespeare.

WITH

MR. & MRS. JAMES IRVINE'S

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

1915.

CLAUGHTON.

RESIDENCE 1907 6TH STREET, N. W.
PHONE, NORTH 98

OFFICE PHONE, MAIN 6975

L. MELENDEZ KING
Attorney-at-Law and Examiner in Chancery
317 SIXTH STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct. 18th 1915.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
1216 You St. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

2/8/24

My dear Dr. Du Bois:--It was my pleasure to attend the Pageant on Friday night of last week, in company with Mrs. King and some other ladies. I must say it was the finest entertainment I have ever witnessed. I congratulate you many times.

Yours very respectfully,
L. Melendez King.

L.C.M.

Friends P7

2845 Briggs Avenue,
New York, Jan. 4, 1915.

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

Thank you ever so much for the lovely skates, but please excuse me for not writing before. As were, had a very bad fire, papa's whole barber shop was burnt. The loss is about $1,500. Papa had some dollar bills in the cash draw which were burnt. Every-thing of any value was ruined. The store is insured, but papa is worrying now as what to do till the store is in order again. As you know we are a pretty family and I eat enough for two families.

Wishing you a happy & Prosperous New Year,

Yours,
Lillie Klenman.

2/4/33

November 11, 1915.

My dear Madam:

I have been told that you witnessed one of the presentations of the Pageant, the "Star of Ethiopia," in Washington during the week of October eleventh.

Would you be willing to express to me your opinion of this Pageant as a spectacle and as a means of social uplift?

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Ellen Lombard,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

November 11, 1915.

My dear Madam:

I have been told that you witnessed one of the presentations of the Pageant, the "Star of Ethiopia," in Washington during the week of October eleventh.

Would you be willing to express to me your opinion of this Pageant as a spectacle and as a means of social uplift?

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Carrie Lyford,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

21437

January 30th 1915.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois is glad to welcome Lilah McCarthy (Mrs. Granville Barker) to America.

Miss McCarthy may remember meeting Mr. DuBois in London in 1911 through the kindness of the Ranee of Sarawak.

2/9/04

WALLACK'S
BROADWAY & 30TH STREET

Lillah McCarthy
Granville Barker

NEW YORK Feb. 6, 1915

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Thank you very kindly for your note. I hope that you are coming to see our performances.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Lillah McCarthy

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,

70 Fifth Ave.,City.

21443

2/4/46

January 26th 1915.

My dear Mr. McKenzie:

Permit me to congratulate you very heartily upon your election to the Presidency of Fisk University. You have a difficult task before you but one well worth all its difficulties.

Very sincerely yours.

Dr. F. A. McKenzie,
Ohio State University,
Columbus, Ohio.

1402 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.,
January 29, 1915.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I want to express my appreciation of your congratulations upon my election at Fisk. Coming from a leading alumnus, as well as an international leader of thought, your approval means a great deal to any administration. My hope is that Fisk may continue, and increasingly, to realize and make visible the potentialities of the race. Thus shall we dissolve many of the barriers that cause us so many troubles.

I am strengthened to face the "difficulties" by your message. I shall hope for your continuing advice and co-operation.

Very truly yours.
F. A. McKenzie

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York City.

21/1/45

[1915]

3/17-6

31-13-1955

Albany N.Y.
May 13
14 Sun Terrace

Dear Uncle Will

I do don't.
You will be surprised when you learn who is writing you. Well I happened to see an add of yours in the paper about educating young ones so I thought I would write you. You must excuse pencil, but I

3 Uncle Will do you know
father's address I dont
know where he is I would
love to hear from him I
hear from Inez, once in
a while Sherrie's family
is doing fine and she is
fat as fritter. How is
Aunt Nina and the
baby. 3 Are you living
in Y. Y. formately I
suppose your family
is with you. How Uncle
Will my little girl is
going on fast twelve
years old is a fine girl.
But I am working

2 I am writing while
I am at work. Well
it is Mabel Burghardt
Matthews writting you.
Do you remember her
I am reading of you
every day something.
I have been trying to
subscribe for the crisis
but it seems very hard
to get up here.
We have a lady here
who is agent for all
the colored readings.

4. steady pay have to board her. So I am thinking of putting her in a boarding school Now where would be a good school and near us and what are the terms. Will you write and let me know. I will enter her in the fall if I possible can get her ready. I really hate to part with her but it may benefit her in yrs to come. She is a dear sweet child and I wouldn't want her mis-

treated. She is just
the age now that
she needs care, and
I am at my work
from morning until
about 9 at night. So you
see I am compelled
to board her. Her
board is $2.50 a
week and I also
dress her. But she
is not learning anything
of I might better have
her learning a trade

6 and also taking
music lessons Now
will you please let-
me know as soon
as possible so I will
know just what to
do. Hoping to hear
from you soon
with lots of love
for yourself and
family
I remain your niece
Mabel Matthews
14 Van Trump St
Albany N.Y.

2/4/41

May 18th 1915.

My dear Mabel:

I have seen Dell on the street two or three times in New York. He is evidently a chaeuffeur and gave me his address once. Although I wrote him I received no reply. If I get a chance to speak to him I will tell him about you.

With regard to your daughter: there are several schools where she might go. The best thing for you to do would be to write stating her age and advancement and your circumstances to Principal L. P. Hill, Cheyney, Pa.; William A. Joiner, Wilberforce, Ohio; Storer College, W. Va.; Hampton University, Hampton, Va. They will be glad to answer any inquiries.

I trust this will find you well. Give my love to Hennie. Nina and the baby, as you call her (she is fourteen), is in England where Yolande is in school. I am in New York permanently editing this magazine, The CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Mabel Matthews,
14 Van Trump Street,
Albany, New York.

Please return to W. E. B. D.

JAN 22 1915

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES
IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

January 21, 1915.

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor of the Crisis,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Professor Du Bois:

I am writing you for some information bearing on the following:

Under date of the 12th instant, during the recent debate on the Woman Suffrage Amendment, Mr. Webb, a Congressman from North Carolina, had incorporated in the Congressional Record, pp. 1479 and 1480, as part of his speech, an item entitled "In Colored America" (Clipped from the Macon Daily Telegraph, dated Wednesday, December, 1914), which misstates either through ignorance or on purpose, the facts concerning the call for a national conference in 1914 and the banquet of the Loendi Club, Pittsburgh. Referring to the call the item says "The conference, inpursuance of this call, was held in New York. It was celebrated by a feast, if I understand the Crisis, and seated at the table are the negro men in large number, each with a white woman by his side as guest, I suppose. It is social equality done to the taste of Du Bois, William Lloyd Garrison, and Oscar Villard. A large array of whites, men and women, mostly women, are looking on approvingly. Under the large photograph of this social scene is the device, 'Social Life in Colored America' -- 'A Dinner at the Loendi Club, Pittsburgh' Anyone wishing to verify this story is referred to the Crisis, August number, 1914."

In another paragraph, speaking of the photograph, "Social Life in Colored America," it follows: "One queer thing about the photograph, negro men and white women intermingling on terms of social equality, is that the negro men have not negro women as partners, but white women, thus repudiating pride of race and refusing to preserve race identity."

2/4/48

It appears to be perfectly clear to me that the "Call" for the conference in 1914 and the "Dinner at the Loendi Club, Pittsburgh," are two separate and distinct incidents and have no relations to each other. I am also of the opinion that such a wilful misrepresentation either by the editor of the paper or by the Congressman should not go unnoticed, and it is the desire of the writer to call the attention of both of them to this common injustice done to Negroes by their prejudiced press and unfair statesmen. Before I do this, however, I should like to be well informed as to the two incidents, and ask that you will be kind enough to spare a few moments of your valuable time to give me the information desired. If you have a copy of the call, please send it; if not, please refer me to the number of the Crisis in which it appeared and also the number of the Crisis in which mention was made of the conference after it was held. I ask this information as I have not retained my copies of the Crisis, but have sent them to friends in the South, after reading them. I hope I am not asking too much of you and that you will be kindly disposed to grant my request.

To show my appreciation of the good work of the Crisis and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, you will please find enclosed herewith my check for $2 for which you will kindly renew my subscription to the Crisis and my membership in the National Association.

Wishing you good health, the Crisis and the N. A. A. C. P., smooth seas and prosperous gales on its great voyage for manhood rights, I beg of you to accept fresh assurances of my constant faith in you and my high consideration and respect for you as our never tiring and fearless leader.

Sincerely yours,

Louis T. Adelinger

1323 Wallach Place, NW.,
Washington, D. C.

P. S.

Kindly inform me whether copies of the Crisis are sent to the Congressional Library and whether they are bound as other publications received there.

I have through the courtesy of a friend, secured a copy of the Crisis for August, 1914, in which the photograph of the "Dinner at the Loendi Club" appears.

6/11/19

February 10th 1915.

My dear Mr. Mehlinger:

I have seen the extract in the Congressional Record and in the Macon Daily TELEGRAPH.

As you surmise the dinner at the Loendi Club had absolutely nothing to do with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or its meeting and took place, in fact, at least a year if not two years before. Moreover, every single persons in the Loendi Club Dinner was colored.

I thank you very much for your kind words. The Congressional Library gets copies of The CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Louis R. Mehlinger,
1323 Wallace Place, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

May 18th 1915.

My dear Mitchell:

I want to incorporate a company, as I mentioned to you when I was in Philadelphia.

The name of the corporation is to be "The Horizon Guild." The object of the corporation will be to encourage the development of art among persons of Negro descent by (a) the production of pageants and plays (b) the publication of books and pictures (c) the establishment of an art center where artists and their friends may live and work and where their productions may be permanently exhibited.

I have at present $1545. of capital paid-in. I may be able to raise this capitalization to actually $10,000 in two or three years and I should like to be able eventually to raise it to $100,000. I want this corporation and its funds absolutely under my control and I want the thing drawn so that this will be possible. There must be I suppose a dummy Board of Directors and you will let me know the least number I must have. I should like to have you as my lawyer.

Kindly draw this thing up for me and put it in the proper shape. Let me know if you need any further information.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. George W. Mitchell,
908 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

BELL TELEPHONE

GEO. W. MITCHELL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
908 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

May 20,1915

My dear DuBois:

The enclosed skeleton explains itself in part at least. I have chosen the State of Del. because these charters give very large powers comprehending much more than is included in sec.3 of sketch.

I have suggested $50,000. capital because it costs no more than a thousand, and have divided in shares of $10. because it usual to have anything from $1. to $100. Revise either amount of capital of par.val. if you deem wise.

As to sec.5, you must have at least 3; give names and addresses of any three persons you choose and fill in for each at least 3 shares; you may write yourself down for rest to make amount equal to $1500. Parties written by you as subscribers do not all have to reside in same place Disregard Nos. 6 and 7.

As toNos. 2 & 3 of By-Laws, I suggest you approve. No.1, you can easily fix day and hour.

As to No. 4, you may fix, but I would not make it too large as you may increase or decrease later if you wish.

No. 5,you can fill. Nos. 6 & 7, fix according to No.4. Nos. 8,9 & 10 you can easily fill in.

The cost will be $90. including all books and paraphernalia necessary to start. As there will be need of a local Agent in Del. the concern which I propose to use in affecting incorporation will act for $25. a year payable at end of year. You do not have to continue them at that price or at all should a change be desired.

The concern must have a Pres. V.Pres., Secy. & Treas.,but any of these ,except Pres., may hold two offices at same time,also a General Counsel; by doubling up,you really have to use only three persons that

44-32-76

BELL TELEPHONE

GEO. W. MITCHELL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
908 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DuBois #2

is, (1) Pres., (2) V.P & Gen. Counsel, V.P. & Treas. (3) Secy. or combind Secy. & Treas. V.P. & Gen. Counsel. All of these should be Directors and may form whole Board if confined to three members. Out of these you may form an Executive Committee of-say two- who may most conveniently get together, upon whom by-laws will confer full powers.

I believe that this about all that suggests itself to me at this stage, except to call attention to the fact that in alotting stock at your first meeting after charter shall have been secured and delivered, it will be well to remember that such an amount may be assigned to the promoter or promoters as, in the judgment of the Directors, the service is reasonably worth. In addition to this, they may, at this stage, be allowed to subscribe for stock at a special price; but if you expect to put stock on the open market at once, I would suggest issuing of this special stock be upon condition that it should not be transferred, for a time at least, for a sum less than market price fixed by Board for sale to public; otherwise sales by corporation might be spoiled.

Finally, fill out and return mem. with check for $90. and I think I can arrange to put the concern on. I may find myself able to run over and go over some details in person at or before your first meeting of Directors.

Yours truly

Mitchell

P.S. Thanks for greetings from Jamaica. I see you raised quite a fog down there among the grandees; a friend of mine sent some newspaper clippings from there containing an account of a reception on which occasion there were many felicitous remarks. Nothing remains, therefore, but the offer of congratulations.

44-3C-79

[1915]

ORGANIZATION MEMORANDUM: "HORIZON GUILD" Incorp.

(1) Name of Corporation is "HORIZON GUILD", Incorp.

(2) Location of principal office in Del. and name of agent in charge: Corporation Trust Co. of Amer. Wilmington, Del.

(3) Purposes of the corporation ~~shall~~ will be to encourage the development of art among persons of Negro descent by the production of pageants and plays, the publication of books and pictures, the establishment of an art center where artists and their friends may live and work and where their productions may be permanently exhibited.

(4) The authorized capital stock is $50,000.00 divided into 5000 shares of a par value of $10.00 each, all common stock.
The amount of capital stock with which the corp. will begin business $1500. being 150 shrs. $10. each

(5) Names and places of residence of original subscribers to stock and to the certificate of incorporation and the number of shares taken by each:

Name	Residence	No. shares
Du Bois Pres		1480
Dill Sec & Treas		3
Mitchell V.P. & gen. Counsel		3

(6) The corporation is to exist perpetually.

(7) The private property of stock holders shall not be subject to payment of corporate debts to any extent.

FOR BY-LAWS

(1) Annual meeting of stock holders shall be held on (~~name day of week and month~~) 1st Tuesday Sept in each yeat at 3 P.M. To be held at 70 5th ave N.Y.C

(2) ~~Notice of annual meeting will be 10 days(?)~~

(3) Notice of special meetings will be 5 days(?)

1540
60
1480

44-32-79

(4) Number of Directors shall be 3(~~)~~

(5) Regular meetings of Directors shall be held on the ~~(name day of week)~~ 1st Wednesday each month at (N.Y. City ~~)~~

(6) Number of Directors to constitute quorum shall be 2

(7) Number of Directors to constitute Executive Comm. 2

(8) Notice of special meetings of Directors shall be __ days

(9) The fiscal year begins the first of ~~Jan~~ Sept in each year.

(10) Offices outside of State(Del.) to be located at N.Y. City

44/-32-76

CAMBRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE,
COR. MOORE & HARVARD STS., CAMBRIDGE.
COTTAGE PLACE DAY NURSERY,
1049 COLUMBUS AVENUE, ROXBURY.
COTTAGE PLACE LIBRARY,
1049 COLUMBUS AVENUE, ROXBURY.
LONG-SOUGHT-FOR LODGE,
WESTFORD, MASS.
NORTH BENNET STREET DAY NURSERY,
39 NORTH BENNET STREET, BOSTON.
RUGGLES STREET NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE,
147 RUGGLES STREET, ROXBURY.

ADELENE MOFFAT, DIRECTOR.

TELEPHONES: BACK BAY 3687
(MESSAGES) BACK BAY 22135

138 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON

May 11. 1918

Dear Dr Du Bois:

Enclosed is Mrs Shaw's check — I am sorry it is a day or two late, but Mrs Shaw has not been well and now that she is up and about again — there have been so many matters of business to provide for that she had to wait this time. We are both sending you every kind of good wish for the success of the undertaking.

Cordially yours
Adelene Moffat

21452

May 15th 1915.

My dear Miss Moffat:

I beg to acknowledge the check for five hundred dollars which is Mrs. Shaw's contribution to the Pageant in Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery.

I cannot tell you how much I appreciate this and I shall do everything in my power to spend it in the most careful way.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Adelene Moffatt
138 Newbury Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

2/4/52

PRES., HASTINGS H. HART, LL.D.,
130 EAST 22ND STREET

TREAS., JOSEPH J. WEBER,
105 EAST 22ND STREET

SECY., EDWARD HOCHHAUSER,
356 SECOND AVENUE

MONDAY CLUB

NEW YORK CITY

December 10, 1915.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
Editor Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Monday Club, I desire to call your attention to the enclosed program for the meeting on Saturday, December 11th, at the Catholic Protectory. We hope you can attend the meeting with the idea of later becoming a member of the Club. We make this request because the Monday Club needs just what you can give it.

In 1914-1915 the meetings were attended regularly by 125 to 250 members. This attendance shows a marked increase over 1913-1914, when from 50 to 70 people came to the meetings. The growth shows that last year's meetings were popular. So during 1915-1916 we shall continue to visit various institutions and societies doing social work and to have these forms of work explained at the meetings.

This year we want to have the general discussions greatly strengthened. This calls for competent leaders. May we count on your assistance ? If you can become a member, attend meetings, and take part in discussions, you will be performing an educational service for the rank and file of the city's social workers.

Very truly yours,
The Monday Club

Esther P. Baldwin

Chairman Membership Committee

2/5/9

December 13, 1915.

My dear Madam:

Will you kindly send me a general statement of the objects and methods of the Monday Club concerning which you wrote me December tenth?

Very sincerely yours,

21518

Miss Esther E. Baldwin,
c/o Edward Hochhauser,
356 Second Avenue,
New York City.

PRES., HASTINGS H. HART, LL.D.
130 EAST 22ND STREET

TREAS., JOSEPH J. WEBER.
105 EAST 22ND STREET

SECY., EDWARD HOCHHAUSER.
356 SECOND AVENUE

MONDAY CLUB

NEW YORK CITY

~~December~~ 24,1915.

L C 1.00

Mr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York,N.Y.

Dear Sir:

The Monday Club is the means by which the lay social workers keep in touch with the general trend of various kinds of social work in the city. It has been organized for many years and, beginning with last year, became more markedly popular among the workers of various organizations.

During last winter it was the custom of the Club to meet at various institutions which were inspected following which papers were read by leaders in the type of work the institution illustrated and discussions and questions followed.

In this way the Club visited last year such places of interest as the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, City Farm Colony, Sing Sing, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the Workhouse. We heard from such people as Dr. Frauenthal, Dr. Gibney, Dr. Hibbs, Commissioner Davis, Commissioner Kingsbury, Warden Hayes, Dr. Bernstein, Superintendent Lowenstein, Warden Osborne, Miss Noyes, and Mr. Coulter.

This is one informal way which New York City offers for social workers of all kinds to come together and to learn about the work the city is doing from those who are most competent to speak. We hope you will join and will be glad to have you suggest others who you think might well be invited to join.

Very truly yours,

Arthur G. Buchanan,
Chairman Membership Committee.

7/5/2

Tel. Hanover 5215.

FERDINAND Q. MORTON
Counsellor at Law
80 Wall Street
NEW YORK

Dec. 7,1915.

Mr. W.E.B DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am a candidate for appointment as Deputy Assistant District Attorney. Will you be good enough to write a letter at once to Judge Edward Swann, the District Attorney elect, at the Criminal Courts Building saying whatever you can as to my character, reputation and ability? Make it as strong as possible and be sure to set forth the source of your knowledge and information.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very truly yours,

F. Q. Morton

216/97

December 9, 1915.

My dear Mr. Morton:

I have just sent a letter to Judge Swann, a copy of which is enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

Mr. F. C. Morton,
80 Wall Street,
New York City.

2/6/96

December 9, 1915.

Sir:

I understand that Mr. Ferdinand C. Morton is a candidate for appointment as Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Morton is a young man of ability and honesty and I should be very gl d if you could see your way to give him this appointment.

I have known Mr. Morton for four or five years, and was closely associated with him during the Emancipation Exposition in the State of New York, when I was a member of the Commission nd he was the secretary.

Very respectfully yours,

Judge Edward Swann,
Criminal Courts Building,
New York City.

[MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT FOR COLORED PEOPLE]

417 West 114th Street, New York

February 17, 1915.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I take pleasure in informing you that you were re-elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Music School Settlement for Colored People in the City of New York (Inc.) at the annual meeting held on February 11, 1915, in the Class of 1918.

Yours very truly,

Elizabeth Walton

Secretary.

2/16/12

[Music School Settlement for Colored People]

417 West 114th Street, New York

February 17, 1915.

The first meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Music School Settlement for Colored People in the City of New York (Inc.), at which the officers for the coming year will be elected and other important business transacted, will be held at the office of the President, Room 6200, No. 1 Madison Avenue, on Thursday, February 25th, at 4:30 P. M.

The Secretary calls attention to the by-law, Section 4 of Article III, which provides as follows:

> "Absence from three consecutive meetings of the Board of Directors without notice sent to the Secretary shall be considered equivalent to a resignation."

Yours very truly,

Elizabeth Walton,

Secretary.

2/6/103

March 2nd 1915.

My dear Miss Walton:

I beg to acknowledge your letter informing me of my re-election as a member of the Board of Directors of the Music School Settlement for Colored People. I am glad to accept the same.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Elizabeth Walton,
417 West 114th Street,
New York City.

2/6/100

National Pageant and Dramatic Association

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

ORGANIZED to assist "The Horizon Guild," of New York, in presenting at the Base Ball Park, 7th Street and Florida Avenue, Washington, D. C., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, October 11th, 13th and 15th, 1915, the Pageant, "THE STAR OF ETHIOPIA."

The Pageant was composed by DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS, and was successfully produced in New York City in 1913.

The Horizon Guild is to furnish $3,000 for expenses.

The National Pageant and Dramatic Association (incorporated), the local body, is to furnish $1,000 for expenses, to be paid back from the first gate receipts of the Pageant performance. The National Pageant and Dramatic Association is the instrument and agent of the Guarantors of the $1,000 fund.

Many local residents have subscribed one or more units.

Others are invited to subscribe one or more units, so as to complete the Guarantee Fund of $1,000 at the earliest practicable date.

Subscriptions may be registered with the Recording Secretary of the Association, or with the Office Clerk, at the PENDLETON BUILDING, 1216 You Street, Washington, D. C.

Cash or checks should be handed or mailed to Mr. John R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary of the Association, 1541 14th St. N. W., corner Q St., Washington, who will give receipts.

☞ *Each Guarantor named in the list below is hereby requested to secure one additional Guarantor,* and make prompt report thereof to the office.

National Pageant and Dramatic Association
1216 You St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

L. M. HERSHAW, *President.* R. C. EDMONDSON, *Recording Sec'y.*
MARY C. TERRELL, *Vice-Pres't.* JOHN R. HAWKINS, *Financial Sec'y.*
A. N. SCURLOCK, *Treasurer.*

MEETING OF GUARANTORS

Lincoln Memorial Church, 11th and R Streets, N. W.
Thursday Night, October 7th, 1915.

PLEASE COME.

2/6/67

List of Guarantors to October 4, 1915, in the Order Named.

Name of Guarantor.	No. of Units.
Mr. A. U. Craig	5
" Alonzo H. Brown	2
" Andrew F. Hilyer	2
" L. M. Hershaw	2
" John A. Davis	2
Dr. Creed W. Childs	2
Mr. John N. Goins	5
" C. W. Banton	1
" John R. Hawkins	2
Judge R. H. Terrell	1
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell	1
Mr. A. N. Scurlock	1
Mr. E. C. Williams	1
" E. L. Johnson	2
" Thomas Walker	2
" Thomas A. Johnson	2
" Thomas J. Calloway	1
" Swan M. Kendrick	1
Dr. J. A. McDuffie	1
Mr. W. H. Beckett	1
" F. D. Lee	1
" R. C. Edmondson	2
" E. L. Scott	1
" F. R. Killingsworth	1
" C. E Lane	1
Dr. John P. Turner	1
Mr. I. E. Williamson	1
Mrs. Jennie P. Browne	1
" Carrie W. Clifford	2
Mr. James C. Burlls	2
Miss Nannie H. Burroughs	2
Mr. Henry E. Baker	1
" H. P. Slaughter	2
" W. I. Lee	1
" W. J. Singleton	1
" Eugene Brooks	1
" F. Morris Murray	1
" John H. Paynter	1
" John S. Quander	1
" M. C. Maxfield	1
Rev. Lewis B. Moore	1
" H. Martin Williams	1
" W. B. Dulaney	2
" Alphonso O. Stafford	1
" J. C. Wright	1
" John W. Cromwell	1
" Robt. A. Stewart	1
Miss L. Blanche Wright	1
Mrs. Laura B. Glenn	1
Mr. Benjamin S. Jackson	1
Mrs. Grace L. Jackson	1
Mr. J. M. Sims	1
" George C. Smith	1
" Joseph H. Stewart	1
" A. P. Albert	1
Rev. Logan Johnson	2
Mr. C. S. Shippen	1
Miss R. E. Guy	1
Dr. C. Sumner Wormley	1
Miss Mary P. Burrill	1
Mr. A. H. Glenn	1

Name of Guarantor.	No. of Units.
Mr. John H. Polk	1
" W. Stephen Fuller	1
" John C. Dancy	1
" Aaron J. Gaskins	1
Lieut. Col. Arthur Brooks	1
Mr. Zeph P. Moore	1
" R. W. Johnson	1
Dr. Michel O. Dumas	1
Mr. Daniel Freeman	1
" J. T. Layton	1
Mrs. Julia Mason Layton	1
Dr. Arthur S. Gray	1
Dr. Amanda V. Grey	1
Mr. W. E. H. Chase	1
" John E. Smith	1
Dr. R. L McGuire	1
Mrs. Ida V. Smith	1
Mr. Walter J. Abrams	1
Mr. Neval H. Thomas	1
" Warren Fearing	1
" Armond W. Scott	1
" James A. Cobb	1
" John C. Nalle	1
" W. W. Cohran	1
Rev. C. A. Stepteau	1
Dr. E. D. Williston	1
Miss Mary Cromwell	1
Mr. Maurice H. Ferguson	1
" James N. Aden	1
" Harry W. Cornell	1
" J. Henry Lewis	1
" George H. Murray	1
" William H. Bruce	1
" M. Grant Lucas	1
" Samuel M. Dudley	1
" Maurice C. Clifford	1
" Fred G. Crusoe	1
" J. Edward Rattley	1
Mr. William Williams	1
Mrs. Julia W. McAdoo	1
Mr. Garnet C. Wilkinson	1
" Charles M. Thomas	1
Rev. W. A. Bolden	1
Miss Jessie Wormley	1
Mr. R C. Bruce	1
Mrs. Josephine B. Bruce	1
Miss Angelina Grimke	1
Miss Alice Nelson	1
" Emma F. G. Merritt	1
Mr. Shelby J. Davidson	2
" M. S. Koonce	1
" John R. Wright	1
" Ernest M. Dickerson	1
" Nelson E. Weatherless	1
" F. H. M. Murray	1
" W. A. Cowan and others	1
" A. H. Grimke	1
Miss Zita Dyson	1
Dr. H. C. Scurlock	1
Mr. John W. Lewis	1
" James A. Walker	1

List of Guarantors—Continued.

Name of Guarantor.	No. of Units.
Mr. Arthur C. Newman	1
Dr. Charles I. West	1
Mr. George Wm. Cook	1
Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook	1
Mr. O. T. Taylor	1
" H. F. Thomas	1
" James W. Williams	1
" J. W. Wilkinson	1
Dr. C. G. Woodson	1
Mr. Thomas L. Jones	1
" Thomas A. Cox	1
Miss Caroline L. Hunt	1
Mr. Kelly Miller	1
" Leroy Tibbs	1
Miss Julia C. Lothrop	1
Mr. C. R. Scott	1
Dr. E. G. Evans	1
Mr. Charles Lee	1
Dr. George W. Cabaniss	2
Dr. Joseph Bently Cherry	1
Mr. J. W. Howard	1
" Robert Middleton	1
Mrs. Anna J. Cooper	1
Dr. William H. Wilson	1
Miss Gregoria A. Fraser	1
Mr. U. S. G. Bassett	1
Mrs. Martha E. Tucker	1
Miss Essie Tucker	1
Dr. Julia P. H. Coleman	1
Mr. John T. Howe	1
" Chas. A. Booker	1
" Joseph Murray	1
Miss Charlotte E. Hunter	1
Miss Jessie R. Fauset	1
" M. E. Gibbs	1
Mr. William H. Richards	1
General Henry Forrest	1
E. R. James and Brother	2
R. L. Pendleton	1
Miss Marion P. Shadd	1

☞ The name of each Guarantor will be printed with the list of Patrons on the Official Program of the Pageant. Any one noting an error or omission in the above list will please notify the Recording Secretary of it.

Board of Directors:

LaFayette M. Hershaw	Robert H. Terrell	Carrie W. Clifford
Mary Church Terrell	Ransom C. Edmondson	Andrew F. Hilyer
Addison N. Scurlock	John N. Goins	Arthur U. Craig
John R. Hawkins	Laura Bruce Glenn	Thomas Walker
Walter J. Singleton	Thomas A. Johnson	Alonzo H. Brown

Seats and Boxes will be on sale Wednesday, October 6th.

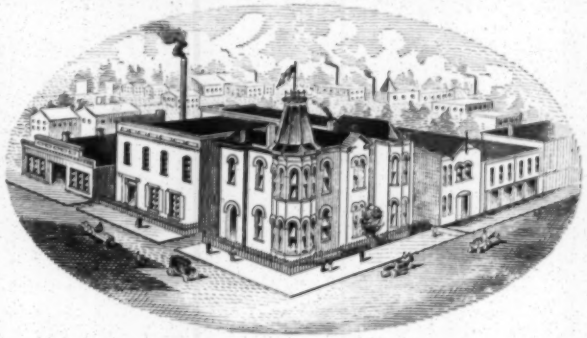
MUSIC FURNISHED BY HOFFMAN'S BAND.

Press of R. L. Pendleton, 1216 You St. N. W.

32-36-18

Feb 15, 1916

National Weeklies



Authorized by the Press Association, February 15, 1915.

For Further Information Address Advertising Managers and Representatives:
FROST AND FROST, NASHVILLE, TENN.
FROST AND FROST, Albert H. Hopkins, Manager, Boyce Building, Chicago, Ill.
FROST AND FROST, J. B. Keough, Manager, Brunswick Building, New York.
FROST AND FROST, Geo. M. Kohn, Manager, Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

NEGRO OWNED AND OPERATED

Interesting Facts of Negro Population in the United States

Value of church property $70,000,000,00.

Population in the United States 10,000,000 people—one-tenth of the total population of the United States.

It is estimated that since 1870 the Southern States have expended from public funds $190,000,000.00 for negro common schools.

Total value of negro property, which includes scientific apparatus, grounds and buildings, owned by institutions for secondary and higher training for negroes amounts to $20,000,000.00.

There are fifty-seven negro banks, capitalized at $1,600,000.00. These banks clear annually $20,000,000.00.

The recent organization of the Negro Press Association gives to advertisers the opportunity of using the circulation of the most *prominent negro newspapers* in the United States in an economical and dependable way.

These weeklies are to the negro race what the news dailies, weeklies and agricultural papers, etc., are to the white race. The negro race is one-tenth the population of the United States, and has never been appealed to by advertisers.

DISTRIBUTION BY STATES

Alabama	15,000	Illinois	38,000	Mississippi	17,025	Rhode Island	7,150
Arkansas	20,800	Kansas	14,500	New York	89,450	South Carolina	60,000
California	2,750	Kentucky	25,600	Ohio	17,250	Tennessee	59,392
Florida	2,600	Louisiana	28,000	Oklahoma	19,100	Texas	35,000
Georgia	43,235	Minnesota	4,500	Oregon	3,700	Virginia	19,897
		Missouri	4,367	Pennsylvania	51,500		
Total	84,385	Total	114,967	Total	198,025	Total	181,439

Grand Total to Date 578,816. (Proven as Desired by Client.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Affective May 1, 1915

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

DISPLAY, The Combination Rate	**$\frac{1}{4}$ ct. per line per 1,000** **$3\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per inch per 1,000**
READER, The Combination Rate	**$\frac{1}{2}$ ct. per line per 1,000** **7 cts. per inch per 1,000**

All cuts must be 13 ems wide.

Combination orders cannot be discontinued in any one paper.

Discontinuance orders must reach us ten days previous to date of issue.

All Display advertising is based on agate measurement, 14 lines to the inch, 280 lines to the column, 7 columns to the page. Columns 20 inches.

Forms close Wednesday of each week.

Copy and Electrotypes must be in Nashville three weeks (21 days) previous to the date of issue desired.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Estimated Budget for 1915.

SALARIES: (including Legislative Agent, part of Editor's, janitor's)	$ 4,836.00	
RENT	600.00	
TRAVELLING EXPENSES (including Miss Johnson's)	900.00	
PRINTING (including multigraphing	1500.00	
POSTAGE	900.00	
STATIONERY & SUPPLIES	185.00	
TELEPHONE	200.00	
TELEGRAMS	300.00	
FURNITURE & FIXTURES (including new electric lights)	50.00	
EXPRESSAGE	40.00	
ICE	23.00	
EXTRA STENOGRAPHIC SERVICES, MESSENGER SERVICE & CARFARE	300.00	
WATER	8.00	
EXCHANGES ON CHECKS	10.00	
INSURANCE	4.00	
CONTINGENCY FUND*	144.00	
TOTAL		$10,000

*Incidental expenses - annual conference, annual and other meetings, e.g., rental of halls, clippings service, photographs for publicity work; such items as contributions to postmen, advertising, etc.

21/5/58

Proposed Budget - N. A. A. C. P.

Past Income

1911 — $7,000 (?)
1912 — 11,815.15
1913 — 16,811.73
1914 — 16,119.16

Prospective Income.

Normal Income	$14,000	or per month	$1,166
Probable Income	9,000	" " "	750
Possible Income	12,000	" " "	1,000

Proposed Expense 1915.

Salaries and wages	$5,400	or per month	$450
Rent and general expense	1,200	" " "	100
Legal work	1,200	" " "	100
Literature	600	" " "	50
Travel	600	" " "	50
Total	$9,000		$750

Curtail last three items in case of deficiency.
Add surplus income as follows:

Literature	$1,200	or per month	$100
Legal	1,200	" " "	100
Salaries	1,200	" " "	100
Total	$12,600		$1,050

2/6/19

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of January, 1915.

Receipts	GENERAL	ACCOUNT	Expenditures
Balance December 31, 1914	875.51	Salaries	628.63
		Printing	46.50
Memberships	788.60	General Expense	198.80
Contributions	256.40	Postage	92.32
Literature	.20	Memberships returned to Branches	22.00
Pins	54.50	Traveling Expense	87.35
Crisis Subscriptions	123.75	Transferred to Lawyers Title Bank for Reserve Fund	695.00
Miscellaneous	6.65		
		Balance January 30, 1915	335.01
	2105.61		2105.61
	SPECIAL	FUNDS	
Balances December 31, 1914 --		Balances January 30, 1915 -	
Maclean Memorial	302.90	Maclean Memorial	302.90
Federal Aid	195.63	Federal Aid	195.63
		Reserve	695.00
Receipts during January - Reserve Fund	695.00		
	1193.53		1193.53
	C R I	S I S	
Balance December 31, 1914	115.40	Expenditures during January	1988.94
Receipts during January	2019.21		
		Balance January 30, 1915	145.67
	2134.61		2134.61

2/6/50

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
NEW YORK
70 FIFTH AVE.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

2/5/75

January 4th 1915.

My dear Mr. Villard:

Referring to the letter from Mr. Scholz I should like very much to have a talk with him and a list of the advertising agencies which he would recommend. I wish also that you would be willing to write Mr. Robert J. Virtue whom he represents.

Of course, the greatest difficulty that we would have now in carrying out this campaign would be lack of clerical help. All our clerks now are worked to the limit but it is possible in the spring that we could make a systematic effort.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard.

2/5/74

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard

20 Vesey Street

N.Y.C.

TWENTY-SIX VESEY STREET
NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

January 5, 1915.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 5th day of January, 1915, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Walling, Dr. Jones, Mr. Villard, Miss Ovington, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Holmes, Mrs. Morgenthau, Miss Nerney, Mr. Ysaye.

Regrets from Mr. Loud and Miss Wald.

Voted to invite Mr. Ysaye, Mr. Walling's guest, to remain through the meeting of the Board.

Report of the Chairman of the Board, Dr. Spingarn:

Dr. Spingarn reported on his Oklahoma trip saying that after considering the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jim Crow case of McCabe et al. vs Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, et al., he had decided to go to Oklahoma personally and arouse the local branch to active work. He planned to have Mr. Pickens accompany him and make speeches with him. Mr. Pickens was unable to do this and Mr. W. Scott Brown of the Muskogee Branch volunteered in his place. Mr. Brown was twice discriminated against by the railroad on this trip with Dr. Spingarn and the Association will bring suit to test these cases. The meetings in Muskogee and Oklahoma City were crowded and the speakers enthusiastically received.

Dr. Spingarn stated that although the Board had decided at its previous meeting to have but one session of the annual meeting, namely, the business session, as soon as Mr. Villard secured Governor Whitman as a speaker, arrangements were begun for two sessions on February 12. The Chairman asked the ratification of the Board for this procedure. Voted.

Report accepted.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Du Bois reported as follows:

The month of December while not as good as in 1913 was encouraging for The CRISIS. The net paid circulation was 30,100 copies. The income was $2,005.00, of which $213.00 was for books and $715.00 for subscriptions. The present indebtedness is $1,577.00. Mr. Wood's debt has been satisfied in full by being transferred to W. E. B. Du Bois. The N.A.A.C.P. loaned us $500.00 last February to help in the moving. This has been paid in full and the Association owed The CRISIS $51.37 January first, not counting $107.15 paid for clippings which has been written off as a donation. Beginning with the month of January The CRISIS assumes $1200.00 of the annual salary of the Director of Publications and Research.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary. Miss Nerney:

Miss Nerney reported as follows:

175 new members for December and a total membership on January 1 of 5,075.

The mail of the Association gets increasingly heavy. During December, in addition to 5,000 notices of the annual meeting, it included 5,000 begging letters, 300 cards, 1800 pieces of second class mail and over 2100 letters to correspondents.

The important work of the month has been arranging for Dr. Spingarn's western trip, assisting in arranging his Oklahoma trip; making preparations for the annual meeting; work on amendment to the Immigration Bill.

A series of meetings in thirteen cities of the Middle West has been arranged for Dr. Spingarn, including mass meetings meetings before Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, universities and clubs. In only two of the cities selected did the Association have branches.

Preparations for the annual meeting are well under way. The program has been printed in the Crisis.

Officers, branches and members of the Association are putting all possible pressure on Congress to defeat the amendment to the Immigration Bill. The District of Columbia Branch is leading the fight.

BRANCH WORK:

The Baltimore Branch has lost the James Watkins Jim Crow case which it won in the lower court.

The District of Columbia Branch reports an enthusiastic meeting in celebration of Garrison's birthday.

The Harrisburg Branch has won two civil rights cases.

The Louisville and St. Louis Branches have appointed committees to take action for them against the local segregation ordinances.

The Tacoma Branch has presented a loving cup to Senator Wesley L. Jones in recognition of his work in Congress for colored people.

LEGAL:

Since the Legal Department has been given up, preliminary correspondence and interviewing are done in the office of the Secretary. During the month five civil rights cases and two criminal cases have received attention.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Miss Nerney also reported for the Branch Committee and the following action was taken on the report:

Voted that the constitution of the Lynchburg Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People be suspended because of the failure of this branch to be active in the interest of the Association and to show any signs of activity. Members of the Branch may continue members of the Association at large under the Association's rules of membership.

Voted that the Board of Directors does not approve the action of the Quincy Branch in admitting Z. W. Mitchell to membership.

On motion duly made and seconded the constitutions of the following branches were approved by the Board: Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Wilmington - and the following were referred to the Branch Committee with power: Baltimore County, Atlantic City, Albuquerque.

Voted that the Branch Committee be enlarged.

2/6/54

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:

Mr. Villard, after reading his report, called attention to the following contributions: $2000 from an unknown friend in Boston; $140 from Dr. Spingarn, making his direct contribution for the year $300; $100 from Mrs. Kelley; $100 from the Washington Branch; $15 from the Baltimore Branch; $50 from Mr. Nathan Straus.

On motion of Mr. Villard the following resolution was voted:

RESOLVED

That the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People express through Mr. Charles F. Bowditch to their unknown benefactor their deep gratitude and appreciation for the very generous gift of Two Thousand Dollars which came so unexpectedly bringing fresh courage and inspiration to the whole Association.

At this time when increased violence and discrimination show the need for an organization such as ours as never before, this liberal donation renews our faith in what we may yet accomplish and gives us heart to push on.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Voted that a Finance Committee consisting of the Treasurer and four others to be appointed by him submit a budget at the next meeting of the Board.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES:

Miss Ovington, Chairman of the Crisis Committee, reported as follows:

Since the last Board meeting the Crisis Committee has met three times, December 7, December 15, January [illegible]. It has gone over the Crisis plant with Dr. Du Bois and Mr. Dill and considered plans for the increase of income and for retrenchment.

Increase of income: Advertising seems the only method, but now is an impossible time to get general advertising. It is recommended that Board members be asked to help in this. Sometimes an advertisement can be gotten through personal influence. It is suggested that they try for book advertisements.

Retrenchment: The Crisis Editor expects to retrench in the following way:

	per month
Printer's bill	$35.00
Release from instalment	28.00
Reduction of copies printed	25.00
Cover	10.00
	$98.00

The Committee believes that after January 1 the Crisis can assume $100 of the Editor's salary.

Report accepted and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Villard voted that the Association pay the Editor of the Crisis full salary, $208.33 for the month of December, and it was so ordered.

55/a/2

Dr. Jones reported for Mrs. Seay, Chairman of the Membership Committee, as follows:

At the meeting of the Membership Committee on December 17 it was voted that the Committee hold a public meeting as soon as possible to raise funds to finance its work;

That the Chairman, Mrs. Seay, appoint certain members of the Committee to interview the pastors of churches and officers of other organizations with the purpose of bringing before them the work of the Association.

That Miss Nerney submit to the Committee lists of the following organizations and denominations: Indian Rights Association, Pennsylvania Abolition Society, Single Tax Society, Unitarians, Congregationalists

Report accepted and placed on file.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Wickersham in response to one asking him to speak at the annual meeting.

On motion of Dr. Du Bois voted that Mr. Wickersham be invited to address the meeting on Segregation and Disfranchisement.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn

Chairman Board of Directors

May Childs Nerney

Secretary

2/6/62

[NAACP]

Jan. 15, 1915.

MEMO FOR DR DUBOIS FROM MR. VILLARD

I have your note in regard to Mr. Turner's delay and I have taken the matter up with Miss Nerney and believe that the matter will be adjusted promptly. I would suggest that it would save time in matters like this if you were to go direct to Miss Nerney as Mr. Turner is her subordinate, and then come to me failing any relief from that source.

21/1/62

[NAACP]

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

January 30th 1915.

2/5/39

Memorandum to the Secretary.

Can the secretary furnish me with the following data? I have a proposal to make as to the Annual Report.

Total cost of printing and binding of the Annual Report 489.00

(conserv. est.) Total cost of mailing $180.00 (for 6000)

Total copies printed 10,000

Number of copies on hand (from 1500-2000)

Cost of labor in mailing $20.00

W. E. B. D.

conservative fig.
Incl. catalogs 15 P.O.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Incorporated May 25, 1911

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

32-36-17

Fifth ~~Fourth~~ Annual Report

January, ~~1914~~ 1915

70 FIFTH AVENUE
New York City

SPINGARN MEDAL—(*See page 64*)

OFFICERS

National President

Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston

Vice-Presidents

Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Baltimore
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York

Director of Publicity and Research

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York

Treasurer

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York

Attorney

Mr. Chapin Brinsmade, New York

Secretary

Miss May Childs Nerney, New York

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TERMS EXPIRE 1915

Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York
~~Mr. Walter E. Sachs, New York~~ Wilson
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn
Mr. William English Walling, New York
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington

TERMS EXPIRE 1916

Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven
Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr., New York
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York
~~Mr. Wilson M. Powell, Jr., New York~~ Cook
Dr. W. A. Sinclair, Philadelphia
Mr. Chas. H. Studin, New York
Rev. G. R. Waller, Baltimore — Cardozo
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York

TERMS EXPIRE 1917

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago
Mr. Elbridge L. Adams, New York
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York

Treasurer's Report of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
Month of February, 1915.

Receipts		Expenditures	
GENERAL ACCOUNT			
Balance January 30, 1915 -	335.01	Postage	43.09
		Salaries	544.70
		Printing	240.85
Memberships	874.04	General Expense	309.25
Contributions	780.66	Travelling Expense	162.57
Literature	15.38	Pins	141.34
Pins	78.54	Memberships returned to Branches	23.50
Crisis Subscriptions	130.88	Transfer to Reserve Fund	305.00
		Crisis	30.88
		Balance Feb. 27, 1915	407.21
	2214.51		2214.51
SPECIAL FUNDS			
Balances January 30, 1915 -		Balances February 27, 1915 -	
		Maclean Memorial	302.90
Maclean Memorial	302.90	Federal Aid	195.63
Federal Aid	195.63	Reserve	1000.00
Reserve	695.00		
February Receipts			
Reserve	305.00		
	1498.53		1498.53
C R I S I S			
Balance January 30 1915 -	145.67	February expenditures -	1916.10
Receipts during FEBRUARY	1842.36	Balance Feb. 27, 1915	71.93
	1988.03		1988.03

2/6/36

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

February 2, 1915.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, on the second day of February, 1915, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Miss Ovington, Dr. Jones, Dr. Brooks, Mr. Bishop, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Studin, Miss Nerney.

Regrets from Mr. Loud, Mr. Grimke, Mr. Cook.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois:
Dr. Du Bois reported as follows:
On December 31st The CRISIS had a balance of $115.40 in the bank. The income for the month was $2019.21. The expenditures for the month were $1988.04, leaving a balance of $145.67 in the Corn Exchange Bank. The income for this month has been larger than we expected and the reason for this has been the sale of the calendar, every copy of which has been sold, and the sale of books. We cannot, unfortunately, count upon a continuation of this prosperity.
There has been one change in the office force, a young man replacing Miss Versley, thus giving us greater help in shipping.
The total indebtedness of The CRISIS January 1st was $1577.15; the present indebtedness is $1349.90.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Nerney:
Miss Nerney reported that the most important work of the month had been the effort to prevent the passage by Congress of anti-Negro legislation. The measures occupying attention have been the amendment to the Immigration Bill, the anti-intermarriage bill and six Jim Crow street car bills for the District of Columbia. An account of the fight against the Afro-Exclusion amendment was given in the last issue of the Crisis. The report of the work on other bills will be published in the March number of the Crisis.
A reflection of the attitude of Congress is the effort being made now in St. Louis to pass a segregation ordinance which is being opposed by a committee of thirty from the local branch, and the anti-intermarriage bill in Michigan. Last year the Detroit Branch defeated an anti-intermarriage bill and now is confronted with the same issue brought in as part of a general eugenic law, prohibiting the marriage of idiots, imbeciles, insane, epileptics, etc., and in the first clause the intermarriage of whites and persons of Negro extraction. The eugenic features of the bill have won for it the support of women's clubs and many church societies and are making it exceedingly difficult to fight.
Other work of the month has been, the financial work of the Association, press work on the Spingarn trip and the annual meeting,

preparing an article for the A.M.E. Review, the program and other arrangements for the annual meeting, reports, budgets, and arranging smaller meetings as follows:

Newark - 13th Avenue Presbyterian Church.
New York - Y.M.C.A.; Fifth Avenue Suffrage Shop; Sunday night Forum of the Church of the Messiah.

LEGAL WORK: The Association is under great obligation to Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman of the Legal Committee, who has taken over the work of the attorney. During the month Mr. Spingarn has considered a number of civil rights cases, the Louisville segregation case which is being brought by the local branch to test the local ordinance, and the Jim Crow car cases which the Association expects to bring as a result of Dr. Spingarn's recent trip.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Miss Nerney presented a letter from the Committee of One Hundred of Hudson County requesting that the N.A.A.C.P., the Committee of One Hundred and such other organizations as wish to cooperate, form a Congressional Committee with headquarters in Washington to act as a clearing house for information regarding all measures introduced into Congress affecting colored people and saying that their organization would be willing to bear a proper share of the necessary expense.

After discussion it was moved by Miss Ovington that the Committee of One Hundred be advised that the National Association now has in its District of Columbia Branch just such a committee as they propose which is doing exactly the work they suggest; and that the Committee of One Hundred be further advised that the National Association would be willing to supply them with information regarding legislation affecting colored people for the actual cost of the work involved. Seconded and voted.

Moved that the following constitutions and applications from committees desiring to become branches of the Association be referred to the Branch Committee with power: Springfield, Ill.; Springfield, O.; Cincinnati, O.; Toledo, O.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Des Moines, Ia.; New Orleans, La. Seconded and voted.

On motion duly made and seconded, it was voted that the amendments to the Branch constitution offered by the Baltimore and Providence Branches be referred to the Branch Committee with power.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:

After presenting his report Mr. Villard, Chairman of the Budget Committee, presented budgets for the Association and the Crisis for 1915, pointing out that the Association's estimate of $11,000 for the year was a decrease of over $5,000 on last year's budget, and that the estimate of the Crisis of $23,500 was an increase of about $2,500 over last year's budget.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Villard then presented the suggestion of Dr. Du Bois that the annual report of the Association be printed as part of the April Number of the Crisis and distributed to Crisis readers, the Association to be supplied with extra copies for distribution to members who do not take the Crisis and for miscellaneous use. Discussion.

2/6/48

Voted that the suggestion of Dr. Du Bois be accepted, the Association to be supplied with 5,000 copies as separates with covers and title, and the entire proposition to be subject to a new estimate which the Board referred to the Treasurer with power.

It was pointed out that the National Association's budget made no allowance for the employment of Miss Kathryn M. Johnson as field agent and on motion of Mr. Villard it was voted that Miss Johnson be employed by the Association on the following terms: $1.00 a day, travelling expenses, and her present commission on memberships and Crisis subscriptions. Attention was called to the fact that the saving on the annual report of over $200 and the allowance already made for Miss Johnson's travelling expenses in the travelling expenses estimated in the budget, would practically cover the total amount necessary to employ her.

Miss Ovington reported for the Crisis Committee that it had met three times and that the most important part of the report was incorporated in that of Dr. Du Bois and of Mr. Villard. She stated that it had been decided to request a lawyer to act as editor of the legal notes in the Crisis. Report accepted.

2/6/49

On motion of Dr. Jones the following resolution was put by Mr. Villard and voted by the Board:

RESOLVED,

That the Board of Directors express to Dr. Spingarn their deep felt gratitude for his generous contribution to the work of the Association which he has just made in taking two extended lecture trips at his own expense. The Board particularly appreciate Dr. Spingarn's sacrifice of time and energy and his canceling all holiday engagements in order that he might do this.

The Board feel that the value to the Association of Dr. Spingarn's success in bringing our work before the public cannot be overestimated.

Mr. Villard reported that the Spingarn Medal Committee had selected a candidate for the medal which would be awarded by the Governor at the annual meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of Directors.

May Childs Nerney
Secretary.

Official Ballot

of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Vote for ten directors to serve three years:

Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York

Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn

Mr. John E. Milholland, New York

Prof. George William Cook, Washington

Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York

Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York

Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn

Mr. William English Walling, New York

Mr. Archibald H. Grimke, Washington

The above nominations have been made in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. To vote for other persons cross out any or all of the above and write in the other names.

February 12, 1915.

2/6/52

Esthers XC
Maps
Bank + tickets
Mch Cuzes
Apr. "
~~Bank~~
Black
Book
Proof
Index
annual rept
Valentine
Jardinières
Anna
Lewissohn

Esthers
maps
Valentine

Regrets to:

Mr. Ira Nathan
Mr. Alphonse H. Rhodes, Washington
Mr. William Rainey Harper, New York
Mr. O. H. Allen, Brooklyn
Mr. Charles Scribner, Jr., New York
Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, Boston
Dr. T. E. Schepps, New York
Prof. George William Cook, Washington
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York
Dr. A. Morton Jones, Brooklyn
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York

Note for selecting guests to assist:

THE NEW NATIONAL LEAGUE
TO COMBAT LYNCHING
ANNOUNCEMENT
Sept. 10

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find a copy of the call issued by the committee of five appointed at the conference held in the office of the undersigned.

To avoid the confusion of the various communications we have been asked to make with the secretaries in various cities, we have appointed Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York, Chairman of the committee, and Mr. Joel E. Spingarn, Secretary.

Yours very truly,

Mary White Ovington

[NAACP]

Lectures - 1915

55 LIBERTY STREET

Feb. 13 - 1915.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Association, and all colored people, are your debtors for your noble and stirring words last night. They made a fitting climax to a splendid day. Please know that your address

2/10/89

has the full measure of my warmest admiration.

With sincere personal regards,

I remain

Cordially yours,

Chas. H. Ritchie

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Vice-Presidents: REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
MR. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington.
REV. GARNETT R. WALLER, Springfield.
MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: DR. J. E. SPINGARN, New York.
Director of Publications and Research: DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York.
Treasurer: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
Secretary: MISS MAY CHILDS NERNEY, New York.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago.
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr., New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York.
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

February 26, 1915.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Article VIII, Section 1, of the new Constitution and By-Laws which was adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Association on February 12, 1915, provides that the Board meetings shall be held hereafter on the Second Tuesday instead of the first Tuesday in each month. This change was made in order that the bookkeepers of the Association and the Crisis could have more time in which to close their books, make a comparative checking between the two offices which is always necessary, and submit an accurate and full report to the Board. This is impossible when the meeting falls during the first two or three days of the month as it has frequently in the past.

The next meeting of the Board of Directors will be held, therefore, on Tuesday, March 9, at four o'clock, in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Very truly yours,

May Childs Nerney

Secretary.

2/6/46

Treasurer's Report of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
Month of March, 1915

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Receipts		Expenditures	
Balance February 27, 1915 -	401.21	Salaries	479.73
March RECEIPTS -		Printing	63.92
Memberships	642.00	General Expense	221.38
Contributions	1026.00	Postage	1[illegible].44
Literature	2.00	Memberships returned	[illegible].00
Crisis Subscriptions	106.75	Crisis, - Jan. & Feb. subscriptions -	184.95
Pins	22.50	Traveling Expense	1.22
		Balance March 31, 1915 -	1067.82
	2200.46		2200.46

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances February 27, 1915 -		Balances March 31, 1915 -	
Maclean Memorial	302.90	Maclean Memorial	302.90
Federal Aid	195.63	Federal Aid	195.63
Reserve	1000.00	Reserve	1000.00
	1498.53		1498.53

C R I S I S

Balance February 27, 1915 -	71.93	Expenditures during March -	2201.26
Receipts during March	2407.36	Balance March 31, 1915	278.03
	2479.29		2479.29

2/6/35

[NAACP]

March 1, 1915.

MEMO FOR DR. DU BOIS:

Please note the paragraphs in your report which I have marked.

Perhaps you would like to omit the detailed statement of the Crisis staff since it is given in the Chairman's report under Organization.

Do you not think you had better raise the figures in the paragraph marked on page 2. I am sending herewith a statement of the reasons. I would have come over to talk about this but this moving picture business is taking every moment of my time.

MCN/RR

2/5/46

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

March 8, 1915.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 8th day of March, 1915, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Du Bois, Mrs. Morgenthau, Mr. Stubin, Mr. Kennedy, Dr. Holmes, Miss Murray, Mr. Loud, Mr. Villard, Mr. Walling, Mr. Bishop, Miss Ovington, Dr. Jones.
Regrets from Mr.

Report of the Chairman, Dr. Spingarn:

Dr. Spingarn reported that Congress adjourned the 4th of March without passing a single one of the numerous anti-Negro bills. In the case of the [illegible] car bill for the District of Columbia, it was voted not to have District Day and the bill was automatically killed in this way.

The Chairman also reported the steps which had been taken to stop the production of the motion picture show, "The Birth of a Nation", which is based on Thomas Dixon's "Klansman" and which contains many details of a most offensive and libelous character.

Report accepted.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Du Bois reports as follows:

The business of the CRISIS has continued good. For many months we have received over $700 a month in subscriptions and the net profit averaged over $1000. The advertising remains about the same. We hope with the help of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Walling to increase it in the near future.

The cash income for February was $[illegible].10. The cash balance March 1st was $1241.00.

A portrait of Frederick Douglass has been from the artist, Miss Sara J. Eddy. It is hoped that [illegible] to buy it. The proceeds will go to the [illegible].

Report accepted and placed on file.

Vote that the Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P. express to Miss Sarah J. Eddy their appreciation of her excellent portrait of Frederick Douglass. The portrait will be placed in the CRISIS office until a more suitable place is found.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:

In the absence of Mr. Villard the Secretary read the Treasurer's report calling attention to the fact that within the last three days the Association's receipts had been $[illegible] and that since the last Board meeting two one-hundred-dollar members had joined the Association, both from Boston. The Association's receipts on the day of the annual meeting were almost $800.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary. Miss Nerney

Miss Nerney reported that the work of the Secretary's office for the month had consisted of making arrangements for the resolutions of the annual meeting, editing the annual report which will be published in the next issue of the Crisis, and in arranging to suppress the motion picture film, "The Birth of a Nation."

The routine work of the month has been particularly heavy. During January and February [illegible] new members were added to the Association. In February almost 5,000 letters were mailed, over 800 post cards and over 3,000 pieces of literature. Over 800 bills were made out.

Considerable time has been spent in [illegible] financial [illegible] which not develop into [illegible].

Report accepted and placed on file.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Chair read the report of the [illegible] and the Board, after discussion, voted upon its [illegible] follows:

Voted that the suggestion that the [illegible] prizes to branches for the largest number of memberships and the largest number of Crisis subscriptions secured, be referred to the Legislative Committee who shall report on the legal aspects of the [illegible] of prizes to the Crisis Committee, both committees [illegible] Board at the next regular meeting.

It was the sense of the meeting that the [illegible] issuing membership books and of building in branches in Brooklyn and the Bronx, be deferred for action because of the [illegible] consideration the Board has already given these questions.

Voted that the meeting of the Board adjourn to the first Tuesday in April and that before that time the Secretary obtain from members of the Board a referendum of preferred dates for meeting, and especially of dates not preferred.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Board meeting fall, if possible, during the second week of the month.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of Directors.

M. B. Nerney
Secretary.

2/6/45

[NAACP]
File

March 12, 1915.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. DU BOIS:

You and I estimated that allowing for the cuts in the text of the report that I have indicated, by taking the leads out of the officers' reports except that of the Chairman, and by rearranging the branch officers and executive committees, we could save three pages.

Could we not also save over a page by rearranging the heading of branches as I have indicated under ALTON, printing the officers and the name of the branch on one line and bringing that line out flush. That would save a line of printing and also space, probably altogether about three-quarters of a page.

As a last resort, we can take the leads out of the legal part of the Chairman's report. Altogether this ought to save over four pages, and Dr. Spingarn has authorized me to say that if it is necessary we will pay for an extra page in the report provided, of course, that you can let us have it.

MCN/RR

Will you in looking over my proof mark stet anything that I have deleted where the latter would mean expense and no saving of space worth considering.

[NAACP]

March 15, 1915.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. DU BOIS:

I cannot reach Dr. Spingarn and do not feel I ought to commit the Association to another page of text without his approval, though my personal opinion is that he would perhaps rather pay for an extra page than to have his report leaded even in part.

Will you be sure to see that my signature to my report is in the same type as that of the other officers and the "Respectfully submitted" omitted. I indicated this on the last proofs.

The spelling that I have given to Mrs. Layten's name of the Philadelphia Branch and to that of Miss Adelene Moffat is correct. See attached slip.

I shall leave the indicating of type for the titles of the officers' reports to you. I think with you that they need a little more space.

M. C. Nerney

MCN/RR

2/6/42

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Special Meeting of the

Board of Directors

March 23, 1915.

Minutes of the special meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 23rd day of March, 1915, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Crawford, Miss Wald, Dr. Waller, Miss Ovington, Miss Nerney.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

Regrets from Mr. Bishop, Mr. Cook, Dr. Cardozo, Mr. Ewing, Dr. G. R. Waller, Mrs. Morgenthau, Mr. Grimke, Mr. Villard.

The Chair stated the purpose of the meeting to be the consideration of further action in regard to the moving picture, "The Birth of a Nation". After discussion it was suggested by Miss Wald that a dignified procession be arranged for at as early a date as possible representing all organizations in this city which are interested in colored people; this procession to march to the Mayor's office to protest against the film.

Upon motion of Miss Ovington, duly seconded, it was voted that the Association have such a demonstration as Miss Wald suggested and that a committee be appointed with power to carry it into effect as soon as possible.

The following committee were named by the Board: Miss Wald, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Kennaday, Miss Ovington, Dr. Jones.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of Directors.

M. E. Nerney
Secretary.

2/6/41

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Chairman of the Board of Directors: DR. J. E. SPINGARN, New York.
Director of Publications and Research: DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York.
Treasurer: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
Secretary: MISS MARY CHILDS NERNEY, New York.

Vice-Presidents: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
MR. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington.
REV. GARNETT R. WALLER, Springfield.
MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago.
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
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Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

March 19, 1915.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

At the request of this Association, the Mayor has arranged to receive a delegation consisting of representatives of our Association, of other organizations of churches, clubs and others who are interested in suppressing the moving picture, "The Birth of a Nation", which is now being produced at the Liberty Theatre.

The hearing will be held in the Mayor's office at twelve o'clock noon, Tuesday, March 30. In case the delegation is a large one, it will adjourn to the rooms of the Board of Estimate nearby. There will be three-minute addresses by a few speakers who will be introduced by Dr. Spingarn.

We want to have this as representative a gathering as possible. Will you not make a special effort to be present. If possible, will you try to interest representative citizens in this hearing and bring them with you.

Very truly yours,

Secretary.

Kindly possible to arrange a procession as voted in the minutes enclosed.

2/6/40

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Chairman of the Board of Directors: DR. J. E. SPINGARN, New York.
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Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
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Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York.
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Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

March 29, 1915.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The meeting of the Board of Directors adjourned from Tuesday, March 9, will be held on Tuesday, April 6, at four o'clock, in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Very truly yours,

M. C. Nerney

Secretary.

Treasurer's Report of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of April 1915

Receipts			Expenditures		
		GENERAL ACCOUNT			
Balance Mar. 31		1057.82	Postage		89.06
			Printing		47.35
			(Annual Report)		51.00
April Receipts			Salaries		80.00
			General Expense		10.12
Memberships	869.04		Furniture		2.50
Contributions	188.00		Travelling Expenses		14.71
Literature	.87		Rent		50.00
Pins	19.00		Mr. [illegible] (Mar.)		
Crisis subscriptions	103.27		Salaries		110.00
Miscellaneous	.89				
Total		921.07	Balance April 30		[illegible]
		1978.89			

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances Mar. 31-			Balances April 30	
Maclean	302.90		Maclean	302.90
Federal Aid	195.63		Federal Aid	195.63
Reserve	1000.00		Reserve	1000.00
	1498.53			[illegible]

CRISIS

Balance Mar. 31	[illegible]		Expenditures for month of April -	[illegible]
Receipts for month of April -	2567.80		Balance April 30	532.00
	2865.03			2865.03

216/27

New York, April 6, 1915.

The Nat'l Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People,
New York City

To THE CRISIS

For the Fifth Annual Report -

Original figure	$ 474.50
Alterations	23.00
1 Extra page	20.00
Total	$ 517.50

474
100
574

2/6/37

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Adjourned Meeting of the

Board of Directors

April 6, 1915.

Minutes of the adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the sixth day of April, 1915, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Dr. Jones, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Underhill, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Loud, Miss Nerney.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

On motion duly made and seconded it was voted that at the next regular meeting on Tuesday, April 13, the Constitution and By-Laws be amended by changing the date of the regular meeting of the Board to the second Monday in each month.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of Directors.

M. B. Nerney
Secretary.

2/6/38

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

April 13, 1915.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the thirteenth day of April, 1915, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Villard, Mrs. Kelley, Mr. Studin, Dr. Waller, Mr. Kennaday, Miss Nerney.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

Voted that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be omitted.

The minutes were approved.

Report of the Chairman, Dr. Spingarn:
Dr. Spingarn reported on the Association's work in regard to the moving picture play, "The Birth of a Nation", saying that in spite of the Mayor's assurances that the two objectionable scenes in the second part should be cut short, they are still being shown. The incidents that have been cut out are unimportant. The Commissioner of Licenses who now has the matter in charge says that the law gives him no authority to compel the owner to make further changes in the film. Discussion.
Miss Ovington's account of the hearing in Boston was read.

Report of the Chairman was accepted.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois:
In Dr. Du Bois's absence his report was read as follows:
The income of The CRISIS for March was $2,407.36. Our Easter edition was a special one containing the Fifth Annual Report of the N.A.A.C.P. in accordance with the vote of the Board. We tried to carry out the agreement to the letter. 33,800 copies of the magazine containing the Report were mailed to our agents and subscribers. In addition we sent 3,538 copies to persons whose names were given to us by the Association in accordance with the terms of our agreement. 5,000 bound copies of the Report were delivered to the Association on the seventh of April. The total edition was 37,500 copies and it has been exhausted.

Report was accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard.

Mr. Villard gave a detailed statement of the Association's finances and called attention to the following items: contributions which during March amounted to over $1,000; membership fees of $642; and new members numbering almost 400. He also drew attention to the amount of mail shipped out from the National Association offices which during the month had included over 3,300 letters, 600 cards and almost 11,000 pieces of literature.

Report was accepted and placed on file.

On motion duly made and seconded it was voted that the Treasurer select a bank more convenient to the N.A.A.C.P. offices for the deposit of our special funds, the Treasurer to report back to the Board on his choice.

Mr. Villard presented the resignation of Mr. Thomas Ewing who because of his residence in Washington is unable to attend Board meetings. Voted to accept Mr. Ewing's resignation.

On motion of Mr. Villard duly seconded it was voted to elect Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Ewing in recognition of his generosity in contributing his services to the Association as legal adviser.

After an explanation from the Chair that a referendum of members of the Board secured by the Secretary showed that the second Monday in each month would be a convenient date to all for the regular meeting of the Board, it was voted that the Constitution and By-Laws be amended to make the REGULAR DATE OF BOARD MEETINGS FALL HEREAFTER ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN EACH MONTH.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Nerney:

Miss Nerney reported that the greater part of the general work of the Secretary for the month had been reported upon by the Chairman and the Treasurer, and that the work of branches would be published in detail in the next number of the Crisis. Mention was made of a few important ones only, particular attention being called to the success of the Cleveland Branch in aiding in the suppression of the moving picture play, "The Nigger" in the State of Ohio.

Report was accepted and placed on file.

At the suggestion of Miss Ovington presented by Miss Nerney it was voted to send copies of Mr. Grimke's pamphlet, "The Ultimate Criminal", to the committees and the members of the National Board of Censorship.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of Directors.

M. B. Nerney
Secretary.

2/6/54

Treasurer's Report of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

May, 1915

GENERAL ACCT.

Receipts			Disbursements		
Balance April 30, 1915 -		456.77	Salaries	551.43	
Memberships	556.66		Printing	66.35	
Contributions	334.00		General Expense	142.66	
Pins	9.00		Postage	71.68	
Crisis	117.34		Memberships returned	32.00	
Miscellaneous	1.00		Crisis (April acct.)	116.18	
Total Receipts		1017.60	Travelling Exp.	146.24*	
			Total Expenditures		1126.70
			Balance May 31 -		347.67
		1474.37			1474.37

SPECIAL

Balances April 30, 1915-			Balances May 31, 1915-	
Maclean Fund	302.90		Maclean Fund	302.90
Federal Aid Fund	195.63		Federal Aid Fund	195.63
Reserve "	1000.00		Reserve "	1000.00
	1498.53			1498.53

CRISIS

Balance April 30, 1915-	562.89	May Expenditures	2096.32
May Receipts	1792.93	Balance May 31, 1915 -	259.50
	2355.82		2355.82

*Includes expenses of Miss Ovington, Mr. Pickens and Miss Nerney.

2/4/23

5/229

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

May 10, 1915.

[illegible] of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of [illegible] Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held [illegible] Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 10th day of May, [illegible] o'clock, pursuant to notice.

[illegible] Dr. Spingarn, Dr. Waller, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Kennaday, [illegible] Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Dr. Jones, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Bishop, [illegible] Nerney.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

Regrets from Mr. Wilson, Mr. Loud, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Cardozo, Mr. Villard, Mr. Walling, Dr. Holmes, Miss Evington.

Voted to approve Minutes of last meeting of Board.

Report of the Chairman, Dr. Spingarn:
Dr. Spingarn reported on the Association's activity against the moving picture play "The Birth of a Nation," a full account of which will be given in the June number of the Crisis, and then presented the proposal of the Universal Film Company, of which the Board has already been advised. Discussion. Voted that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to hear the scenario offered by the Company. Voted further that if the Committee should approve this scenario it shall be empowered to use all possible means of cooperating with the picture company short of recommending a financial investment.

Report accepted.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:
In the absence of Mr. Villard in Washington Miss Nerney read the Treasurer's report.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois:
Dr. Du Bois reported as follows:
"I have been absent during the month of April for a rest in Jamaica.

The business of the CRISIS has gone on very well indeed. The total income for the month outside of the payment of the Association for [illegible] of the annual report was over $2000. We are apparently [illegible] the place where we can see the writing out of our indebtedness. Although the [illegible] will affect us somewhat.

2/4/25

Membership: Mr. Jones reported that the Committee had met regularly. Through its efforts, particularly those of its Chairman, Mrs. Seay, the Committee plan to bring the work of the Association before the churches of Greater New York. Representatives from the Committee have already addressed the Ministers' Conference, and sent personal letters to all ministers requesting them to set dates when a speaker from the Committee could be heard in their church. These letters the members of the Committee are following up by personal interview, and as a result have already arranged meetings in several churches. They have also arranged to bring the work of the Association before the following conferences: The New England Methodist Convention, The Centa Convention, The Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs and the Empire State Federation.

A new form of membership blank drawn up by the Committee was approved by the Committee.

Plans for a mass meeting in the Fall to put the work of the Committee and Association considered.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Crisis: In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Kennedy reported for the Committee saying that from the letters he had sent out with the Crisis and from the advertising in the Crisis had been small. He however indicated that with persistent follow up results could be secured.

Report accepted.

Legal Redress and Legislative Committee:

The Chairman, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, reported that an ordinance had been introduced into the Board of Aldermen which was reported to give to the Commissioner of Licenses the sole authority to suppress moving picture plays in large theatres which he may exercise over small "movies." When the ordinance was examined however it was found that it did not so amend the section to which it refers. It was the sense of the meeting that the Association, therefore, could have nothing to do with pushing this ordinance.

Report accepted.

Budget Committee:

In the absence of Mr. Villard the Chairman, this Committee did not report.

Branches: Miss Berney reported for the Branch Committee as follows:

The following eight branches organized by Miss Katherine M. Johnson, almost all of them including white members, are recommended to the Board by the Branch Committee for approval: Cairo, Ill., Carbondale, Ill., Evansville, Ill., Jacksonville, Ill., Peoria, Ill., Terre Haute, Ind., Twin City (Champaign and Urbana) Ill., Vincennes, Ind.

On Miss Johnson's suggestion the Committee also recommends the groups in Danville and Mounds which have applied for branches begin work as provisional committees with the understanding that if they are successful they shall be chartered at the end of one year as branches.

2/6/26

The Committee recommends that Dayton and Columbus, O., where there are active groups be chartered as branches.

The Committee recommends that the applications of Lincoln University for admission as a College Chapter, and of St. Augustine, Fla., for admission as a branch, pending investigations being made in regard to them, be referred back to the Committee with power. Attention was called to the white membership included in the pending application from St. Augustine.

The Branch Committee recommended that Butte, Montana, and Walla Walla, Wash., be authorized to work as provisional committees with the understanding that if successful they be later chartered as branches.

Voted to accept the recommendations of the Branch Committee and to charter immediately the following branches: Chicago, Ill., Charleston, Ill., Evansville, Ill., Jacksonville, Ill., Peoria, Ill., Terre Haute, Ind., Twin City(Champaign and Urbana) Ill., Gary, Ind., Dayton and Columbus, O.; to authorize the groups in Springfield, Ill., Mounds, Ill., Butte, Montana, Walla Walla, Wash., to be provisional committees with the understanding that if they are successful they be chartered as branches at the end of a year; to refer the application for a College Chapter at Lincoln University, Chester Co., Pa., and of St. Augustine, Fla., for recognition as a branch to the Branch Committee with power.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn

Chairman, Board of Directors

Mary Childs Nerney

Secretary

2/6/26 a.

Treasurer's Report
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Month of June, 1915.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Receipts			Expenditures	
Balance in Bank May 31, 1915		347.59	Salaries	465.83
			Printing	95.55
Memberships	309.10		General Expense	164.80
*Contributions	1939.03		Furniture	14.90
Literature	2.00		Postage	54.21
Miscellaneous	2.77		Memberships returned to Branches	41.00
Pins	44.05		Traveling Expense	247.32**
Crisis Subscriptions	64.00		Crisis - May acc't	116.14
Total Receipts		2360.95	Total Expenditures-	1199.75
			Balance in Bank June 30, 1915.	1508.79
		2708.54		2708.54

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balance in Bank May 31, 1915 -		Balance in Bank June 30, 1915 -	
Maclean Memorial	302.90	Maclean Memorial	302.90
Federal Aid	195.63	Federal Aid	195.63
Reserve Fund	1000.00	Reserve Fund	1000.00
	1498.53		1498.53

C R I S I S

Balance in Bank May 31, 1915	259.50	June Disbursements	1739.20
June Receipts	1749.23	Balance in Bank June 30, 1915	269.53
	2008.73		2008.73

*Contributions -

N. Y. Foundation	500.00
Jacob H. Schiff	1000.00
James Loeb	100.00
Committee of Fifty	250.00
Mrs. Butler R. Wilson	91.03

**Includes expenses of Miss Sterne, Miss Johnson and Miss Nerney.

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2/6/19

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

June 14, 1915.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 14th day of June, 1915, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Mr. Bishop, Miss Ovington, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Jones, Mr. Studin, Miss Nerney.

Miss Ovington presided.

Regrets from: Professor Spingarn, Mr. Villard, Mr. Loeb, Mrs. Kelley, Miss Wald, Mr. Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved and placed on file.

In the absence of Professor Spingarn there was no report from the Chairman.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois:
Dr. Du Bois reported as follows:

Published May CRISIS		35,000 copies
Sold " "		34,600 "
Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of May	$	2,028.17
Received in cash during the month of May		1,792.93
Expenses for month of May were as follows:		
General	$	240.55
Postage		181.72
Publishing		992.36
Salaries		579.75
Stationery & Supplies		92.49
TOTAL	$	2,086.87
Cash balance May 31st	$	259.50
Total indebtedness		965.92
Loss in business during May		144.30
Total gain in business January 1st to May 31st		1,440.73
Net worth May 31st		5,626.73

Report accepted and placed on file.

2/6/21

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:
In the absence of the Treasurer his report was read.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary: Miss Nerney:
Miss Nerney reported that 465 new members had been added during the month of May, and that the total membership was now 7,500.

In Pennsylvania, the Civil Rights Bill which is now before the Governor has been so weakened by changes made in it by politicians that it is practically worthless. Three Branches, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia have been more or less actively interested in this bill.

Miss Nerney spoke at a mass meeting held by the Harrisburg Branch on Memorial Day. Meetings have also been held by branches in Washington, Philadelphia, East Orange, San Francisco and Toledo. Representatives of the Association spoke at the Conference of the A.M.E. Church, A.M.E. Zion Church and at the three sessions of the New England Baptist Missionary Convention. Attention was called to the importance of having the Association's work presented to these Conferences.

The Clansman Photo-play is still being opposed by our Branches. Northern California was unsuccessful. Harrisburg, Pittsburg and St. Paul are endeavoring to build up sentiment against it in advance. In Wilmington, Mr. Hopkins, the only colored member of the City Council, at the suggestion of the local Branch, introduced an ordinance prohibiting the exhibition of moving pictures likely to cause friction between white and colored people. This ordinance was passed. In St. Louis the play was prohibited, the campaign against it having been suggested by our local Branch. In Boston, the newly created Censorship Board refused to cancel its license. The Boston Branch is now preparing for a campaign of publicity throughout the country, and is compiling a pamphlet which will give a full account of the play and of the feeling in Boston against it. The work of the Branch has practically kept the play out of New England.

Fuller details of this report will be printed in the Crisis.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Reports of Committees:
Miss Ovington, the Chairman of the Scenario Committee, which has been endeavoring to arouse interest in securing funds for the production of a photo-play which would answer "The Birth of a Nation," reported as follows:

Miss Sterne, who writes for the Universal Film Company, has submitted a satisfactory scenario which was read to an interested group in Boston, when Professor Hart of Harvard University expressed his willingness to cooperate by checking the historical accuracy of the scenario.

The Universal Film Company made several propositions to the Committee, the last one being that if the Committee would raise $10,000 the Company would put in a sufficient sum to insure the production of a twelve-reel film on a scale as large as the "Birth of a Nation." This, the Company estimated, would mean an expenditure on their part of at least $60,000. They would return the $10,000 with the first profits, that is, the profits would be evenly divided until the $10,000 was paid off. A loan without interest would thus be made which would be returned unless the venture proved a failure.

22/9/2

Please return

So far the Committee has been unable to interest anyone financially, although Mr. Elbridge Adams of the Armstrong Association has said that he might consider the matter favorably later.

Report accepted.

Membership Committee:
Dr. Jones reported that a new member had been added to the Committee, and that at its last meeting it was voted to follow up the work already done in getting the propaganda of the Association before the churches. It was also voted to arrange a series of parlor meetings in the interest of the Association. Mr. Harris of the Bahaists, who is organizing a National Forum, has agreed to have a representative from the Association included in this Forum.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of Publications Committee:
Dr. Du Bois, the Chairman, did not report.

Report of Legal Committee:
In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Spingarn, Mr. Studin reported on the Civil Rights Case still pending, and on a case of discrimination in Bellevue Hospital.

Report accepted.

Branch Committee:
Miss Berney, in reporting for the Branch Committee made the following recommendations:
That Branches be recognized in Decatur, Ill., and Danville, Ill., and that groups in the following places which have made application for recognition be given Constitutions as Locals: East St. Louis, Mo., Butte, Mont. Mounds, Ia., and Walla, Walla, Wash.
This recommendation was put as a motion, duly seconded and voted.

It was voted that the Board approve the Louisville Constitution.

It was voted that the recommendation of the Branch Committee that the applications of student groups in Indiana University and in Lincoln University for recognition as College Chapters be deferred until the Fall be approved; also the recommendation of the Committee that the group in St. Augustine, Fla., applying for a Branch Constitution, be given a Constitution as a Local instead.

Under unfinished business Miss Ovington, reporting on the Baltimore Meeting, recommended that hereafter the Association make no attempt to hold separate meetings in conjunction with the Conferences of other organizations, but should instead endeavor to be represented on the regular program.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Mary White Ovington
Acting Chairman, Board of Directors

Mary Childs Nerney
Secretary.

2/6/21

Treasurer's Report
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of July, 1915

Receipts			Expenditures	
GENERAL ACCOUNT				
Balance in Bank June 30, 1915		1508.79	Salaries	490.58
			Printing	72.45
Membership	229.85		General Expense	118.71
*Contributions	1454.00		Postage	82.23
Pins	2.02		Memberships returned to Branches	10.00
Crisis subscriptions	45.75		Traveling Expense	105.18 **
Misc.	.05		Legal (Louisville)	290.27
Total Receipts		1731.67	Crisis (June test.)	81.94
			Deposit in Reserve Fund	1000.00
			Balance in Bank July 31, 1915	1075.07
		3240.46		3240.46
SPECIAL FUNDS				
Balances in Bank June 30, 1915			Balances in Bank July 31, 1915	
Maclean Fund		302.90	Maclean Fund	315.10
Federal Aid		195.63	Federal Aid	195.63
Reserve		1000.00	Reserve Fund	2014.87
Receipts for July-				
Maclean Fund		12.20		
Reserve Fund		1014.87		
		2525.60		2525.60
CRISIS				
Balance in Bank June 30, 1915		269.53	July Expenditures	1833.11
July Receipts		1656.28	Balance in Bank July 31, 1915	92.70
		1925.81		1925.81

*Contributions - Louisville Branch- $400
Julius Rosenwald 1000
Alexander Lewis 50

** Includes traveling expense of Miss Dexter, Mr. Dickens, Mrs. Wilson and Miss Berney.

2/6/20

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Chairman of the Board of Directors: DR. J. E. SPINGARN, New York.
Director of Publications and Research: DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York.
Treasurer: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
Secretary: MISS MARY CHILDS NERNEY, New York.

Vice-Presidents: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
MR. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington.
REV. GARNETT R. WALLER, Springfield.
MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn.

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Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York.
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, New York.
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

July 2, 1915.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The next regular meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on Monday, July 12 at four o'clock, in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on the so-called grandfather clause laws the Louisville segregation case just ruled upon by the Kentucky Court of Appeals and other important matters will be discussed. Will you not make a special effort to be present.

M. C. Nerney

Secretary.

2/6/20

COPY

July 16th 1915.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

I understand that you feel that you were treated with discourtesy on the day you called at my office. I am sorry if this is true for not the slightest discourtesy was dreamed of. I try always to receive and extend every welcome to our members, friends and visitors.

On the morning that "Mr. Wilson" was announced I had no idea who it was. I did not know that you were in town or intended to be and a name perfectly familiar under certain surroundings may easily be unrecognizable under others. My secretary who knows you was sick and absent that day and Mr. Dill was away on his vacation; the girl who announced you not only did not know you but did not even know that you were colored. I did, therefore, as I always do under such circumstances: told her to ask the gentleman who he was and the nature of his business.

This procedure is not altogether hospitable even with a stranger but it is inevitable. Our offices are centrally located. Fully twenty visitors call a day - book agents, typewriter agents, novelty sellers, printers, persons in search of work and sight seers.

Our whole editorial force consists of two persons. This means work and hard work every minute of the day. Unless I can in some way protect my time I cannot do my work. In the case of a visitor like you there is no difficulty. You know the situation and would act accordingly. I, too, would be only too glad to have you see us at work and talk over the situation. As it was I did not know it was any one that I knew. Only a day or two ago a lady came who must see me personally. When I went out a stranger wanted to sell me a poem. On the other hand, yesterday, the busiest day of the month for me when the magazine is made up, I stopped my work and entertained five visitors; Mr. Locke, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Fearing, Mr. Schomberg and Dr. Spingarn. Moreover, I was glad to do it. All I try to do is to protect my time against agents and casual inquirers and persons who do not want to see me personally but merely to transact business.

I write frankly and at length for whatever my faults are I am sure that studied discourtesy and boorishness are not among them and I should be very sorry indeed to have any friend of mine think so.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W.E.B.DuBois.

Mr. Butler R. Wilson,
13 Rutland Square,
Boston, Massachusetts.

701912

Treasurer's Report

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of August, 1915

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GENERAL ACCOUNT

Receipts			Expenditures	
Balance in Bank July 31, 1915 -		1075.07	Salaries	507.33
Memberships	128.00		Printing	1.50
Contributions	.70		General Expense	94.11
Pins	14.75		Furniture & Fixtures	20.80
Crisis Subscriptions	17.75		Postage	20.00
Miscellaneous	.42		Memberships returned	8.50
Total - - - - - - - - - -		161.62	Legal	25.00
			Traveling Expense	125.00*
			Crisis - July Account	37.50
			Total - - - - - - - -	839.74
			Balance in Bank August 31, 1915	396.95
		1236.69		1236.69

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in Bank July 31, 1915 -		Balances in Bank August 31, 1915 -	
Maclean Fund	315.10	Maclean Fund	315.10
Federal Aid	195.63	Federal Aid	195.63
Reserve	2014.87	Reserve	2014.87
	2525.60		2525.60

C R I S I S

Balance in Bank July 31, 1915	82.70	August Expenditures	1805.00
August Receipts	1736.34	Balance in Bank August 31, 1915	14.04
	1819.04		1819.04

*Traveling Expense advanced to Mr. Gregory for Southern Trip.

2/6/13

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

August 9, 1915.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 9th day of August, 1915, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Jones, Miss Ovington

Miss Ovington in the chair.

The meeting endorsed the action of the Chairman in sending Prof. T. Montgomery Gregory South to secure evidence regarding Jim Crow car conditions.

There being no quorum at 4.30, the meeting adjourned.

Mary White Ovington
Acting Chairman.

R. G. Randolph
Acting Secretary.

2/6/14

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

July 12, 1915

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 12th day of July, 1915, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Jones, Mr. Villard, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Miss Nerney, Mrs. Agnes Adams, a member of the Boston Branch and guest of Dr. Jones.

Regrets from Miss Wald, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Grimke, Prof. Cook, Dr. Cardozo.

Mr. Villard and Dr. Spingarn in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read and placed on file.

2/6/15

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Du Bois reported as follows:

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915.

Published June CRISIS	34,000 copies
Sold " "	32,500 "
Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of June	$1,864.30
Received in cash during the month of June	1,749.23
Expenses for the month of June were as follows:	
General----------	191.54
Postage----------	115.75
Publishing ----------	849.65
Salaries ----------	426.50
Stationery & Supplies --------	
Total	$1,583.44
Cash balance June 30th	269.53
Total indebtedness	985.92
Gain in business during June	46.51
Total gain in business Jan. 1st to June 30th	1,487.24
Net worth June 30th	5,673.24

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:

Mr. Villard read his report, calling attention to the following generous contributions: The New York Foundation, which donated $500; Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, who gave $1,000; Mr. James Loeb, who contributed $100, making this an annual contribution; the Committee of Fifty and More of the District of Columbia Branch, who gave $250; and Mrs. Butler R. Wilson of Boston, who sent $91.03 as the balance of the proceeds of a series of musicales and assemblies arranged by her for the Association, of which $67.20 has already been turned in to our treasury.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Nerney:

Miss Nerney reported 256 new members and a total membership on July 1 of 7,728.

Reporting on her trip to Louisville and Pittsburgh, Miss Nerney said that she found the branch in Louisville utterly disorganized by factions, the treasury empty, the churches antagonistic, the present executive committee in bitter disagreement with the former executive committee of the branch, and a general attitude of suspicion because money already collected by the branch had not been accounted for in a business like way. There seemed little prospect of the branch being able to meet obligations already incurred in the segregation case or of carrying the latter further. While Miss Nerney was in Louisville the branch was reorganized and local differences adjusted by appointing a Committee of One Hundred and More working under twenty-five captains who represented all the factions. The Committee undertook to raise $400 toward the expenses of the segregation case. A check of $150 toward this sum has already been received by the National Office and $50 more is on its way.

In Pittsburgh Miss Nerney addressed a mass meeting and found an active branch which had rolled up a membership of over 400 in a few months. It was, however, suffering from factionalism and politics.

The balance of the Secretary's report is contained in the report of the Branch Committee.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Legal Committee:

Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman of the Legal Committee, reported briefly on the grandfather cases, calling attention to the prestige given the Association in having its brief filed by Mr. Storey, also to the fact that our Association was the only society represented in these cases.

Mr. Spingarn stated that the Legal Committee had decided to appeal the Louisville segregation case to the United States Supreme Court and had requested Mr. Storey to associate with counsel in the case.

The Baltimore segregation case brought by the Baltimore Branch under the new ordinance is pending decision in the Maryland Court of Appeals.

The Committee has had referred to it lately a number of university cases: Cornell Medical College, Western Reserve University, Johns Hopkins University, and the Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children which refused to accept a graduate of the New York Medical School as interne as soon as it was discovered that she was colored although the

2/6/16

contract had been signed. Although protests were made in these cases, no legal action is possible. The Committee suggest that the Association make an effort to have introduced into the next Legislature a bill which will prevent medical schools and colleges from being exempt from taxation if they refuse to accept colored patients or colored doctors as internes.

The Committee reported that the saloon case of Gibbs v. Arras had been decided favorably. Although other saloon cases have been referred to the Committee, they will in the future undertake no more cases of this character, reserving their efforts for cases of discrimination in restaurants and theatres.

A miscellaneous number of civil rights cases in which legal action could not be taken have been referred to the Committee.

A case against a moving picture house in Norwalk, Conn. is being looked after by Mr. Crawford of our Board.

In the extradition case of the colored man, Brown, whose extradition is demanded by South Carolina, Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania quashed the extradition writ granted by the former Governor and is considering granting a new one. At the request of the attorney handling the case, Mr. Dickerson of the Philadelphia Branch, the Association sent a representative to appear at the hearing. As this was a private hearing she was unable to get before the Governor who has taken the matter under advisement.

Mr. Spingarn called attention to the discrimination shown by the application blank of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation which specifies that the race of applicants must be white.

2/6/17

Report accepted.

A resolution from the Muskogee Branch, where Prof. Pickens recently made an address, was received while the Board was in session and read by Mr. Villard who was in the chair. The resolution endorsed the work of the Association and expressed appreciation of the members of the branch for the work done by the Association in the Oklahoma grandfather case. This resolution was unanimously voted.

Report of the Branch Committee:

Miss Nerney reported for the Branch Committee as follows: fuller details will appear in the Crisis for August.

BALTIMORE: Dr. Cardozo has resigned and Mr. Julius C. Johnson has been elected President in his place.

BOSTON: A reception was given by the branch in honor of Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam. A contribution received from Mrs. Wilson has already been mentioned by the Treasurer.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: The branch gave a reception in honor of Mr. Storey.

CLEVELAND: The Cleveland Branch reports that it has succeeded in having removed from the schools a teacher who discriminated against colored pupils; that it has also been able to place men in positions previously closed to colored applicants.

COLUMBUS: The Columbus Branch united with other organizations in a protest requesting the investigation of the action of two policemen who in attempting to arrest without warrant a colored boy charged with a misdemeanor, shot a colored woman who was passing along the street.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The Branch reported discrimination in the Post Office Department in Washington. A strong protest was sent to the Postmaster General by the officers of the National Association. The President of the Branch, Mr. Grimke, has succeeded in having two colored girls replaced on the temporary force in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office, from which they had been dismissed. In taking up the matter with Mr. Bram, the head of this department, Mr. Grimke called attention to the fact that in dismissing these colored girls, one hundred per cent of the colored representation on the temporary force has been dismissed while only about thirty-five of the white force had been discharged.

The branch closed its campaign for new members with an enrollment of 1100.

LOS ANGELES: The Los Angeles Branch addressed a circular letter in the form of a questionnaire to candidates for Mayor and members of the City Council requesting an expression of opinion from them on the following matters affecting colored people: A single telephone plan; an initiative ordinance relating to jitney busses which permits discrimination against colored people; an ordinance creating a censoring board vested with authority to prohibit pictures against the public welfare; and an ordinance prohibiting discrimination in the matter of seats in motion picture houses.

PITTSBURGH has succeeded in checking discrimination in a local department store.

Applications of groups in Galesburg, Ill., Gary, Ind., and Kilwaukee, Wis., were presented. Voted that these be referred to the Branch Committee with power to admit as locals.

The action on East St. Louis and Mounds, Ill., taken at the last meeting was reconsidered and it was voted to admit East St. Louis as a branch and Mounds as a local.

Miss Nerney reported that Walla Walla, Wash., which it was voted at the last meeting to admit as a local, had qualified; also Butte, Mont.

MEETINGS: Miss S. Elizabeth Frazier of Brooklyn represented the National Association at the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs in annual session in Auburn, N. Y. The Federation endorsed the work of the Association by resolution.

Mrs. Butler R. Wilson represented the Association at the Convention of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs in Philadelphia where the work of the Association was unanimously endorsed.

Miss Dexter addressed mass meetings in Providence and Harrisburg.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Voted that a suitable resolution embodying expressions of regret from the Board for his resignation and approving his splendid work for the Association be prepared and sent to Dr. Cardozo and to the Baltimore Branch.

The Board then heard an interesting account of Boston's activity in the fight against "They Birth of a Nation" from Mrs. Adams.

On motion of Dr. Jones it was voted to approve the following resolution:

8/19/2

Please return

Resolved, that the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People express to Mrs. Butler R. Wilson their appreciation for her recent contribution of Ninety-One Dollars and three cents to the Association's treasury. This amount, which supplements Mrs. Wilson's previous gift of Sixty-seven Dollars and twenty cents, represents the proceeds of a series of musicales and assemblies arranged by Mrs. Wilson for the benefit of the Association. In expressing their appreciation the Board realize the expenditure of time and effort necessary to make these affairs such a financial success.

On motion of Mr. Studin it was voted to approve the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People express to Mr. Storey their deep sense of gratitude for his generosity in preparing and submitting to the Supreme Court a brief in the Oklahoma grandfather case just ruled upon by that Court.

The Board recall that the Solicitor General, when the brief was submitted, expressed himself as being in sympathy with the position of this Association as stated by Mr. Storey; and they feel that the favorable decision of the Court was undoubtedly influenced by this brief.

After some discussion on the Kowaliga matter, it was voted that no action be taken and that no statement in regard to it should appear in the Crisis for the present.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn

Chairman, Board of Directors.

Mary Childs Nerney

Secretary.

2219/2

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

September 13, 1915.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 13th day of September, 1915, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Waller, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Dr. Spingarn, Mrs. Kelley, Dr. Jones, Miss Nerney.

Regrets from Mr. Bishop, Mr. Villard, Miss Wald, Dr. Holmes, Prof. Cook.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois: Dr. Du Bois reported as follows:

Published August CRISIS - 34,000.
Sold - 34,000.

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of August -	$1,874.09
Received in cash during the month of August	1,736.34
Expenses for the month of August were as follows:	
General	$ 363.93
Postage	147.58
Publishing	823.66
Salaries	497.13
Stationery & Supplies	70.90
	$1,903.20

Cash balance August 1st	$ 14.04
Total indebtedness	1,157.56
Loss in business during August	141.68
Total gain in business Jan. 1st to Aug. 31st	1,198.80
Net worth August 31st	5,384.80

All things considered this has been the best summer we have had and unless the month of September proves unusually bad we shall enter the Fall without the usual summer deficit.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:
In the absence of Mr. Villard in Washington his report was read, accepted, and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Nerney:
Miss Nerney reported a total membership of 8,266. The usual summer slump is shown in the number of new members for August, which was 82, and renewals, which were 21.

Preparations for work in Congress next year have already begun. The proposal for a Vigilance Committee which received considerable publicity in the Southwestern Christian Advocate, was not endorsed by the Cincinnati Convention of June 30 representing four colored Methodist Branches in the United States, where the matter was brought up by Dr. Jones.

"The Birth of a Nation" is being shown in the South and so far its producers have been victorious everywhere in their efforts to secure injunctions restraining city officials from prohibiting the play. The N.A.A.C.P. office is flooded with applications for help from all over the United States and even from Canada.

The balance of the Secretary's report is contained in the report of the Treasurer and the report of the Branch Committee.

Report accepted and placed on file.

On motion duly made and seconded it was voted to ratify the action of the Chairman in awarding $200.00 to Mr. Gregory for travelling expenses in connection with his trip in the far South to investigate Jim Crow cars. The Chairman explained that this trip had been arranged some time ago as the result of a suggestion of Mr. Brandeis of the Interstate Commerce Commission to which a full report will be made. It is also expected that photographs which Mr. Gregory will take and some of his material will be published in magazines.

Report of the Chairman of the Legislative and Legal Redress Committee, Mr. Spingarn:
Mr. Spingarn, who had just returned from vacation, made no formal report but cited two of the legal cases which he was considering for the Association to illustrate some of the problems his committee has to meet. One was the application of a colored woman for aid in placing a mortgage and the other, discrimination in travelling accommodations reported by a colored Quartermaster Sergeant.

Discussion.
In response to a question by Dr. Waller as to whether something might not be done to place colored men in the Navy on a footing with white men, the Chair made a statement of what the Association had tried to do in this direction. It was the sense of the meeting that Dr. Waller endeavor to get publicity for these conditions by addressing a letter to the New York World and that the Secretary should cooperate with him by getting the Press Committees of our branches to write similar letters to the leading papers in their respective communities.

Report of the Membership Committee by Dr. Jones:
Dr. Jones reported that the Committee was still considering the possibility of holding a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall which should

be announced as an anti-lynching meeting. She called attention to a number of smaller meetings including a plan to holl a series of parlor meetings in the homes of the members of the Committee.

Report accepted and placed on file.

On motion duly made and seconded it was voted to ratify the action of the last meeting of the Board (at which there was no quorum) in awarding a loving cup to the District of Columbia Branch in recognition of the work it has done for the Association and of its having reached the 1500 mark in membership enrollment.

Report of the Branch Committee by Miss Nerney.
Miss Nerney reported briefly for the Branch Committee saying that a full statement of the Committee's work would appear in the October Crisis.

Report accepted and placed on file.

On motion duly made and seconded, voted to grant the Secretary discretionary powers to change the constitution of the Gary, Ind., Local to that of a branch.
On motion duly made and seconded, voted to approve the application of the Denver group for recognition as a local.
On motion duly made and seconded, voted to accept the recommendation of Miss Kathryn M. Johnson and reorganize the present Kansas City Branch into two branches, Kansas City, Kas., and Kansas City, Mo.

2/6/12

The Chair made a statement in regard to the practicability of enforcing the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment, calling attention to Mr. Brinsmade's memorandum on the subject and to Mr. Storey's criticism thereof.
Discussion.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of Directors.

M. W. Nerney
Secretary.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

October 11, 1915.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 11th day of October, 1915, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Dr. Jones, Mr. Walling, Mr. Studin, Mr. Villard, Miss Ovington, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Bishop, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Holmes, Mrs. Morgenthau, Dr. Sinclair, Miss Nerney.

Regrets from Mrs. Kelley, Prof. Cook, Miss Wald, Mr. Loud.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois: In the absence of Dr. Du Bois his report was read by Dr. Jones as follows:

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
October 11, 1915.

2/613

I am glad to say that the September receipts were not nearly as far below the average as is usual this month. We have come through the summer, therefore, in fairly good shape. The figures for the business of September are as follows:

Published September CRISIS	34,000	
Sold " "	33,925	
Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of September		$2,002.77
Received in cash during the month of September		1,665.20
Expenses during the month of September were as follows:		
General	$438.70	
Postage	146.01	
Publishing	789.96	
Salaries	334.00	
Stationery and Supplies	36.40	
Total	$1,745.07	
Cash balance September 30th		$ 6.95
Total indebtedness		1,278.75
Gain in business during September		175.86
Total gain in business Jan.1st to Sept.30th		1,374.66
Net worth September 30th		5,560.66

I am compelled to be absent from this meeting for the purpose of superintending a production of my pageant in the city of Washington. This is an interesting experiment and I shall at the next meeting report in detail the work that I have attempted to do in this line

On request of Mr. Walling the following analysis of the item of $438.70 for General Expenses was secured from the Crisis bookkeeper:

Encyclopedia Britannica	$ 155.00
Century Dictionary	56.24
Alfred Zink - for bookcases	28.00
Carpet for Editorial Office	14.00
Heckman (carting mail bags)	12.90
Western Union Telegraph Co. (2 bills)	12.09
Barrett (Commission on Ads.	28.68
Edison	1.70
Telephone	8.50
Union Towel Supply Company	1.50
Great Bear Company	1.50
Express - Notary for	1.49
Rent	100.00
Ward & Gow (Adv. on Subway Stands)	15.00
Exchange on checks	2.10
Total - - -	$ 438.70

2/6/4

After discussion, on motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to lay on the table the report of the Director of Publications and Research and make it the special order of business at the next meeting when he could be present.

On motion duly made and seconded it was further voted to request Miss Ovington who was going to Washington to see the pageant, to report to the Board at the next meeting whether she regarded the pageant of such excellence as to warrant the Board's proposing to Dr. Du Bois that the Association should take it over.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:
Mr. Villard reported as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Receipts			Expenditures	
Balance in Bank August 31, 1915		396.95	Branch Contest Badges	25.11
Memberships	105.48		Salaries	490.49
Contributions	88.00*		Printing	154.10
Literature	3.00		General Expense	110.08
Pins	22.50		Postage	111.48**
Crisis Subs	24.00		Memberships returned to Branches	9.00
Miscellaneous	.44		Crisis- Aug. account	9.75
Total Receipts		243.42	Pins	50.00
Transfer from Reserve Fund		500.00	Legal	27.00
			Traveling Expense	2.00
			Total Expense	989.01
		1140.37	Balance in Bank Sept. 30, 1915	151.36
				1140.37

*Contributions-Walter Stern $25.00, Walter E. Sachs $50; Bp. John Hurst $15.00,
**Postage includes stamps for 2800 bills to be sent out October 1.

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in Bank August 31, 1915		Maclean Fund	41.75
		Reserve Fund	500.00
Maclean Fund	315.10	Balances in Bank Sept. 30, 1915	
Federal Aid Fund	195.63		
Reserve Fund	2014.87	Maclean Fund	273.35
		Federal Aid Fund	195.63
		Reserve Fund	1514.87
	2525.60		2525.60

CRISIS

Balance in Bank August 31, 1915	14.01	September Expenditures	1672.29
September Receipts	1665.20	Balance in Bank Sept. 30, 1915	6.95
	1679.24		1679.24

Report accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Villard reported on Hayti as follows:

Mr. Villard embodied in a letter to Washington Dr. Du Bois's suggestion for a commission to visit Hayti and has elaborated a plan so as to make it reach further in the direction of a social, moral and economic survey of the Island with a view to persuading the government, which is now to take care of Hayti for ten years, to get at the problem from the point of view of social justice as well as merely political and financial considerations. He has obtained a promise of cooperation from Mr. Tumulty. Mr. Lansing says that he favorably considers the commission idea as soon as the Island is pacified, which is rather putting it in the vague and indefinite.

Mr. Villard has talked with minor officials and gotten them somewhat enthusiastic about the idea and is also urging particularly the appointment of Major Charles Young as commandant of the new constabulary. He has also submitted a number of other names as candidates for positions. He suggests that members of the Board unofficially write letters to Secretary Lansing urging him to appoint a commission in Hayti which would consider its administration as outlined.

On motion duly made and seconded the Board unanimously approved Mr. Villard's report and voted to go on record as favoring the commission idea.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Nerney:
Miss Nerney reported as follows:

JIM CROW CAR INVESTIGATION: A summary of the report of Mr. Gregory who recently took a four weeks' trip to investigate Jim Crow cars in the South will appear in the next issue of the Crisis to be followed by a series of articles on the same subject. His trip cost the Association about $200. Prof. Gregory's itinerary included Columbia and Sumter, S. C.; Augusta, Tennille, Savannah, Waycross, Columbus, La Grange and Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Opelika, Tuskegee, Montgomery, Selma and Uniontown, Ala.; Meridian, Miss.; New Orleans, La.; and Chattanooga, Tenn.; and his investigations covered the following railroads: The Southern, Seaboard, Atlantic Coast Line, Augusta Southern, Central of Georgia, Louisville and Nashville, Queen and Crescent, West Point, Alabama and Great Southern, and a number of smaller lines. This material is to be presented to Mr. Brandeis of the Interstate Commerce Commission to be used by him in connection with the Jim Crow car case which is now in the hands of the Legal Committee.

ORGANIZATION AND BRANCHES: The Association's membership is 8,300. During the month 47 new members were received. The branches in Orange, Wilmington, Harrisburg and Trenton are being reorganized.

Miss Johnson has been doing good work in the Middle West, particularly in St. Louis, where she has been organizing colored people in a campaign against segregation. Real Estate agents there are using the photoplay, "The Birth of a Nation", to help them in their campaign for the segregation ordinance. Their representatives distribute copies of their weekly, "The Home Defender", to the audiences as they file out from this play.

In the Northwest, our organizer, Mrs. Nettie J. Asberry, has not yet met with success.

Branches have responded fairly well to the Prize Contest. Fourteen have entered and seven others are pledged to enter the competition.

Miss Nerney's reorganization trip through the Middle West will include the following cities: Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo.

COLUMBUS has secured the suspension of a police officer who arrested two colored boys without a cause.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA has secured the permanent appointment of two government employees. One had been dropped entirely and the other's permanent appointment indefinitely delayed, apparently without adequate reason. The same Branch is now handling cases for twelve railway mail clerks who are apprehensive of a reorganization of their service which seems to point to segregation.

MEETINGS: Notable meetings have been held by branches in Columbus and Des Moines. In Brooklyn a meeting was held at the Nazarene Congregational Church on October 7. This was in charge of Mrs. E. E. Gray of the Membership Committee.

LEGAL WORK: Several cases of discrimination against members of the Branch of the Oranges have been investigated but as they were not covered by the Civil Rights Act, nothing could be done. The Branch proposes to introduce a new civil rights act in the next Legislature.

The case of Dr. Vandervall has been taken up by Mr. W. H. Harding

2/4/4

of Syracuse, a lawyer the Association secured through a friend of Prof. Spingarn.

Two cases of discrimination against colored people in moving picture theatres in Atlantic City were reported by Mr. Charles A. V. Girod, Secretary of the Howard Chapter, who was one of those discriminated against. The Association is cooperating with the lawyer who is handling the cases by paying part of the expenses.

The Pink Franklin case has been reopened by a letter from Mr. Gonzales of the Columbia State who was previously interested in the matter. An attempt will probably be made to secure Franklin's release.

The case of Mr. Hawkins, a railway mail clerk, who claims to have been discriminated against in the matter of promotion has been referred to Mr. Villard who hopes to take up the matter personally in Washington.

The case of Quartermaster Presly Holliday who was refused accommodations in a sleeper while travelling on army duty at the expense of the government has also been referred to Mr. Villard.

The case of Mr. Baker who since 1876 has been employed as an expert in the United States Patent Office has been taken up by Dr. Du Bois with Mr. Ewing, Commissioner of Patents.

Report accepted and placed on file.

On motion duly made and seconded it was voted to approve the application of a group of students in Lincoln University for recognition as a college chapter.

The Chair announced the appointment of the Nominating Committee to nominate ten Directors to take the places of those whose terms expire in January, 1916. The committee is as follows: Mrs. Florence Kelley, Chairman; Prof. George William Cook, Dr. V. Morton Jones.

On motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to reprint five thousand copies of Miss Ovington's story, "The White Brute", which was published in The Masses for November, 1915.

On motion duly made and seconded it was voted further to appropriate a limited amount to assist Miss Ovington in preparing a leaflet which would give facts on the Black Code, the Ku Klux Klan, and other points raised by the "Birth of a Nation" film, this leaflet to be distributed in cities where the film is being shown and in places where it is advertised.

Report of the Scenario Committee, Miss Ovington, Chairman: Miss Ovington outlined an idea of getting publicity for Miss Sterne's scenario, "Lincoln's Dream" by writing personal letters to prominent white people urging them to write to the Universal Film Company asking them that the picture be shown in their city.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman Board of Directors

Mary Childs Nerney
Secretary

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Chairman of the Board of Directors: DR. J. E. SPINGARN, New York.
Director of Publications and Research: DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York.
Treasurer: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
Secretary: MISS MARY CHILDS NERNEY, New York.

Vice-Presidents: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
MR. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington.
REV. GARNETT R. WALLER, Springfield.
MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago.
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York.
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, New York.
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

October 27, 1915.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Your attention is particularly called to Mr. Villard's report on Hayti in the enclosed minutes and to his suggestion that members of the Board write unofficially to Mr. Lansing requesting the organization of a commission as described.

Will you kindly send a copy of your letter to this office so that a report may be made on the result at the next Board meeting. Will you also endeavor to induce influential friends to write similar letters to Mr. Lansing.

Very truly yours,

Mary Childs Nerney

R.

2/6/

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York.
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, New York.
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

October 30, 1915.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The next regular meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on the afternoon of Monday, November 8, in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock. The report of the Director of Publications and Research which was laid on the table at the last meeting of the Board will be made the special order of business.

Mary Childs Nerney
Secretary.

21611

2/6/80

November 3, 1915.

My dear Doctor Spingarn:

I have just been talking to Miss Ovington over the discussion of the last Board meeting and I fear that under the circumstances my last letter to you concerning the pageant will be misunderstood if presented to the Board. I should rather, therefore, if you do not mind, let the matter stand in this way: If the National Association wishes to produce the pageant in New York in February I shall be glad to take up the matter with them and consider a financial arrangement. I think that possibly all reference to the future had better be left out.

You will understand, I trust, that my attitude in producing the pageant has been a desire to do a worthy work without committing the Association to an enterprise in which they did not altogether believe. I should have been only too glad to have had the approval of the Association or to have given the Association any publicity but I did not think that they wanted it.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. J. E. Spingarn,
Amenia, New York.

Minutes Nov 8. (1) [NAACP]

Holmes, Kelly Lund & Waller & Gunde & Wilson regrets.

Du Bois Sec.

announcement of annual meeting

Report of Director & P & B.

Report of Treasurer — rec'd & filed.

~~" " Secretary~~

Moved that the Chairman be 3rd signer of checks — carried.

Report of Sec. — rec'd & filed

Moved that Denver branch be accepted.

Civic comm — no report

Legal " no "

Nominating comm.

~~Dismissed all save Lewis & Mrs Oswald Villard Morgenthau Mr Herbert Harvey~~

Crawford
Hunt
Russel
Lund
London
Spingarn
Shotwell

Wald
Wilson

Present Spingarn, Walling, Lucas, Jones, Villard, Du Bois, Shotwell, Ovington & Wald
& Spingarn

20-28-26

Report of Scenario Committee that Universal Film Co. was not certain of bringing out film. Rosenwald & Schiff were thru committee continued.

Report of Mr Villard as to Pres. Wilson & Board of Nation letter

Motion by Louis O. that the duties of Mr. Dr Bois be simply to edit the Crisis

Substituted by Dr. Sindram that the ~~[illegible]~~ duties ~~be postponed until next the~~ meeting of the duties of the Director R. R. & Ed. be the order of the day ~~[illegible]~~ at the next meeting Carried.

Moved that a committee ~~[illegible]~~ of 3 be appointed by the chair including the chair to report ~~[illegible]~~ on the duties of the executive officers.

Adjourned

30-29-24

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

November 8, 1915.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 8th day of November, 1915, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Walling, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Villard, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Studin, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Dr. Jones, Miss Ovington, Miss Wald.

Regrets from Dr. Holmes, Mrs. Kelley, Mr. Loud, Rev. G. R. Waller, Mr. Grimke, Mr. Wilson.

Dr. Spingarn presided and in the absence of Miss Nerney Dr. Du Bois acted as temporary Secretary.

The Chairman made announcement of the annual meeting stating that nominations for Directors were posted in the N.A.A.C.P. office.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois: Dr. Du Bois reported as follows:

2/5/42

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

Published October CRISIS---- 34,000
Sold October CRISIS--------- 33,200

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of October	$1,983.50
Received in cash during month of October	2,095.01

Expenses for the month of October were as follows:

General----------	$ 254.22
Postage ----------	129.75
Publishing ---------	896.71
Salaries ----------	478.75
Stationery & Supplies	12.71
Total ------	$1,772.14

Cash Balance ----------	$ 9.22
Total indebtedness ----------	1,167.35
Gain in Business during October ----------	97.90
Total Gain in Business Jan.1st to Oct.31st.	1,472.56
Net worth ----------	5,658.56

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:

Mr. Villard reported as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Receipts			Expenditures	
Balance in Bank September 30, 1915		151.36	Salaries	508.41
			Printing	129.45
October Receipts -			Postage	96.51
Memberships	391.17		General Expense	229.15*
Contributions	1015.50'		Traveling Expense	287.08**
Literature	2.40		Crisis -(Sept. Acct.)	32.50
Pins	6.50		Legal	20.00
Crisis subscriptions	84.93		Pins	59.08
Miscellaneous	1.75		Memberships returned	3.00
Total Receipts		1502.25	Total -	1365.18
		1653.61	Balance in Bank Oct. 30, 1915 -	288.43
				1653.61

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in Bank September 30, 1915		Balances in Bank October 30, 1915 -	
Maclean Fund	273.35	Maclean Fund	273.35
Federal Aid Fund	195.63	Federal Aid Fund	195.63
Reserve Fund	1514.87	Reserve Fund	1514.87
	1983.85		1983.85

C R I S I S

Balance in Bank September 30, 1915	6.95	October Expenditures	2092.74
October Receipts	2095.01	Balance in Bank October 30, 1915	9.22
	2101.96		2101.96

' Contributions includes check from Mrs. Blaine for $1000.00.

* General Expense includes $100.00 advance payment on rent of Carnegie Hall for February 12; rent of office, telephone, telegraph and office supply bills and $42.40 for pamphlets bought from Boston Branch.

**Traveling Expense includes Miss Nerney's trip, Miss Dexter's Harrisburg trip and Mrs. Asberry's expenses.

Report accepted and placed on file.

215/44

On motion duly made and seconded, it was voted that Dr. Spingarn be the third person empowered to sign N.A.A.C.P. checks.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Nerney:
The report of the Secretary was as follows:
5,358 pieces of first class mail, 309 postal cards, 254 pieces of second class mail, and 12,050 pieces of literature have been sent out from the National office during the month. The total membership is now 8,500. During October 163 new members and 136 renewals have been received.

Report accepted.

On motion duly made and seconded it was voted that a group in Denver, Col., making application be accepted as a local of the N.A.A.C.P.

The report of the Nominating Committee was made and received. The following persons were nominated as Directors to be voted on at the next annual meeting:

Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven
Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, New York
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York
Dr. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston

Report of the Scenario Committee, Miss Ovington, Chairman:
The Scenario Committee reported that the Universal Film Company had not yet finally decided to bring out the film, "Lincoln's Dream," but that influence was being brought to bear upon them. The committee was continued.

Mr. Villard reported as to inviting President Wilson to address the evening session of the annual meeting February 12. As Mr. Wilson declined Mr. Villard was authorized to invite Mr. Taft.

Mr. Villard also presented a letter which he had received from the proprietors of the film "The Birth of a Nation," alleging attempted blackmail.
The order of the day was then taken up that is, the report of the Director of Publications and Research for the month of September.

It was moved that hereafter the duties of Dr. Du Bois be simply to edit the Crisis. A substitute was offered that the duties of the Director of Publications and Research and those of the Secretary be made the order of the day for the next meeting. Voted.

On motion duly made and seconded, it was voted that a committee of three, to consist of the Chairman and of two others to be appointed by him, submit a tentative plan of the duties of the executive officers.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of Directors.

W. E. B. Du Bois,
Temporary Secretary.

2/5/46

N. A. A. C. P.

Report of the Department of Publications and Research

FROM AUGUST, 1910, THROUGH NOVEMBER, 1915

The work of the Department of Publications and Research falls into six departments.

The original idea was that this department should have a salaried director and an expense fund for publications and research. The funds of the Association, however, have always been so small that the whole department has come to be carried on with the idea that the only expenses which the Association should bear would be the salary of the director.

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Nov. 1912—Oct. 1913..	17,006.64	26,000
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* Not including extra copies of April number bought by N. A. A. C. P.

† After deducting $554.15 paid in by N. A. A. C. P. for Annual Report.

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1912	22,000	1915	32,156*
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[In these last figures the circulation for December 1915, is estimated.]

During the first five years 1,420,300 copies have been printed. Of these, about 1,400,000 copies have been sold. It will be noted that The Crisis has shown an advance, even in the last year of war. The average circulation of the *Survey* fell from 22,078 to 20,008 in the last year, and its commercial income fell from $54,000 to $48,000.

For the last year the figures and copies printed, income and circulation are as follows:

Year	Month	Copies Printed	Net Paid Circulation	Cash Income
1914—	Nov.....	33,000	29,200	$1,801.27
	Dec.....	31,000	30,100	2,040.15
1915—	Jan.....	31,000	28,198	2,019.21
	Feb.....	29,000	27,201	1,842.36
	Mch.....	30,000	28,661	2,407.36
	Apr.....	37.500	33,921*	2,587.80
	May.....	35,000	33,678	1,792.93
	June....	34,000	31,752	1,794.23
	July.....	33,000	31,976	1,656.28
	Aug.....	34,000	34,000	1,736.34
	Sept.....	34,000	33,852	1,665.20
	Oct.....	34.000	33,288	1,895.01
Total		405,500	375,827	$23,238.14

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The research work of the department has been carried on with no appropriation of funds from the Association. It has been the plan of the Director to induce various agencies to finance research into various phases of the Negro problem. The following investigations have been made. Mr. A. G. Dill has assisted in all of them:

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32-40-122

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The Oklahoma Situation (Enquete of Two Hundred Letters).

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Total lectures, 314; 31 states and Canada, England and Jamaica	138,017

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Publications Written By W. E. B. DuBois

A part of the time of the Director has been given to writings of various kinds. Since August, 1910, the following books and large pamphlets have been issued:

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The Last Word in Caste—N. A. A. C. P. paper.

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Review of Mecklin's book—New Review.

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Hymn to the Peoples—London and Independent.

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The Forward Movement.
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THE CRISIS has published calendars as follows:

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He has given advice, prepared bibliographies, acted on committees, received visitors, in a few cases solicited funds, etc.

CONCLUSION

The work of this department has thus been shown to have accomplished these things in five years:

1. The establishment of a self-supporting magazine with a net paid circulation of 34,000 copies per month, with no initial capital.
2. Six larger pieces of research work, covering the country, and several smaller ones.
3. Three hundred and fourteen lectures in

thirty-one states and three foreign lands, before 138,017 auditors.

4. Six books and large pamphlets, aggregating 1,210 pages.

5. Thirty-three magazine articles and small pamphlets and a number of newspaper letters.

6. Fourteen unpublished manuscripts.

7. Three books published by THE CRISIS, aggregating 427 pages and five thousand copies.

8. Eight pamphlets and leaflets published and handled by THE CRISIS, besides cards and pictures.

9. Books on the race problem sold through THE CRISIS, amounting to $4,258.33.

10. Co-operation in promoting:

(a) The International Races Congress, 1911.

(b) The New York Emancipation Exposition, 1913.

(c) Two Child Welfare Exhibits, 1914.

(d) The Pageant: The Star of Ethiopia, 1915.

11. Miscellaneous activities, covering advice, information, bibliographies, committee work, letters and visitors.

The work of this department may justly be criticized in one respect:

It has not established, outside THE CRISIS, a series of researches and publications done directly for the N. A. A. C. P. and issued in its name.

The reason is obvious: The department has no funds and has never had any. There is, however, now a chance for a publication fund.

A PROPOSED PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH FUND

Beginning with the month of January, 1916, the N. A. A. C. P. will no longer be responsible for the salary of the Director of Publications and Research, which will thereafter by paid by THE CRISIS.

The fund of $2,500 could be made a *Publications and Research Fund*. It could immediately begin:

(a) The publication of small *bulletins* in large numbers for general distribution.

(b) The compilation of an *Encyclopedia Africana*, to be written through the co-operative effort of Negro scholars, with the advice and co-operation of scholars of all races. It should be published on or before August, 1919, the ter-centenary of the permanent landing of the Negro in the United States.

W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS,

November, 1915.

N. A. A. C. P.

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(a) The publication of small *bulletins* in large numbers for general distribution.

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W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS,

November, 1915.

N. A. A. C. P.

Report of the Department of Publications and Research

FROM AUGUST, 1910, THROUGH NOVEMBER, 1915

The work of the Department of Publications and Research falls into six departments.

The original idea was that this department should have a salaried director and an expense fund for publications and research. The funds of the Association, however, have always been so small that the whole department has come to be carried on with the idea that the only expenses which the Association should bear would be the salary of the director.

Section One

Quinquennial Report of The Crisis Magazine

The cash income and net paid circulation of The Crisis for the first five years of its existence have been as follows:

	Total Annual Income	Average Monthly Net Paid Circulation
First Year:		
Nov. 1910—Oct. 1911..	$5,219.94	8,000
Second Year:		
Nov. 1911—Oct. 1912..	12,291.83	20,000
Third Year:		
Nov. 1912—Oct. 1913..	17,006.64	26,000
Fourth Year:		
Nov. 1913—Oct. 1914..	21,315.36	31,000
Fifth Year:		
Nov. 1914—Oct. 1915..	23,238.14 22,692.99†	31,319*

* Not including extra copies of April number bought by N. A. A. C. P.

† After deducting $554.15 paid in by N. A. A. C. P. for Annual Report.

By calendar years the net paid circulation has been as follows:

1911	9,000	1914	31,450
1912	22,000	1915	32,156*
1913	27,000		

* Not including April copies bought by N. A. A. C. P.

[In these last figures the circulation for December 1915, is estimated.]

During the first five years 1,420,300 copies have been printed. Of these, about 1,400,000 copies have been sold. It will be noted that The Crisis has shown an advance, even in the last year of war. The average circulation of the *Survey* fell from 22,078 to 20,008 in the last year, and its commercial income fell from $54,000 to $48,000.

For the last year the figures and copies printed, income and circulation are as follows:

Year	Month	Copies Printed	Net Paid Circulation	Cash Income
1914—	Nov.....	33,000	29,200	$1,801.27
	Dec.....	31,000	30,100	2,040.15
1915—	Jan.....	31,000	28,198	2,019.21
	Feb.....	29,000	27,201	1,842.36
	Mch.....	30,000	28,661	2,407.36
	Apr.....	37,500	33,921*	2,587.80
	May.....	35,000	33,678	1,792.93
	June....	34,000	31,752	1,794.23
	July.....	33,000	31,976	1,656.28
	Aug.....	34,000	34,000	1,736.34
	Sept.....	34,000	33,852	1,665.20
	Oct.....	34,000	33,288	1,895.01
Total		405,500	375,827	$23,238.14

* Not including copies bought by N. A. A. C. P.

Section Two

Research Work

The research work of the department has been carried on with no appropriation of funds from the Association. It has been the plan of the Director to induce various agencies to finance research into various phases of the Negro problem. The following investigations have been made. Mr. A. G. Dill has assisted in all of them:

1910—Research into the condition of Negro graduates of colleges throughout the United States; investigation financed by the Slater Fund and Atlanta University; conducted from this office over a period of six months.

1911—Analysis of Census Agricultural figures for the American Economic Association.

Research into Negro common school education, extending over twelve months; financed by the Slater Fund and Atlanta University.

1912—Research into the condition of Negro artisans and trade unions; financed as above, and extending over twelve months.

1913—Research in manners and morals among Negro-Americans; financed as above, and extending over twelve months.

1914—Analysis of occupation statistics of the United States Census. Study of economic condition of Negroes for the Revue International d'Economic Politique.

Memorandum for United States Commission on Industrial Education.

1915—Researches into African history, extending over years 1913, 1914 and part of 1915.

Smaller researches during the years 1914 and 1915 have been as follows:

Negro Folk Lore and Folk Songs (Papers presented at Brooklyn Institute and Columbia University).

The Oklahoma Situation (Enquete of Two Hundred Letters).

Investigation into Land Grant Colleges.

Investigation into Lynchings.

Systematic effort has been made to secure funds for further research work which could be published directly by the department:

In *1911* an appeal was made to the Slater Fund. It was proposed to center the research work formerly done by Atlanta University in this office, keeping the conference meetings at the University and retaining the name Atlanta University Publications. The consent of the general agent of the Slater Fund was obtained and also the consent of Atlanta University; but later the consent of the University was withdrawn.

In *1912* a proposal was made to the Slater Board for an organization of Negro colleges and associations working for the Negro. The N. A. A. C. P. was to take charge of the research work of such a body. The Slater authorities expressed interest, but no action followed.

In this same year an appeal was made to the New York Foundation for special funds to investigate Negro education throughout the South. This was refused, but a general donation of five hundred dollars a year was given.

Also an effort was made to investigate national aid to education, and conferences were held with prominent people in Washington. Nothing was effected.

In *1913* this department co-operated with Mr. Villard in his attempt to have a National Commission appointed. The President refused.

In *1914* repeated efforts were made with the Census Bureau to allow this department to cooperate in the interpretation of Negro statistics. Nothing was accomplished.

Section Three

Lectures

As the Director had been lecturing on the public platform for more than ten years before he joined the Association he was asked to continue his lecture work as a means of publicity.

This lecturing has involved expenses of travel and board, from Maine to Texas and from New York to San Francisco. This has cost the Association nothing.

The total personal return to the Director for lectures during the last five years has been about one thousand dollars above expenses, not counting the cost of board or the cost of preparation. Lectures have been delivered as follows:

	Auditors
1910-11 (17 months)—99 lectures, 13 states and England	35,000
1912—72 lectures, 11 states	25,467
1913—56 lectures, 16 states	41,000
1914—50 lectures, 14 states and Canada	21,750
1915—37 lectures, 8 states and Jamaica	14,800
Total lectures, 314; 31 states and Canada, England and Jamaica	138,017

Section Four

Publications

Publications Written By W. E. B. DuBois

A part of the time of the Director has been given to writings of various kinds. Since August, 1910, the following books and large pamphlets have been issued:

The Quest of the Silver Fleece—1911.

The College-Bred Negro-American—1911.

The Common School and the Negro American—1912.

The Negro-American Artisan—1913.

Morals and Manners Among Negro-Americans—1915.

The Negro—1915.

Smaller pamphlets and magazine articles:

Disfranchisement—11 pages.

Report to the Races Congress—16 pages.

The Negro in Literature and Art—American Academy of Political and Social Science).

Economics of Negro Emancipation—10 pages (Reprinted from Sociological Review).

Article in Ethical Review.

Article in Forecaste.

Three articles on the Races Congress—New York Evening Post.

Six Political leaflets—1912.

Violations of Property Rights—N. A. A. C. P. paper.

The Last Word in Caste—N. A. A. C. P. paper.

Marrying Black Folk—Independent.

Review of Mayo's monograph—Journal of Philosophy.

Review of Mecklin's book—New Review.

Souls of White Folk—Independent.

Socialism and the Negro Problem—New Review.

African Roots of War—Atlantic Monthly.

Hymn to the Peoples—London and Independent.

Half Century of Freedom—New York Times.

N. A. A. C. P. Notes on Lynching (in collaboration)—14 pages.

Racial Intermarriage—N. A. A. C. P.—1 page.

Race Relations in the United States.

Negro Property in the World Today.

Forty Years of Freedom—Missionary Review of the World.

Black Durham—World's Work.

Social Effects of Emancipation—Survey.

Memorandum on Land-Grant Colleges (in collaboration)—15 pages.

Letters have been written and have appeared from time to time in the Evening Post, Boston Transcript, Indianapolis News, Philadelphia Record, World, Times and Sun.

Besides these published articles, several other articles have been prepared. These include:

A book of Essays which A. C. McClurg & Company expect to bring out next spring.

Memorandum to the United States Commission on Industrial Education.
How Black Folk Earn a Living.
Coleridge-Taylor.
Seven-Up—A Play.
Caste in America.
Two Book Reviews.
The Comet—A Story.
Down to Jerico—A Story.
The Forward Movement.
Memorandum to Mr. Prosser on Vocational Training.
Democracy of Race and Sex.
Economic Condition of the Negro.
The Woman in Black.

(b) In addition to works written by the Director, THE CRISIS has published three volumes as follows:

Norris Wright Cuney—By M. C. Hare—230 pages—1913.

Hazel—By M. W. Ovington—162 pages—1913.

Prince Hall and His Followers—By George W. Crawford—95 pages—1914.

It has also published the following pamphlets:

Gyp, the Mixed Breed—12 pages—1912.

The Colored Inventor—By Henry E. Baker—12 pages—1913.

It has taken over for sale, after publication, two pamphlets:

A Child's Story of Dunbar—By J. L. Henderson—43 pages—1914.

A Memento of the Emancipation Proclamation Exposition of the State of New York—32 pages, illustrated—1914.

THE CRISIS has published calendars as follows:

1912— 1 page	500
1913— 4 pages	1,000
1914—12 pages	1,000
1915—12 pages	in press

It has published Christmas cards in 1913, 1914 and 1915. Besides these it has published pictures, leaflets, etc.

(c) THE CRISIS office is one of the largest centers in the United States for the sale of literature concerning the Negro problem. Our sales of books have been as follows:

1910 to 1912	$729.18
1913	940.05
1914	1,557.50
1915 (ten months)	1,031.60
Total	$4,258.33

SECTION FIVE

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Director has always considered that his main usefulness to the objects aimed at by this organization was in forwarding certain pioneer movements and general methods of uplift. Nearly every year he has taken part in or promoted some such effort.

In 1911—The Races Congress. The Director was one of the two American secretaries for this Congress. He arranged the exhibit for American Negroes; spent three months in London, during which time he helped in the organization of the Congress and in the reception of the delegates; spoke three times before the Congress and in this and other ways helped to bring to the front the race problems of the United States.

In 1913—The Emancipation Exposition of the State of New York. The Director was appointed a member of the Commission to carry out this Exposition. Largely through his efforts the Exposition became a serious educational effort and not a political graft. In this respect it stands in marked contrast to most of the other State expositions.

The Exposition cost $37,000 and had an attendance of 30,000 people, and was honestly and efficiently conducted.

In 1914—Child Welfare Exhibits. The Director acted as Chairman of the Child Welfare Exhibits in two chief sections of Negro population—San Juan Hill and Harlem.

In 1915—The Washington Pageant. This Pageant was given before audiences aggregating 12,000 people. The President of our Washington Branch was "delighted with its scope and splendor."

Mr. Cook, a Washington member of our Board of Directors, regards it as "the greatest single thing done for many years in the interest of the upbuilding of the Negro race."

The President of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia called it "a remarkable spectacle of great educational value."

The Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Labor was "profoundly impressed with it."

These activities of the Director have all consumed time. The Races Congress took about three months of his time; the Emancipation Exposition, about two months; the Child Welfare Exhibits, about two weeks; the Washington Pageant, about one month.

The Director, however, regards no part of his time as spent to greater advantage.

SECTION SIX

MISCELLANEOUS

A great deal of other work has been done by this department, which it is difficult and perhaps unnecessary to give in detail.

The Director has three times prepared at length general programs for the guidance and reorganization of the Association.

He has acted as a Bureau of Information on the Negro problem for the officers of the Association, the press of the State, various universities and a large number of students and individuals.

He has given advice, prepared bibliographies, acted on committees, received visitors, in a few cases solicited funds, etc.

CONCLUSION

The work of this department has thus been shown to have accomplished these things in five years:

1. The establishment of a self-supporting magazine with a net paid circulation of 34,000 copies per month, with no initial capital.
2. Six larger pieces of research work, covering the country, and several smaller ones.
3. Three hundred and fourteen lectures in

thirty-one states and three foreign lands, before 138,017 auditors.

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W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS,

November, 1915.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Chairman of the Board of Directors: DR. J. E. SPINGARN, New York.
Director of Publications and Research: DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York.
Treasurer: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
Secretary: MISS MARY CHILDS NERNEY, New York.

Vice-Presidents: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
MR. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington.
REV. GARNETT R. WALLER, Springfield.
MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago.
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
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Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

December 6, 1915.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors it was voted that a committee of three submit a tentative plan of the duties of the executive officers. The report of this committee is enclosed. An abstract of the report of the Secretary's trip is also enclosed.

The cooperation of all members at the next Board meeting is urged. This meeting will be held in Room 521, at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Monday, December 13, at half past three.

Very truly yours,

Mary Childs Nerney

2 encs.

2/5/47

December 6, 1916.

On the trip recently taken in the interest of the Association the Secretary visited branches in eight cities and addressed 36 meetings, reaching about 5,000 people. In addition many personal calls were made in an effort to reach influential people directly.

Everywhere there is evidence of the vitality of our work but nowhere are we even beginning to cope with the undeniable increase in prejudice and discrimination. In cities where there are large populations of Southern colored people the feeling for the propaganda of the N.A.A.C.P. runs the gamut from indifference and incredulity to open hostility. White people through the Middle West are on the whole more friendly and open-minded than in the East but are rapidly being influenced by the great number of people coming up from the South and also by the attitude of colored people who they say want segregation because of the economic opportunity they believe it carries with it and who really do not object to other forms of discrimination as the N.A.A.C.P. claims.

Both the white and colored membership in our branches want a more definite and practical program. The majority of the whites do not regard the struggle for civil rights by legal measures as practical now except in spectacular instances, and the majority of colored people are not interested in legal disabilities as much as in securing an economic opportunity. Wherever there is some definite task as in St. Louis which does not threaten the economic security of colored people, our branches are doing well, but it is evident that our organization cannot be kept alive without our encroaching on the social-economic field and laying down immediately a definite and practical program for our branches.

The following suggestions are therefore submitted to the Board for consideration at the next meeting:

2/5/98

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEG

1. Through small committees of each branch, preferably three only, make a persistent effort to secure professional and industrial opportunity for colored people. These committees should try not only to reach leading manufacturers, business and professional men, but also labor unions.

Branch matter

Not feasible

2. Create at National Headquarters a building and loan fund.

3. Engage a first class lawyer with headquarters in New York who shall spend most of his time in the field, keeping in the closest touch with the legal work of the branches. Many splendid test cases slip through their fingers because they do not understand how even to take the matter up with us intelligently.

Cont

2/5/49

4. Define as an Association policy that local cases of discrimination shall be handled by a colored lawyer if possible, who shall be paid by the branch, this lawyer to work under the supervision of the Association's attorney. Cases likely to become of National importance should be handled by the National Attorney with the advice of the Legal Committee and the Board.

Good

Good

5. Employ a competent organizer whose entire time shall be spent in the field.

how?

6. Begin a vigorous campaign of education among the masses of the colored people whom the Crisis does not yet reach.

how?

7. Make a studied effort to cooperate with the colored church.

The above is a summary of the report which Miss Nerney will present to the Board at its next meeting.

Mary Childs Nerney

GIBLE

December 6, 1915.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE:

Your Committee, appointed for the purpose of defining and delimiting the work of the executive officers of the Association, in the interest of greater administrative efficiency, makes the following recommendations:

1. The Director of Publications and Research shall be Editor of The Crisis and his duties shall consist of the editing of The Crisis (under the supervision of the Crisis Committee) and of such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Board.

2. On and after March 1, 1916, the time of the Director of Publications and Research shall be considered as belonging wholly to the Association and he shall undertake no extraneous duties without the permission of the Board; but it shall be the policy of the Board to allow him all possible freedom of action consistent with the needs of the Association's work.

3. The business management of The Crisis shall be entrusted to a Business Manager selected by, and responsible to, the Board.

4. The Secretary shall be relieved of all work in connection with the branches of the Association as soon as it is possible to secure a competent organizer or field agent whose chief duties shall be to supervise the branches.

5. Beginning January 1, 1916, the salary of the Director of Publications and Research shall be $3,000 a year and that of the Secretary, $2,250.

J. E. SPINGARN
FLORENCE KELLEY
CHARLES H STUDIN

Reasons { Promptness & time
Larger items
Dr. Du Bois

Any time
Settlement of last year
Publicity of by laws
Definite issue

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

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Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

December 9, 1915.

TO OUR MEMBERS:

The Annual Meeting of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People will be held in the Assembly Room of the Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and 64th Street, New York City, on the afternoon of Monday, January 3, 1916, at half past two. The session will be open only to members who have paid their dues.

There will be reports from officers and branches and the following nominations for Directors for terms expiring in 1919, will be voted upon:

Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven
Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, New York
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York
Rev. G. R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston

On February 11 and 12 there will be a Conference in New York City ending in a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall when the Spingarn Medal will be awarded and the prize scholarship for which branches recently competed, announced. Speakers of national reputation will be heard at this Conference which will take the place of the Conference generally held in the Spring. Details of the program will be published in the Crisis for February which will be out about January 20.

Every member of the Association should try to attend these meetings.

Very truly yours,

Mary Childs Nerney

2/5/54

Not handed in

44-3-300

To the Board of Directors,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People.

I hereby lay in your hands my resignation as Director of Publications and Research, to be accepted at the earliest possible convenience of the Board.

(Signed)

December 13th, 1915.
New York City.

44-3C-69

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

December 13, 1915.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 13th day of December, 1915, at four o'clock.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Dr. Jones, Mr. Grimke, Dr. Owen Waller Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Mr. Loud, Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Arthur Spingarn Dr. Underhill, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Studin, Dr. Du Bois, Miss Ovington, Mr. Walling, Miss Nerney.

Regrets from Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Kelley, Prof. Cook, Miss Wald, Dr. Cardozo.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois
An abstract from the report of Dr. Du Bois is given below:

"The work of this department has thus been shown to have accomplished these things in five years:

1. The establishment of a self-supporting magazine with a net paid circulation of 34,000 copies per month, with no initial capital.

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(c) The Child Welfare Exhibits, 1914.

(d) The Pageant: "The Star of Ethiopia, 1915.

11. Miscellaneous activities, covering advice, information, bibliographies, committee work, letters and visitors

On motion duly made and seconded it was voted to accept the report which was placed on file.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Nerney:
Miss Nerney in calling the attention of the Board to the written report and suggestions sent to them outlined the work of the N.A.A.C.P. in the various cities visited on her recent trip. She stated that the membership in the Association was nearly 10,000; the work in Congress had begun.
Mention was made of the several encouraging instances of the fact that the work of the Association is attracting thoughtful attention, as for example the note which appeared in the "New Statesman."

On motion duly made and seconded it was voted to accept the report which was placed on file.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:
In the absence of Mr. Villard his report was read as follows:

Treasurer's Report of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of November, 1915.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Balance in Bank October 30, 1915		288.43	November Expenditures	
November Receipts -			Salaries	503.49
			Printing	6.25
Memberships	650.40		General Expense	115.04
Contributions	36.50		Postage	25.99
Literature	7.53		Memberships -proportion returned to Branches	32.00
Crisis Subscriptions	145.60		Crisis-October acc't.	64.38
Miscellaneous	.27		Pins	42.80
Total		840.30	*Traveling Expenses (See note p.3)	147.41
		1128.73		937.36

2/5/51

Brought Forward	1128.73	Brought Forward	937.36
		Balance in Bank November 30 -	191.37
	1128.73		1128.73

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in Bank October 30 1915-		Balances in Bank November 30 1915 -	
Maclean Fund	273.35	Maclean Fund	273.35
Federal Aid Fund	195.63	Federal Aid Fund	195.63
Reserve Fund	1514.87	Reserve Fund	1514.87
	1983.85		1983.85

CRISIS

Balance in Bank October 30 1915 -	9.22	November Expenditures	*917.22
		Balance in Bank November 30, 1915	4.08
November Receipts	1912.11		
	1921.33		1921.33

* Traveling Expense of Miss Nerney, Professor Cook, Mrs. Asberry, Miss Johnson and Mrs. Wilson.

25/5/2

On motion duly made and seconded it was voted to accept the report which was placed on file.

The reports of Committees were then called for, but in order to reach the special business of the day they were omitted.

On motion duly made and seconded it was voted to refer to the Branch Committee with power the application of the Key West Local for recognition.

The report of the committee appointed at the last Board meeting "for the purpose of defining and delimiting the work of the executive officers" of the Association was then taken up, and after discussion on motion of Mr. Grimke duly seconded it was voted that it was inexpedient to approve the repor

On motion duly made and seconded it was voted to defer the question of the Secretary's salary until the next meeting, action taken at that time to date from January first.

On motion duly made and seconded it was voted to make the recommendations of the Secretary in her report to the Board the special order of business at the next regular meeting.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spriggs
Chairman, Board of Directors.

M. C. Nerney
Secretary.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Chairman of the Board of Directors: DR. J. E. SPINGARN, New York.
Director of Publications and Research: DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York
Treasurer: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
Secretary: MISS MARY CHILDS NERNEY, New York.

Vice-Presidents: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
MR. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington.
REV. GARNETT R. WALLER, Springfield.
MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York.
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelpia
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, New York.
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller. Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

December 21, 1915.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, Article III, provides that "The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, five Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary and Chairman of the Board of Directors. The officers shall be elected by ballot by the Board of Directors as soon after the annual meeting as the new Board can conveniently convene for the purpose. Each of such officers shall serve for the term of one year and until the election of his successor. Any vacancy occurring during the year shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term."

As has already been announced, the Business Session of the Annual Meeting will be held on the afternoon of Monday, January 3, 1916, at 2:30 in the Assembly Room of the Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and 64th Street, New York City.

Very truly yours,

M. C. Nerney

2/5/55

National Officers

National President:
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.

Vice Presidents:
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimke, Washington.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Baltimore,
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, New York.

Director of Publicity and Research:
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.

Treasurer:
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.

Attorney:
Mr. Chapin Brinsmade, New York.

Secretary:
Miss May Childs Nerney, New York.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BRANCH
OF
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Local Officers

President: Mr. Archibald H. Grimke, 1415 Corcoran St. N. W. Phone North 5862

Vice-President: Miss Charlotte E. Hunter, 1515 P Street, N. W. Phone North 3687

Secretary: Mr. W. B. Hartgrove, 1314 Corcoran Street, N. W.

Treasurer: Mr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, 406 You Street, N. W.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Miss Charlotte E. Hunter, 1515 P Street, N. W. Phone North 3687
Mr. L. M. Hershaw, 1450 T Street, N. W.
Mr. Neval H. Thomas, 1940 11th Street, N. W.
Rev. Wm. Wallace McCrey, 1823½ 11th St. N. W.
Mrs. Julia Mason Layton, 1722 10th St. N. W.
Rev. A. C. Garner, 943 T Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C. Dec. 29/25

Archibald Grimke

My dear Dr Bois:

If Springarn has definitely & finally declined to take the chairmanship of the Board another year, I will be glad to accept this nomination for that office. Otherwise I think it wise to select Springarn. Don't you?

I am not sure about being able to be at the annual meeting. Our Branch is sending two delegates & I don't want to go unless it is really important that I should.

So don't insist if I am not needed.

We are having successful meetings of the Negro Academy this year — wish you were with us. Don't forget us or neglect us — & don't forget that we talked about at the close of the last Board meeting please. Have it on your mind & try you should come into your own in its service.

Now if you will only believe! Continue to be a little more affectionate please. In a letter you have got to. And now to begin with say some things nice about the Colored of Washington! Do you get me? All right. Many thanks for editorial suggestion about the Douglass Home in last Crisis.

With warm regards & best wishes for the new year, believe me

Very faithfully yours.

Archibald H. Grimke

2/4/6

[NAACP]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Ex-Chief Justice STANTON J. PEELLE, LL. D.
President Board of Trustees

STEPHEN M. NEWMAN, A. M., D. D.
President

Washington, D. C.

GEO. Wm. COOK, A. M., LL. M.
Secretary and Business Manager

EDW. L. PARKS, A. M., D. D.
Treasurer and Registrar

Dec. 29, 1915.

NAACP

2/6/06

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

70 5th. Ave.,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Cook showed me the letter you wrote her. It would be just as well if you would write me; I will not hurt you if you do.

I fear that I will not be able to come to New York unless there is something very important to be attended to. I told Mr. Grimke to state my position to the Board, and I suppose he did. I want to see everything move smoothly and have no bickering. You know better than I do who should become President of the Board. I should be inclined to take your and Dr. Spingarn's opinion in this matter.

If you see any real reason why I should come to New York, I will try to do so; but I am so situated here with engagements and work that it would be very inconvenient.

Now, do not write your answer to Mrs. Cook; I will get it, of course, if you do. I see no real reason why you should not write me, but see a great many reasons why you should.

Yours very truly,

GWC/DEW

[c. December, 1915]

A STATEMENT

The members of the Board of Directors who are unable to attend meetings regularly and numbers of friends of the Association must be a good deal bothered from time to time at certain apparent difficulties in the conduct of the Association. I have had to appeal to my friends from time to time and full explanation at the time of the appeal has often been impracticable.

At present when matters seem to have been again amicably adjusted I want to put certain facts before a number of persons whose interest in the Association is very great.

38-2-204

The real basis of certain difficulties in this organization has been a question of power and control. I left a life work in which I had been engaged for thirteen years to join this work in 1910. The understanding then was that I was to be one of the executive officers responsible directly to the Board; that within certain general limits I was to work with as great freedom as possible for the Association and for the objects which it represents and that especially my knowledge and initiative was wanted.

I started out to carry out these ideas. I suggested the CRISIS and with some reluctance, chiefly because of financial difficulties, the idea was adopted. The CRISIS grew rapidly and more and more of my time was given to it. On January 1st 1916 the CRISIS will become a self-supporting institution paying all expenses of publication including the whole salary of the editor, and in this way really contributes as a free gift to the Association whatever I do for the Association outside of the CRISIS.

It will be seen by the report enclosed that I have done a good many other things beside the CRISIS for the Association.

Gradually there arose certain questions and difficulties. The Chairman of the Board of Directors early put forward the claim that he was the chief executive officer and as such stood between me and the Board and that I was consequently responsible to him and not to the Board. This claim I have consistently combated. My assertion has been that to put an executive officer between me and the Board seriously alters my responsibility and the understanding with which I came to the Board. It was largely on account of this stand that Mr. Villard gave up the Chairmanship.

38-2-205

Mr. Spingarn last year came forward with a reassertion of this idea and finally after long negotiation and debate it was decided that the Chairman had "general supervision" over all departments of the Association, but that I had the specific work of editing and publishing the CRISIS in my hands and some other general duties.

I did not think that this was a fair settlement but to avoid further bickering and to appease all parties I assented. My interpretation of the vote was that the Chairman was a sort of arbiter in cases of dispute or in cases where the whole machinery of the organization must act as a unit. During the last year I have loyally and carefully lived up to this vote of December 1914, and as the Chairman himself has said there has not been a single case of dispute between the executive officers.

Notwithstanding this there came suddenly and to my great surprise a new proposal from the Committee appointed by the Chairman which aimed at a further and still more radical change in my relations to the Board and my duties. The vote of December 1914 had partially subordinated me to an executive officer. The proposed vote of December 1915 would have taken away a large part of my control over the CRISIS and still further subordinated me to the Chairman of the Board. I felt so dissatisfied over this that I made all preparations to resign but the Board after discussing the matter by a vote of twelve to two refused to accept

this suggestion of the Chairman's Committee.

While this temporarily settles the matter the dispute remains in the background and must sooner or later be permanently settled. On account of this difference of opinion I have now four times gotten ready to leave my work in this organization. I am nearly forty-eight years of age. I cannot in justice be asked every year or so to face the momentous question of a change in my means of earning bread and butter. This Association knew who I was before it appointed me; it knew my ideas and personality; the understanding upon which I came while not reduced to writing was perfectly clear. I did not come to the organization as a clerk. I came as an executive with power and discretion. I have done the work for which I came and the value and far-reaching influence of that work has not only been above question but has been repeatedly commended by the Association. I want this fact, however, understood and distinctly understood, - I will remain in this Association on one condition and that is that I shall be recognized as an executive officer directly responsible to the Board and independent of other executive officers except in so far as there must be, of course, some officer to settle any disputes as to proper jurisdiction and to arrange necessary unity of action in the intervals between the meetings of the Board. I wish my work for this Association to be perfectly definite and to consist of the editing and managing of the CRISIS. Any work which I undertake outside of this I propose to have on the same voluntary basis as the work of other members of the Board. If the Board cannot agree with this I want to know it now. It is unfair to me and unfair to the Association to keep this matter continually in dispute. Moreover, it is only fair that I should have some sort of assurance by contract or otherwise that the work which I put in in the next five or ten years cannot be arbitrarily and suddenly changed so that I shall have no just share in the fruits.

W. E. B. DuBois

38-2-206

[N.A.A.C.P.] 1916 [1915]

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1-B-2-17

Gradually there arose certain questions and difficulties. The Chairman of the Board of Directors early put forward the claim that he was the chief executive officer and as such stood between me and the Board and that I was consequently responsible to him and not to the Board. This claim I have consistently combated. My assertion has been that to put an executive officer between me and the Board seriously alters my responsibility and the understanding with which I came to the Board. It was largely on account of this stand that Mr. Villard gave up the Chairmanship.

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48-2-18

this suggestion of the Chairman's Committee.

While this temporarily settles the matter the dispute remains in the background and must sooner or later be permanently settled. On account of this difference of opinion I have now four times gotten ready to leave my work in this organization. I am nearly forty-eight years of age. I cannot in justice be asked every year or so to face the momentous question of a change in my means of earning bread and butter. This Association knew who I was before it appointed me; it knew my ideas and personality; the understanding upon which I came while not reduced to writing was perfectly clear. I did not come to the organization as a clerk. I came as an executive with power and discretion. I have done the work for which I came and the value and far-reaching influence of that work has not only been above question but has been repeatedly commended by the Association. I want this fact, however, understood and distinctly understood, - I will remain in this Association on one condition and that is that I shall be recognized as an executive officer directly responsible to the Board and independent of other executive officers except in so far as there must be, of course, some officer to settle any disputes as to proper jurisdiction and to arrange necessary unity of action in the intervals between the meetings of the Board. I wish my work for this Association to be perfectly definite and to consist of the editing and managing of the CRISIS. Any work which I undertake outside of this I propose to have on the same voluntary basis as the work of other members of the Board. If the Board cannot agree with this I want to know it now. It is unfair to me and unfair to the Association to keep this matter continually in dispute. Moreover, it is only fair that I should have some sort of assuarnce by contract or otherwise that the work which I put in in the next five or ten years cannot be arbitrarily and suddenly changed so that I shall have no just share in the fruits.

W. E. B. Du Bois

48-2-19

[1913?]

30-29-41

The advisory function can be split up into as many branches as necessary, that is one group of the board of directors can undertake to deal with the finances, another with the general legal policy of the Association, and so on, but it seems to me impossible that a board of directors can do anything more than formulate a policy, that is, it seems to me impossible for them to successfully attempt to execute what they have decided upon. I think this must be done by a single head.

As to the machinery for carrying out the work, I think this should be entirely under the direction of the executive head, subject, of course, at all times to the board of directors.

So far we have undertaken to do both investigating work and legal work as well as helping to decide the policy to be pursued in certain cases. It seems to me that this method must be changed, and that the lawyers employed by the Association ought to be subject entirely to the direction of the executive head and ought to report to him(or her); that is I think the legal work ought to be dealt with as apurely professional undertaking and ought to be separate from administration and advisory work.

I think the investigating can be done to the best advantage by calling upon a detective or several detectives when the work is needed. These men can be hired for from $6.00 to $10. a day and expenses, and you can get as many of them as you like at any one time, ~~and~~ The services of an attorney for similar work will cost a great deal more, and it is almost impossible for an attorney, who has any considerable practice, to drop his work and go out on an investigation mission, entailing perhaps a week's

absence from his office. He cannot afford to do this unless he were paid a great deal for it, and in my opinion a great deal more than the Association needs to pay to get these services.

Miss Nerney suggests that it would be a great help to have attorneys located in different States throughout the South who could be called upon by the Association's investigators in case of need for immediate action. I am very heartily in favor of this plan, and I believe that in course of time it can be carried out. Such attorneys cannot, in my opinion, be actively enlisted by correspondence, unless they are men whom we happen to know. I think the establishment of such a list of attorneys is really a matter of years, but I think it can eventually be carried out, and every effort should be made to do this. The means of doing it, it seems to me would be, when an important case requires the assistance of local counsel, for Mr. Villard, or others interested in the Association, to use their acquaintances, and to personally, if necessary, visit the city where the lawyer lives whose services are desired, and show him that the Association is a reputable organization on a firm basis.

I am lead to write this memorandum because I believe that the Services of Wherry & Morgan thus far have been directed towards an impossible end, and I would very greatly like to see ~~the~~ our work ~~of~~ for the Association put on a basis so that the results which its members desire can be more readily achieved.

30-29-42

The Pageant

NAAP? [1915]

~~TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS~~

Four years ago, at a time of financial stress on the part of the Association, I wrote a pageant and presented it to the officers as a means of raising funds. After some consideration the officers decided that the plan was not feasible. Two years later, in 1913, the pageant was produced by the Emancipation Exposition Commission of the City of New York and attracted audiences aggregating 14,000. It was again considered by a committee of the Association but nothing was done. This year, when the film "The Birth of a Nation" was produced, I let some of the officers know that I was starting an attempt to stage the pageant again. I sympathized with the attitude of the Association in hesitating to make this venture, but I knew on the other hand the great educational value of pageantry for the colored people and I was convinced that in the developement of the dramatic talent and taste for the drama on the part of colored people lay the greatest present chance for education and social uplift in general lines. I succeeded in interesting several persons in the pageant and raised a small sum of money to make the experiment.

The pageant was produced in Washington October 11th, 13th and 15th. The leading colored people of Washington formed an association to cooperate. The Board of Education endorsed the work and gave us the use of the colored public school buildings and the cooperation of teachers and pupils.

The audiences aggregated 12,000 people. Over 1200 actors were used. The cooperation on the part of the colored people of Washington was extraordinary and many declared that this was the most successful entertainment in point of numbers and good feeling that colored Washington has ever seen.

Among the persons who loaned their name and influence as

as patrons were the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, Senator and Mrs. Robert N. LaFollett, the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor and Mrs. Post, four justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, members of the Board of Education, the president and other members of the Dramatic Association, the superintendent of education, Miss Mabel Boardman, the head of the Red Cross Society and Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President.

The total cost of the pageant was $4402.77 and the total cash receipts $3176.35 leaving a deficit of $1226.42. Of this about $700 is represented by the value of the costumes and properties on hand leaving a net loss of $526.42.

It is an interesting commentary on the success of the pageant to know that the General Conference of the African M. E. Church has invited me to present the pageant in Philadelphia at the One Hundredth Anniversary of the first meeting of the Conference next May. When one considers the traditional attitude of the Negro church hitherto to the drama this is a most significant and encouraging sign.

[1915] [incomplete]

30-27-37

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seeks to uplift the colored men and women of this country by securing to them the full enjoyment of their rights as citizens, justice in all courts, and equality of opportunity everywhere. It favors, and aims to aid, every kind of education among them save that which teaches special privilege or prerogative, class or caste. It recognizes the national character of the Negro problem and no sectionalism. It believes in the upholding of the Constitution of the United States and its amendments, in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln. It upholds the doctrine of "all men up and no man down." It abhors Negro crime, but still more, the conditions which breed crime, and most of all the crimes committed by mobs in the mockery of the law, or by individuals in the name of the law.

It believes that the scientific truths of the Negro problem must be available before the country can see its way wholly clear to right existing wrongs. It has no other belief than that the best way to uplift the colored man is the best way to aid the white man to peace and social content; it has no other desire than exact justice, and no other motive than humanity.

unusual. Illiteracy has decreased, thrift and wealth have increased, health has improved, and there has been a notable advance in self-respect and self-expression.

Not for a moment would we deny or seem to deny the tremendous work of social uplift still to be accomplished from within by a poor and ignorant folk but a generation removed from slavery. The point is, however, that as human improvement goes the American Negro is moving forward with unusual speed and unfaltering persistence.

The real danger in the Negro problem lies today not in the apathy and shiftlessness of the Negro but in the way in which his advance and attempts to advance have been met by the nation and the world. These efforts have been met by no decrease in racial prejudice but by an actual increase in its manifestations: by definite proposals for a caste system and by very little disposition to relax disabilities originally invoked against ignorance and inefficiency, but now held in spite of intelligence and ambition.

SECTION III. - Theory of Inaction.

The attitude of most intelligent people toward this situation falls under one of two heads.

Some deny that there is any material or noticeable obstruction to the advance of the colored race in America, which is not the natural difficulty encountered by all rising groups and races. It is difficult to become intelligent, it is difficult to save money, it is difficult to gain respect among one's fellows; but these are all human and natural difficulties. They must not be attributed to race, although racial differences may modify them. What is needed, therefore, is simply to insist upon striving on the part of colored people and to discourage mere complaint and agitation.

Other people admit and admit frankly that in addition to the natural difficulty that any ignorant class has in gaining a place in the

36-27-68

1. Legislation: the endeavor to correct unfair laws and to prevent the enactment of further unfair laws.

2. Administration: to bring about a fairer administration of present laws.

3. Courts: To secure individual justice and a proper interpretation of law in the courts.

4. Slander: to answer if not to stop the systematic, public slander of a whole race of people.

5. The Truth: to let the public know the actual truth about the situation of the colored American, and his difficulties.

6. Organization: to endeavor to secure as large a number of persons as possible to associate themselves with us in order to help on this work.

SECTION V. - Legislation.

Few people in the United States realize how persistent and continuous is the effort to curtail even the present rights of colored people by legislation.

For instance, in the Sixty-third Congress, there were no less than twenty bills introduced to restrict the rights of Negroes. These bills advocated:

"Jim Crow" cars in the District of Columbia;

The segregating of employees in the government service from their white fellows;

the forbidding of Negroes to hold commissions in the army or navy;

the making of marriages between white persons and persons of Negro descent illegal;

the prohibiting of immigrants of Negro descent; etc.

It required active and sometimes desperate effortto defeat these bills. For the most part Congressmen were indifferent. They said, how does it matter if separate seats in street cars are provided for colored

Negroes may live. It is, in other words, an attempt to establish a modern ghetto.

The movement began in Baltimore in 1912 and it has spread throughout the cities of the border states. During the past year we have been fighting particularly the ordinances in Baltimore and Louisville and the proposed ordinance in St. Louis.

The real crux of the matter lies in the fact that colored people, increasing in thrift and wealth, have been trying in the last decade to move out of the slums and unhealthy places of the cities into more desirable residential districts. They have been met by the plea that they are undesirable neighbors and that they depress real estate values. Hatred, riot, and even bloodshed has been the result of the controversy and finally the endeavor to prescribe the bounds of habitation by law. There is even a demand, centering in North Carolina, to carry this segregation into the matter of buying farm lands. No clearer cause for the defense of the most elementary rights of Negro American citizens can be presented.

Here is a real test, not only of our democracy but of our sincerity. Strong and greedy forces are behind the segregation movement. Shall not the forces of justice organize and fight in turn?

In Baltimore we have succeeded in defeating two segregation ordinances in the courts and we are carrying a third ordinance to the highest state tribunal. In Louisville our segregation case was lost in the highest court of the state and we are now carrying it to the Supreme Court of the United States. In St. Louis we are trying to defeat the segregationists both in court and in the proposed election.

SECTION VII. - Administration.

Perhaps even more important than the actual law is the way in which laws are administered so far as the colored people are concerned.

30-37-70

The CRISIS is thus a little over five years old and on January 1, 1916, became self-supporting. It has cost the Association altogether about $9,000 and its gross income has increased from $6,500 the first year to $24,000 during the year 1915. Its gross income, 1910-19-5, has been $84,069.55. It has printed altogether 1,490,300 copies of which 1,469,500 have been net paid circulation.

The CRISIS circulates in every state in the Union, in Europe, Africa and the Islands of the South Seas. Circulation of the CRISIS, April,1915: New England, 1804; Middle States, 6903; East North Central, 7,730; West North Central, 2,925; South Atlantic, 6,606; East South Central, 1,885; West South Central, 4,056; Mountain States, 797; Pacific States.933; Total, 33,921. The CRISIS has thus become a vehicle by which the facts concerning the Negro problem can be put before a considerable portion of the public.

Besides this the Department of Publications and Research has been a lecture bureau, has issued publications, has taken part in general movements and carried on several pieces of research work.

In all, the Director has during the last five years delivered 314 lectures in thirty-one states and three foreign countries before audiences which totaled 138,017 hearers.

Six larger pieces of research work have been carried on:

The research work of the department has been carried on with no appropriation of funds from the Association. It has been the plan of the Director to induce various agencies to finance research into various phases of the Negro problem. The following investigations have been made. Mr. A. G. Dill has assisted in all of them:

1910—Research into the condition of Negro graduates of colleges throughout the United States; investigation financed by the Slater Fund and Atlanta University; conducted from this office over a period of six months.

1911—Analysis of Census Agricultural figures for the American Economic Association.

Research into Negro common school education, extending over twelve months; financed by the Slater Fund and Atlanta University.

1912—Research into the condition of Negro artisans and trade unions; financed as above, and extending over twelve months.

1913—Research in manners and morals among Negro-Americans; financed as above, and extending over twelve months.

1914—Analysis of occupation statistics of the United States Census. Study of economic condition of Negroes for the Revue International d'Economic Politique.

Memorandum for United States Commission on Industrial Education.

1915—Researches into African history, extending over years 1913, 1914 and part of 1915.

The Director has published six books and large pamphlets, thirty-three magazine articles and small pamphlets:

The Quest of the Silver Fleece—1911.
The College-Bred Negro-American—1911.
The Common School and the Negro American—1912.
The Negro-American Artisan—1913.
Morals and Manners Among Negro-Americans—1915.
The Negro—1915.
Smaller pamphlets and magazine articles:
Disfranchisement—11 pages.
Report to the Races Congress—16 pages.
The Negro in Literature and Art—American Academy of Political and Social Science).
Economics of Negro Emancipation—10 pages (Reprinted from Sociological Review).
Article in Ethical Review.
Article in Forecaste.
Three articles on the Races Congress—New York Evening Post.
Six Political leaflets—1912.
Violations of Property Rights—N. A. A. C. P. paper.
The Last Word in Caste—N. A. A. C. P. paper.
Marrying Black Folk—Independent.
Review of Mayo's monograph—Journal of Philosophy.
Review of Mecklin's book—New Review.
Souls of White Folk—Independent.
Socialism and the Negro Problem—New Review.
African Roots of War—Atlantic Monthly.
Hymn to the Peoples—London and Independent.
Half Century of Freedom—New York Times.
N. A. A. C. P. Notes on Lynching (in collaboration)—14 pages.
Racial Intermarriage—N. A. A. C. P.—1 page.
Race Relations in the United States.
Negro Property in the World Today.
Forty Years of Freedom—Missionary Review of the World.
Black Durham—World's Work.
Social Effects of Emancipation—Survey.
Memorandum on Land-Grant Colleges (in collaboration)—15 pages.

Letters have been written and have appeared from time to time in the Evening Post, Boston Transcript, Indianapolis News, Philadelphia Record, World, Times and Sun.

Besides these published articles, several other articles have been prepared.

In addition to works written by the Director, THE CRISIS has published three volumes as follows:

Norris Wright Cuney—By M. C. Hare—230 pages—1913.
Hazel—By M. W. Ovington—162 pages—1913.
Prince Hall and His Followers—By George W. Crawford—95 pages—1914.

It has also published the following pamphlets:

Gyp, the Mixed Breed—12 pages—1912.
The Colored Inventor—By Henry E. Baker—12 pages—1913.

It has taken over for sale, after publication, two pamphlets:

A Child's Story of Dunbar—By J. L. Henderson—43 pages—1914.
A Memento of the Emancipation Proclamation Exposition of the State of New York—32 pages, illustrated—1914.

30-27C-17

The Crisis has also published four calendars, three sets of Christmas cards, besides pictures and leaflets. It has sold during the last five years $4,567.50 worth of books on the Negro problem.

The Department has also cooperated in the following general movements:

In 1911—The Races Congress. The Director was one of the two American secretaries for this Congress. He arranged the exhibit for American Negroes; spent three months in London, during which time he helped in the organization of the Congress and in the reception of the delegates; spoke three times before the Congress and in this and other ways helped to bring to the front the race problems of the United States.

In 1913—The Emancipation Exposition of the State of New York. The Director was appointed a member of the Commission to carry out this Exposition. Largely through his efforts the Exposition became a serious educational effort and not a political graft. In this respect it stands in marked contrast to most of the other State expositions.

The Exposition cost $37,000 and had an attendance of 30,000 people, and was honestly and efficiently conducted.

In 1914—Child Welfare Exhibits. The Director acted as Chairman of the Child Welfare Exhibits in two chief sections of Negro population—San Juan Hill and Harlem.

In 1915—The Washington Pageant. This Pageant was given before audiences aggregating 12,000 people.

Outside of the Department of Publications and Research publicity has been sought in other effective ways. The annual meeting and the presentation of the first Spingarn Medal brought together an audience of some two thousand and obtained wide publicity through the newspapers. Various conferences of the colored people have had our work presented before them.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors made a tour of fourteen cities of the Middle West including Pittsburgh, Columbus, Springfield, O., Dayton, Toledo, Cincinnati, Springfield, Ill., Des Moines, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Buffalo. He addressed churches, universities, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, etc. He has also spokeniin Wilmington, Harrisburg, New Haven, Brooklyn, Baltimore, and East Orange. Newspaper stories and three pamphlets have been widely distributed from the National Headquarters

Legislature and an insulting film modified. An effort is being made to stop discrimination in local theatres. The Governor of the State and many high officials are members of this branch.

The Detroit, Mich., Branch (Mr. William Osby, President; Miss Hattie Dixon, Secretary) has 90 members. This branch made a determined and successful fight against an anti-intermarriage bill. Five hundred copies of the Detroit Journal which contained an able article were distributed and a public debate held. A Lincoln-Douglass celebration was held and five thousand copies of Judge Brown's speech distributed. A determined fight against discrimination in theatres and moving picture shows has been prosecuted. "The Birth of a Nation" film was modified and minors excluded.

The East St. Louis, Ill., Branch (Dr. W.H.A. Barrtt; Miss Mary V. Campbell, Secretary) has 18 members.

Logan H. Stewart, Secretary) has been opposing vicious film plays. Its membership is 25.

The Harrisburg, Pa., Branch (Dr. C. L. Carter, President; Dr. Stephen J. Lewis, Secretary) has 103 members. It has held regular quarterly meetings and one mass meeting with Miss Caroline M. Dexter as speaker. On November 17 a memorial to the late Booker T. Washington was held. A case of theatre discrimination has been carried by the Branch through the local courts, then to the State Superior Court, and finally to the Supreme Court. The case was won in the local court but lost in the two upper courts. Another case of discrimination in a high school is now in court. The "Birth of a Nation" picture film has been opposed quietly.

The Indianapolis Branch (Mr. R. L. Brokenburr, President; Mrs. S. B. Henderson, Secretary) has 200 members.

The Jacksonville, Ill., Branch (Rev. E. L. Scruggs, President;

cussion. Prof. William Pickens and Mr. Charles Edward Russell have addressed the Chapter and a memorial meeting for the late Booker T. Washington has been held.

The Lincoln University Chapter(Mr. Clarence W. Wood, President; Mr. G. C. Branch, Secretary) has 27 members.

The Virginia Union University Chapter (Mr. Joseph C. Carroll, President; Mr. George W. C. Brown, Secretary) entered protest against "The Birth of a Nation."

SECTION XIII.

These things in a general sort of way illustrate the kind of work which the Association is doing.

It isntrying to stop the increase of discrimination against colored people and as far as possible to do away with present discriminations.

It holds hard and fast to the fundamental ideas of American democracy, viz., that all citizens must be equal before the law and that no special privileges shall be granted on account of race or color.

The ideas of this Association are directly in line with the development of human civilization. If in this Republic we are going to set aside a part of our citizenship for special treatment, this means a step backward in the development of the world. Moreover, our treatment of colored races is an example to the world for the future treatment of the [illegible] of colored folk in Africa, Asia and America. We have a chance to take high ground and to fight in a noble cause for humanity.

SECTION XIV.

Naturally, the great difficulty in carrying out any movement of this sort is the money difficulty.

This Association raised this year for its general expenses (outside of the CRISIS) $13,094.36. It spent, including depreciation on furniture, $12,751.62. The revenue and expense accounts follow:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

REVENUE AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT, 1915

EXPENSES		REVENUE	
Salaries	6158.14	Donations	7308.16
General Expense	2010.42	Memberships	5621.47
Printing	1625.17	Profit on Pins & Badges	121.29
Traveling Expense	1355.85	Sale of Literature	43.44
Postage	941.68		
Legal Redress	412.27		
Prizes	186.35		
Bad Debts	15.25		
Depreciation on Furniture	46.49		
	12751.62		
Net Gain	342.74		
	13094.36		13094.36

BALANCE SHEET, December 30,1915

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	1899.16	Owe Crisis	79.63
Accounts Receivable (Pins)	53.50	Owe for Prizes to Branches	243.85
Pins & Badges on hand	216.56	Special Funds:	
Furniture	883.36	Maclean Fund	273.35
		Federal Aid	196.63
			792.46
		NET WORTH	2260.12
	3052.58		3052.58

Certified by - FRANCIS J. BATCHELDER,
Certified Public Accountant
220 Broadway - New York

21/6/58

During the existence of the Association we have raised funds as follows: (not counting the income of the CRISIS)

1911 (From May 1 to December 31)	$	5,108.90
1912		11,815.15
1913		16,841.73
1914		14,030.70
1915		13,094.36
A total of -	$	60,890.84

The Association should have in 1916 a total income of at least $15,000. Of this $7,000 should come from memberships and $8,000 from donations. Surely there can be no more effective way of helping the establishment of justice among men than by contributing to this budget.

This, then, is the gist of the whole matter:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Incorporated in 1911.

Object, equality of opportunity.

Membership, 10,000.

Branches and locals, 63.

Circulation of official organ, The Crisis, a magazine, 31,000.

Membership and circulation of The Crisis 80% colored.

Supported entirely by memberships, contributions and subscriptions to its magazine.

Through its offices and Crisis agents employs almost 800 colored people.

Annually awards a gold medal valued at one hundred dollars to the colored man or woman who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year in any field of elevated or honorable human endeavor.

Maintains a legal bureau for the consideration of cases involving color discrimination.

SOME RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS.

Successfully opposed the flood of legislation hostile to colored people introduced into the Sixty-third Congress.

Defeated the attempt made to segregate colored people in the Civil Service of the United States.

Appeared through counsel in the "grandfather cases" recently ruled upon by the Supreme Court in one of the most important decisions in its history.

Opposed segregation ordinances in Baltimore, Louisville and St. Louis, carrying the Louisville ordinance up to the Supreme Court where it is to be argued by counsel representing this Association.

Gave publicity to the dangers of proposed farm segregation in North Carolina which would prevent colored people from buying farm land.

Made an investigation of Jim Crow cars and has nearly perfected a legal case to test the Oklahoma law in order to present the question to the Interstate Commerce Commission with the object of securing equal accommodations for white and black.

Kept "The Birth of a Nation" out of two states and several cities and in many other places has succeeded in having the worst scenes eliminated.

1915 N

DATA FOR THE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

(1915)

"THE BIRTH OF A NATION".

First heard of through our Los Angeles Branch.

Fight with the Board of Censorship, hearings, etc.

Advance performance demanded. Result.

Work with individual members of the Board such as Dr. Warbasse, Dr. Macfarland, Dr. Howe, and others.

Hearing in the Police Magistrates' Court.

Mr. Osborne retained as attorney and action begun.

Effort to influence the film manufacturers to boycott the production.

Attempt to have scenario staged as reply.

Work through branches and locals, in England, and particularly in the South.

Splendid fight made by Boston Branch.

Albuquerque, Gary, Tacoma and Wilmington succeeded in keeping the film out, the two latter by ordinances passed against it. Many other branches tried to pass ordinances and were successful in having the worst parts eliminated. For example, St. Paul and New Haven. Branches in Ohio kept film out of the state.

38-2-263

Boston Branch distributes three pamphlets, "Fighting a Vicious Film", "The English Leaflet", giving Prof. Hart's objections to it as a historical production, and "Why the Negro Was Enfranchised" by Richard P. Hallowell.

The National Association published two pamphlets as a result of this, "The White Brute" and The Ku Klux leaflet.

For additional data see Secretary's report.

N.B. - A SPECIAL TRIBUTE SHOULD BE PAID TO THE BOSTON BRANCH FOR THEIR WORK. THEY FEEL THAT THIS HAS NOT BEEN PROPERLY RECOGNIZED BY THE ASSOCIATION.

[1915?]

CONGRESS.

Two men formerly employed, one in each branch, to watch legislation. Owing to splendid organization of his work by Mr. Grimke, only one man necessary now and he may be dispensed with later.

Because of the work of the D.C. Branch not a single measure hostile to colored people has been passed.

Task not so difficult this year because of smaller Democratic majority and attention being given to other matters like preparedness. On the other hand, there is danger of bills slipping through. Therefore eternal vigilance is necessary.

Work has attracted wide publicity, particularly in the colored press, e.g., The Southwestern Christian Advocate, and the Congressional Record.

Effort to start a rival movement known as The Vigilance Committee was defeated. Bishop Hurst and the A.M.E. Church were particularly active in bringing about this result.

30-27-59

PUBLICITY.

Annual meeting in Ethical Culture Hall and the meeting in the Mayor's office received wide publicity.

One of the most important things done by the Association was to get our propaganda before the various church conferences. These included the following:

New England Baptist Missionary Convention.
Annual Conference of the A.M.E. Church.
Annual Conference of the A.M.E.Zion Church.
Women's Nat. Bap. Convention

The work was also brought before the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Annual Convention of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs which unanimously endorsed the Association.

Speakers also addressed the Tents' Convention and the Conference of Charities in Baltimore.

At these meetings we had the following speakers: Judge McMurdy, Miss Nannie Burroughs, Miss S. Elizabeth Fraser, Mrs. Wilson, Prof. Pickens, Miss Ovington, Miss Dexter, Mrs Gray

Mr. Villard's address before the Brooklyn Congregational Club received wide comment in the press.

For the Chairman's tour see The Crisis for March.

In addition to the "stories" sent out in regard to the Spingarn Medal and the hearing in the Mayor's office, and the various phases of "The Birth of a Nation" fight, the Association sent several "stories" to the colored press in regard to the work in Congress. It published pamphlets already mentioned under "The Birth of a Nation".

The Association reprinted Dr. Du Bois's "African Roots of War" and distributed it widely with the three pamphlets published by the Boston Branch. It also distributed Mr. Grimke's "The Ultimate Criminal" and Prof. Pickens's "The Ultimate Effects of Segregation."

36-27-25

[FRAGMENT]

Appealed for aid. The matter was referred to our Indianapolis Branch. Nothing done.

Dean Miller:

This man, a colored chauffeur in Miami, Fla., was mobbed by white chauffeurs who took his car from him. The colored men organized and laid the case before the Mayor, who was also an attorney, and he agreed to take it up for $1000. He was the only lawyer who would consider the case. Mr. Storey and Mrs. Cross, a Northern white woman who has a cottage in Miami and is interested in colored people, strongly advised against investing money in the case which they declared would certainly be lost in the Florida courts.

George Williams:

George Williams, serving a term in Algatroy, Cal., claims to have been convicted without fair trial by a Court Martial. At the suggest of a friend of his the N.A.A.C.P. agreed to send for the proceedings the Court Martial. In reply we have heard from his friend that we nee do nothing further at present as his case is to be reviewed.

Anderson Fisher:

Fisher, who is now an inmate of the Chester County Hospital, was nearly lynched by Syrians in Coatesville. He had (according to the daily papers) shot one of their number over the abuse of his dog. Fisher, through the Rev. Mr. Corrothers, his pastor, denies that he was at fault in starting the quarrel. He says the Syrians began violence and that he was saved from lynching only because the Syrians were not regarded as really white. The correspondence was referred by Dr. Du Bois to Mr. Arthur Spingarn who referred the Secretary back to Dr. Du Bois. All the correspondence is enclosed. Have no report as to the final disposition case.

THEATRE CASES:

Girod and Jones vs City Square Theatre, two cases in Atlantic City against a moving picture theatre, were handled by a local attorney, Judge Crandall. The Association contributed $20. Both cases were lost.

Mrs. Samuel Carney complained of discrimination in a moving picture theatre in Norwalk, Conn. The case was referred to Mr. Crawford. Mrs. Carney failed to follow it up. ~~Nothing accomplished.~~

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harris vs. The Columbia Theatre, New York, referred to Mr. Spingarn.

RESTAURANT CASES:

Five cases referred by New York correspondents could not be taken up as there were no witnesses. One of these included discrimination on a C. & O. diner from New York to Cincinnati.

John H. Israel vs. The Clinton Lunch Room. Advised to refer his case to a colored lawyer who would take it on contingency.

SCHOOLS & UNIVERSITIES:

Giles case. (Cornell)

Sutton vs. Thwing. (Western Reserve University)

Miss Nerney saw the brother of Sutton and his mother in Cleveland. Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt and Mr. Harry E. Davis, Attorney for the Branch, insist that Sutton was not discriminated against. He has gone to Howard and they predict that he will fail there.

Carl J. Murphy. (Johns Hopkins University).

President Goodnow of the University writes: "The educational policy

NAACP [1915?] (FRAGMENT)

The Director of a Department:

Whenever the Board of Directors see fit they may set aside a portion of the executive work as a department under a director. Such directors of departments shall be executive officers of their departments and members of the Executive Committee.

Each Director of a department shall be assisted and advised by a special committee of the Board.

At present there shall be one department - the Department of Publicity and Research. It shall be the duty of the Director of this department, with the advice and assistance of the Publications Committee of the Board:

1. To edit THE CRISIS.
2. To publish THE CRISIS.
3. To edit and publish all publications of the Association.
4. To direct a Bureau of Information.
5. To direct a Bureau of Research.

Discussion.

Motion by Dr. Waller that Dr. Du Bois' motion be referred to a committee to be appointed by the Chairman, to which committee shall also be referred the matter of revision of the By-Laws of the Association. Seconded.

Amendment offered by Mr. Walling that the Chairman be a member of this committee. Accepted by Dr. Waller.

Amendment offered by Mr. Villard that the powers and duties of the Treasurer be defined in the report of this committee. Accepted by Dr. Waller.

Motion carried.

Voted that this committee be requested to report at the June meeting.

Resolution offered by Mr. Villard that the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall telegraph, in the name of the Association, to the President of the United States a protest against his involving the country, on any pretext whatsoever, in a war in Mexico, which may result in complicating our unsolved race problem by the incorporation into the American Republic of 15,000,000 or more members of another alien race. Voted.

Motion by Mr. Walling that Mr. Storey touch on the subject in his speech at the annual Conference and that Dr. Spingarn mention it in his address at Washington. Seconded.

Substitute motion made that Mr. Storey and Dr. Spingarn take up the Mexican situation in their addresses in Baltimore and Washington. Seconded. Voted.

On motion of Dr. Waller voted that the methods of the life insurance companies in insuring colored persons be investigated by the Legal Bureau.

As this meeting was a special meeting of the Board to consider only Federal Aid and the matter of Reorganization, the

3/2/78

Chairman ruled the last two motions out of order but stated that he would carry out the wishes of the individual members of the Board.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn

Chairman, Board of Directors.

May Childs Nerney

Secretary

3/12/70

[1915]
[FRAGMENT]

Ovington, chairman, Dr. Du Bois and one other to be appointed by the committee.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Oswald Garrison Villard

Chairman of the Board of Directors.

May Childs Nerney

Secretary.

2/5/56

[PARKS]

1/63/140

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Parks

announce the marriage of their daughter

Julia Hollister

to

Mr. Alexander Marcus

December twenty-fifth

Nineteen hundred and fifteen

Washington, D.C.

At Home

after January first

12 Arden Street, New York City

Please see Miss Verney about this.

COPY

Saratoga Springs,
New York,
July 30th, 1915.

Dear Mr. Villard:

Is it not time for the Negroes of mind and heart, with power and vision to plan somewhat for a right way to help Haiti? Do you think anything would help the progress of the Negro to a recovery of his political standing in this country as much as a real turn over of the politics of Haiti? And does it not do harm beyond measure to have such an instance as this last outbreak in Haiti for the haters of the Negro to refer to? Has your organization and Doctor given any special study to the situation in Haiti and the way to best help those poor benighted people?

I fancy that you are back in N.Y. again. I go down next Monday to the city and hope that I may be able to see you.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) George Foster Peabody.

Mr. Oswald Villard,
20 Vesey St.,
New York City.

P.S. Did you see the World editorial of July 29, A Red Stained Republic?

2/4/12

August 3rd 1915.

My dear Mr. Peabody:

Mr. Villard has just shown me your letter of July thirtieth. I hasten to send you a copy of a letter which I have just sent to President Wilson. I have not as yet had time to hear from him.

I may say also, that there is another side to the Haytian matter. The late Linden Bates said in one of his last speeches before his death, that Hayti had succeeded in putting on their own individual farms the happiest peasant proprietors in the world.

I sincerely hope that President Wilson will take some wise and generous move in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Nmc.

Mr. George Foster Peabody,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

2/6/20

WENDELL PHILLIPS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

FANEUIL HALL

There will be a Mass Meeting of Colored and White American citizens tomorrow, Sunday, April 18, 1915, at 3 P.M., in Faneuil Hall, to protest against the production of "The Birth of a Nation" and to learn the historic truth of the Reconstruction Period at the close of the Civil War. Frank B. Sanborn of Concord will preside and speak. Addresses will be made by J. C. Manning of Alabama, Dr. A. P. Russell, Jr., Rolfe Cobleigh, Michael J. Jordan, Esq., the Secretary of the Association and others. Let your attendance tomorrow be one measure of your interest in the protest.

WILLIAM D. BRIGHAM, Secretary

32-36-16

THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

140 EAST 19TH STREET

NEW YORK

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
BENJ. C. GRUENBERG
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MAX SCHONBERG

ALGERNON LEE
EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR

BERTHA H. MAILLY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

TELEPHONE
1022 GRAMERCY

November seventh
1 9 1 5

My dear Dr. Dubois:

I enclose an outline of a new project in the field of labor research which we hope will enrich the thought of the socialist movement with concrete material and will provide trade unions with ideas on various subjects of vital importance to them in their struggle. I should be very glad of an opportunity to discuss our plan of organization and work with you at length. This letter is written especially to extend to you the invitation of our Administrative Board that you should serve on the Advisory Board of this new Department of Research in the field of Race Problems. We have already secured for this board Professors Giddings, Beard, Montague and Kirchwey, Frederic Howe, Mrs. Florence Kelley, I.M.Rubinow, N.I.Stone, Morris Hillquit and others in their special fields.

We should be very grateful for an early reply as we are getting out our letterheads and announcements. And we hope that that reply will be a favorable one.

Yours faithfully,

Juliet Stuart Poyntz

2/6/77

[ENCLOSURE]

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH

Tentative Plan.

Since the date of its foundation in 1906, many of those interested in the Rand School have hoped that it could develop in time a Department of Research which would contribute to the socialist and labor movements the scientific information and support of which they stand in such urgent need, and for the production of which they have at present no organization of their own. Both the Socialist and Labor movements are constantly brought face to face with problems of the greatest importance, such as unemployment, industrial education, the efficiency movement, the drink question and immigration, to mention but a few, upon which they must take a position and work out a program. For the information and ideas upon which they, as busy workers, must rely, they have at present no organization of their own, and must depend upon middle-class institutions, such as the Russell Sage and Rockefeller Foundations, supported by the class with which they are in conflict. The limitations which such financial support places upon the work of these organizations are too obvious to require comment. The labor movement must forge its own weapons, whether they be the direct instrument of the ballot and the strike, or the indirect but no less necessary work of research, which prepares the way for an effective use of the political and economic forces.

The importance of research as the basis of intelligent work in any field has been established beyond argument. In industry, in politics, in reform work, it has proved the indispensable foundation for intelligent and effective action. The labor movement has hitherto been seriously crippled by the lack of such scientific resources, and nowhere so much as here in the United States, where our social problems are vast and unique, where the combination of leisure, means and inclination for research for the labor movement on the part of private individuals is rare, where the endowed institutions for research, the universities and the great foundations are so completely under the control of the capitalists that scientific work animated by the revolutionary point of view is out of the question, as the recent case of Professor Scott Nearing has illustrated once again.

2/6 15-2

The workers need their own university; they need not only education and organization, but a reexamination of the facts and theories which give these substance and purpose, and a re-interpretation of them from a labor point of view. The vague and doctrinaire tendency of much of our socialist discussion, and the uncertain policy of our trade unions is often due to inadequate knowledge. The socialist movement stands in urgent need of a fund of concrete facts to fertilize its theory, and to bring it more closely in harmony with American conditions. Only in this way can the foundation of a truly American socialism be laid. The trade unions on their side, must deal constantly with highly technical subjects, such as labor legislation, statistical arguments for higher wages, new methods of exploitation on the part of the capitalists, such as the efficiency movement, the difficult problems of apprenticeship, industrial education and unemployment. The over-worked union official has little time or inclination to study these large matters in detail, and must make a haphazard decision, which may deeply affect the welfare of the union, or rely for his information upon some source outside the labor movement, which may well be influenced by other motives than single-hearted devotion to the working people.

The Rand School may be said to have supplied hitherto the undergraduate department of such a Workers' University. The correspondence and extension courses, and the regular class work of the school parallel in form the more academic work of the college. But just as the research work in the universities penetrates more deeply into problems, trains its students for more technical and professional work than does the undergraduate department, and exerts ultimately a wide and more permanent influence, so a Research Department would give depth and breadth to the activity of a workers' university, and would bring to the problems which confront the labor movement the vital and penetrating study which must precede intelligent action, would spread the results of this studythroughout the country, and while strengthening the labor movement, would educate public opinion, and would gradually gather together a group of socialist workers equipped with every technical and scientific resource to aid the workers in their struggle.

The project of developing such a Research Department in connection with the Rand School has taken more definite form within the last two years, and for the last year a Committee of the Board of Directors has been at work, laying the foundations for such a department. During the winter several meetings of persons interested were held to discuss plans of organization, and in May the idea was formally launched at a meeting at the home of Mr. Ernest Poole attended by many friends of the School. Since that meeting the plans of the department have been worked out more in detail and are presented here in brief and tentative form.

C-91

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

ADVISORY BOARD. The general direction of the Department of Research will be in the hands of an Advisory Board responsible to the directors of the School. This board is now in progress of organization and will be composed of a group of statisticians, economists, scientists and professors, whose association will give prestige and authority to the department, and will insure its conduct along strictly scientific lines. The executive responsibility for the carrying out of the general policy worked out by this board will be in the hands of a Director, who will undertake the organization and financing of the department and the planning and direct supervision of the research work. The final authority of the Board of Directors and the supervision of the Research Director, who will be a socialist, guarantee the socialist and labor point of view in all the activities of the department,

FELLOWSHIPS. In the work of research the director will be assisted by a group of research assistants whose maintenance will be provided through fellowships. The selection of these Fellows will be made with care upon the basis of ability to conduct research and a desire to be of permanent service to the labor movement. Fellowships may be endowed for particular promising individuals or for subjects of special interest to donors. Trade unions may provide funds for workers to investigate hours and conditions of labor in preparation for demands on the employers, or for the systematic study of other trade union questions. Other labor organizations with special interests but without facilities for research may finance work on their own problems. Individuals interested in special questions, such as unemployment, the cooperative movement, the land question, will be encouraged to provide for extensive work on these problems.

STUDENTS AND VOLUNTEERS. In addition to the regular research workers facilities will be provided for advanced work and training for properly prepared students and for volunteer work in the purely research side of the work. The Fellows will, however, form the responsible group which is necessary for any real achievement in research work, and may also be allowed to supervise, under the general control of the Director, the work of the other advanced students.

Unity of purpose and operation will be secured in the research work through regular conferences of the Fellows and of the other students with each other and with the Director and the members of the Advisory Board who will also be expected to extend advice in individual cases where their expert assistance can be of value.

TRAINING. While the main aim of the department will be research, it must have as a subsidiary function the training of workers to undertake the special type of research contemplated in this plan. To the mere technical and academic training usually demanded in work of this kind must be added the socialist point of view, a thorough understanding of history, philosophy, and economics from the socialist point of view. It is too much to hope that students can be secure who will have received this training already. Furthermore, the development of a group of trained socialist workers would be a contribution to the movement as great as the furnishing of scientific ammunition which would be the other function of the research department. Systematic courses in the history and theory of the labor movement and in other subjects at the discretion of the Advisory Board and practical field work will therefore form part of the work of advanced students.

R E S E A R C H .

Methods and Subjects.

FIELD WORK AND LIBRARY RESEARCH. Research may take the form of direct field work where desirable, as in the case of the collection of trade union data, and where the finances are insufficient. But it will more often, especially at the start, consist in collation and study of existing data in reports, papers and books, which have been suppressed or have not been sufficiently studied from the labor point of view. It is a well-known fact that our American statistics are published in ill-digested, uninterpreted masses, partly for the reason that official bodies are afraid of interpreting their own statistics for fear of bringing too strong an indictment against economic conditions. Much of this material is not even issued in printed form, but can be made accessible to the persevering investigator.

SUBJECTS. The actual subjects to be investigated will have to be determined with the advice of the Advisory Board, as the work proceeds. Careful selection must be made from the wide field that lies open.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION REPORT. The subject of immediate importance is the report of the Industrial Relations Commission. Both the unpublished reports and the published material of this commission should be carefully studied and worked over into a series of pamphlets, reports and leaflets for the use of the labor movement. We cannot afford to neglect this extraordinary opportunity for exploiting and giving wide publicity to the work of a great federal commission whose final judgment, after careful examination of the industrial problems, was practically socialist, The commission's reports contain much valuable material for the study of wages, hours, unemployment, efficiency and labor, and other topics of vital interest to the workers. These should be analyzed separately and considered in connection with other literature on the subject, and issued in readable form.

UNEMPLOYMENT. The initiative on the subject of a policy toward unemployment, perhaps the most vitally important question in the workingman's life is being left to organizations quite outside the labor movement and in the case of our New York Committee to a capitalist of the most uncompromising character. Policies are being recommended with regard to labor exchanges, unemployment insurance, industrial education and apprenticeship which may, if influence is not brought to bear from the side of labor, be developed in a direction that will be positively dangerous to the workers' organization and welfare. All of the very complicated questions under this head need careful study and consideration from the workers' point of view as a basis for action. Such a bureau might well initiate investigation into a situation which it knew to be especially bad,--such as that of the longshoremen in New York during the past Winter, and use the results of the work as a basis for encouraging strikes, for influencing public opinion, and for bringing about remedial legislation or relief.

These two subjects are of pressing importance and should be undertaken at once by the department. Others which should receive attention as soon as possible are distribution of immigration with a view to state-aided distribution and settlement rather than exclusion of immigrants. The Land Question, both urban and rural, with special examination of the New York City situation--congestion, and exorbitant rents for the workers, leaseholds, speculation and enormous rent-rolls for the larger landlords; the Liquor Question, political and social aspects from socialist viewpoint; the Cooperative Possibilities in the United States--enormous cost of advertising and marketing in American competitive industry--attempt to measure as a basis for agitation in favor of cooperation, investigation of cooperative experiments made through initiative of workers and employers, actual results of cooperative production.

SOCIALIST AND LABOR ORGANIZATION, AGITATION AND EDUCATION. A careful study should be made of methods of socialist and labor organization in Europe and in the United States with the idea of recommending the most effective methods. Many of the splendid devices of the European movement have never received sufficient attention.

Studies could further be made of our own social organizations from the engineering point of view with the idea of pointing the way to maximum efficiency. Such a socialist survey of New York might prove of great value to the movement and be conducted later on a national scale.

RECRUITING OF STUDENTS.

There has been in the past considerable demand upon the Rand School from college graduates and others for a more advanced work than the school can undertake at present without injuring theeffectiveness of its instruction for the larger number of students, whose training has for the most part not been academic. This demand will undoubtedly not only continue but grow rapidly when the school is equipped to satisfy it. The fellowships will provide a nucleus of workers upon whom can be placed very definite responsibility in the research work. In addition, provision will be made for the full-time advanced students who will have more latitude and less responsibility, and who will be allowed to supplement their Rand School work by courses in other institutions and by practical social investigation. In addition, students and teachers in the numerous schools and colleges near New York City can arrange to give at least part of their time to attending the advanced courses that are in contemplation or in assisting in the research work. There are many so-called "intellectual" socialists in the vicinity of New York who have not yet found a definite sphere of activity in the socialist movement and would welcome the opportunity to render useful service to it through the Research Department. The possibility of combining study in Columbia University, the School of Journalism, and other schools and universities with work in the Rand School and of supplementing work in economics, journalism, sociology and pedagogy in other institutions with the more specialized training of the Rand School will prove an attraction to many students, and in the organizing of the new work the importance of developing this wide field of activity for the school will be constantly borne in mind.

The excellent work of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society in awakening the minds of college students to the importance of the socialist movement has created a demand for a more thorough training in socialist theory and fact, and has undoubtedly contributed to the growth of a group of young socialists who are anxious to serve the movement and to serve it intelligently. The projected work of the Rand School thus serves to complete the work done by the I.S.S. with the sort of training that that society as a non-propagandist body cannot undertake.

The springing up of schools of "philanthropy", of "civics", of "social economy", etc., in all of the larger cities of the United States in recent years indicates the rise of a new interest in social questions and of a new sense of the importance of technical training in dealing with them. Many of the students who attend these institutions are socialists and would attend a socialist school of social science if one were open to them. Even the limited enlightenment supplied by the "civic" schools is often enough to awaken the student to the inadequacy of the social remedies there advocated, and the poverty of their social philosophy. The numerous inquiries which have reached the school with regard to the new Research Department, upon only the rumor of its foundation and before any publicity has been undertaken, indicate that the problem is not to secure advanced, well-trained students, but to build up the equipment and organization required to meet their needs.

15-3

PUBLICATION.

The continual and effective publication of results will be as important a function of the Research Department as the collection and working over of material. The aim will be to reach as wide an audience as possible with the publication. There should be not merely the heavier reports accompanied by statistical material, which will form a solid basis of other publication, but also readable pamphlets on the style of the Fabian Tracts, and the publications of the Independent Labor Party in England, other pamphlets still more popular in style to meet the needs of the trade unionists and non-socialist workers, handbooks in paper covers for wide circulation, containing general figures and facts in brief form to support socialist contentions, and similar small handbooks on special subjects. A socialist yearbook reviewing the activities of the socialist and trade union movements during the year both in this country and Europe, giving reliable accounts of important strikes and labor struggles, location and offices of important socialist and labor organizations, records of other political parties on labor questions, and accounts of happenings of interest to labor during the year.

15-3

GRAPHIC EXHIBITS. Exhibits in graphic form to make economic facts more vivid should be prepared to illustrate general socialist ideas, contrasts of poverty and wealth, concentration of land and machinery, development of collectivism, unemployment, industrial diseases, etc. Such graphic illustrations could be printed on large posters and sold to locals throughout the country; they could be made travelling exhibits; or they could be reproduced on stereopticon slides and sent out accompanied by carefully prepared lecture outlines for the use of speakers, lecturers, clergymen, teachers, agitators, organizers, etc.

In time a press service similar to that of the United States Department of Commerce, United States Census, etc. should be developed which would reach socialist, labor and radical papers and magazines throughout the country and supply them, weekly or monthly, with short reliable statements of salient facts brought out in the research which could be used in articles and editorials.

The aim of the publication side in research work would be to reach as wide a circle as possible with material and presentation which is carefully adapted to their education and requirements. A great improvement in the literature for socialist agitation and education could undoubtedly be brought about through the work of the research department.

GENERAL SOCIAL REFERENCE LIBRARY
and
BUREAU OF INFORMATION

There is a great need for a central depository of information and bureau of reference for the use of the socialist and labor movements in New York City. An important part of the work of the Research Department would be the organization and development of a reference library and information bureau to which speakers, writers, journalists, organizers and students of labor questions could turn for ready information and guidance on all subjects of importance to the labor and socialist movements. Full series of reports of federal, state and municipal bodies, the Census, the Department of Labor, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Immigration, bureaus of statistics, and of private research organizations, as well as the more important reports of this kind from foreign countries, would be kept for reference and their contents carefully analyzed, so that information on any special subject would be quickly available. Information from other sources that would be gathered as the work of research proceeded would be kept on uniform cards in the same readily accessible form. Complete bibliographies on subjects of importance to the labor movement would be kept on file, and would include all material available in this city and elsewhere. This bibliographical and analytical work would be one of the most important parts of the activity of the Research Department. It would be kept in permanent form. The work of all the research students and of volunteer workers would make it more thorough and more useful from year to year.

The collection of books and pamphlets at present in the Rand School Library on socialist and economic subjects should be much enlarged. Important foreign works and the literature, pamphlets, handbooks, etc. of the European socialist and labor movements should be added. A similar collection for the American movement would become in time a valuable source for the history of American socialism.

The information service to be developed in connection with the library would make available for trade union, socialists, and students of labor questions in New York City and the country in general, not only the material now in hand in the Socialist Reference Library, but also through the work of the Research Department that in the various important libraries in the city and the numerous special research organizations, Municipal Research Bureau, American Housing Association, Child Labor Committee, Consumer's League, etc.

FINANCE

The interest of all types of socialists and of radicals and students in general might well be enlisted in this project. A librarynis non-political and non-contentious in character. Such a library could be financed and operated by an independent committee with the Rand School as Trustee, and should aim to secure the cooperation and support of a large group of people. Funds should be provided for generous acquisitions of new books as well as for a custodian who would be not merely a librarian but a research worker capable of developing the reference and information work of the library to the highest degree of usefulness and efficiency.

November 10, 1915.

My dear Miss Poyntz:

I should be glad to serve on your advisory board in your new department of research in the field of race problems.

Very sincerely yours,

216176

Miss Juliet Stuart Poyntz,
140 East 19th Street,
New York City.

Organizations

November 11, 1915.

My dear Sir:

I have been told that you witnessed one of the presentations of the Pageant, the "Star of Ethiopia," in Washington during the week of October eleventh.

Would you be willing to express to me your opinion of this Pageant as a spectacle and as a means of social uplift?

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. W. E. Safford,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

[c. Nov. 1915]
3 Carbon

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

ECONOMIC AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY.

Washington, D. C.,

Mr. W. E. Du Bois,

The Crisis, 70 5th Avenue,

New York City, N.Y.

2/6/62

Dear Sir:

I have just received your note of the 11th inst. asking my opinion of the pageant "Star of Ethiopia" recently presented in this city. It gives me great pleasure to tell you that I was much pleased with it both as a beautiful spectacle and as a means of awakening the pride of the colored people in their race. I hope you will pardon me if I venture to make a few suggestions.

1. It struck me that the person holding aloft the star must have become very tired at times, for she was obliged to remain motionless for a long interval of time.

2. I thoughtit would be very impressive and convincing if you could represent a scene suggested by Kipling's Fuzzy-Wuzzy, showing the African warriors defending themselves as best they could against British armed red-coats, with their primitive weapons, and with their wives and little children crouching behind them for safety. I know of no more beautiful tribute to the bravery and dignity of the primitive African than Kipling's poem.

3. It seemed to me that the last scene representing a number of cubes superimposed upon one another had the effect of an anti-climax. Could you not express the same beautiful idea in some other way? The cubes look so bald and not at all beautiful. In a pageant like yours one must consider

4

the artistic means of representing an idea as much as the idea itself. Could there not be some sort of a float on wheels with human figures standing upon it bearing ~~the~~ mottos which would express your idea?

Very truly yours,

W. E. Safford

Economic Botanist.

WES/MJ

2/6/63

[ST. LOUIS - BOARD OF EDUCATION]

BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS

OFFICE OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION

July 19, 1915.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Miss Gertrude Mabel Baker is an applicant for a position in the St Louis Public Schools as teacher of English, and has given your name as a reference. You will confer a favor upon us by giving us, in confidence, your estimate of the applicant's qualifications for such a position. An early reply will be greatly appreciated.

Yours respectfully,

Ben Blewett

Superintendent.

21/5/2

2/5/11

July 23rd 1915.

My dear Sir:

I have known Miss Gertrude Mabel Baker for more than twenty-five years as a girl and woman and I regard her as a person of excellent character and ability.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Ben Blewett,
Board of Education,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Professor Du Bois

Possibly you have forgotten me. I hope not. My daughter Frances has gone down to Hampton for temporary secretarial work, to fill the place of one who is ill. I am much interested in thinking

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of her working there and I venture to ask you if you have any friend there to whom you can introduce her so that she may get fuller insight into the working of things. I believe she is taking the 4th Secretary's place, so you will know how to address her.

I hope you and

Mrs. Du Bois & Yolandé are well. Your plans for the latter have probably been interfered with by this terrible upheaval. You can believe what a deep & haunting sorrow possesses the many of us here who hoped that the reign of love & peace & beauty might not be far away.

Meantime I hope that

your aims and hopes
draw on to a fulfilment.
very sincerely yours
Rebecca P. Scott

28th May 1915

June 21, 1915.

My dear Mrs. Scott:

I am very glad to hear from you and shall do anything I can to make your daughter's stay in Hampton pleasant.

Mrs. DuBois and Yolande are in England and have been there since September. Yolande is in Bedales School and Mrs. DuBois' address is 13 Chepstow Place, Bayswater, West, London, England. I trust you will look her up. I am writing her about you.

I trust this awful insanity of the world will not last forever.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Rebecca P. Scott,
9 Regents Park Terrace, N. W.,
London, England.

GRAND BOULE

OF THE

SIGMA PI PHI FRATERNITY

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Zeta Boule, No. 6

City of New York

State of New York

For the year beginning 1915

A newly instituted Boule will make its first report to the Grand Grammateus at the beginning of the term next following its being set apart.

The Annual Report must be made out by the Grammateus and signed by the Sire Archon and Grammateus and sent to the Grand Grammateus not later than 60 days after Tax becomes due. Tax must be paid on all members---$1.00 per member in advance.

Duplicate to be Kept by Boule

ROSTER

1. James Anderson
2. Richard Birnie
3. John Brown
4. Charles Burroughs
5. George Crawford
6. W. E. B. DuBois
7. Edward Goins
8. Eugene Gregory
9. T. M. Gregory
10. W. A. Hinton
11. Roland Johnson
12. J. G. Trimble
13. Owen M. Waller
14. D. Macon Webster
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2/6/1912

NEW MEMBERS †

Date of Initiation	Name	Degrees and Date Issued *	College
Address			
Address			
Address			
Address			
Address			

ADMITTED BY TRANSFER

Date of Transfer	Name	Boule from which transferred	Date of G. G. Notice

* When degree is only professional, write word "Professional" after degree.

† The name of each New Member and $2.00 for the same, must be sent at once after initiation, to the Grand Grammateus.

WITHDRAWN BY TRANSFER

Date	Name	Boule to which transfer is made

Date	REJECTED MEMBERS

Date	DECEASED MEMBERS

REMARKS

Paid to G. G. for Initiation $

Paid to G. G. for Transfer $

Paid for Membership $

Total paid with this Report $

OFFICERS

Date of beginning Service

Sire Archon Roland Johnson

Address 902 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Grammateus W. E. B. DuBois

Address 70 Fifth Av, New York City

Thesauristes James A. Anderson

Address 837 E. 219th St, Williamsbridge N. Y.

Agogos Archon

Address

Rhetoricos Archon

Address

Representatives to the Grand Boule

for the year 1915

Roland Johnson.

Sire Archon

Grammateus

Give number of meetings held during the year. 1914 - 15

Remarks :

Date of forwarding this Report

26 5 1945

W. E. D. Du Ch

Grammateus

Brenda Brook. N.J.

Jan. 23. 1915.

2/6/23.

Mr W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

Dear Sir.

Will you kindly tell me where I can obtain a copy of your article upon "The Negro in Literature and Art", and also the price. I wrote to Stechert & Co of West 25th St. about

a week ago asking for it, but have received no reply.

I saw in the Year Book that it was published in September 1913 and am very anxious to read it. Thanking you for any information on the subject.

Yours truly

J. C. Smalley

Address Mrs W. W. Smalley
403 East High St.
Bound Brook

January 26th 1915.

My dear Madam:

A short essay of mine on the Negro in Literature and Art was published in the volume issued by the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences. The title of the volume was "The Negroes' Progress in Fifty Years." If you will write to the Academy, 36th & Woodland Aves., Philadelphia, you will be able to get the volume.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. W. W. Smalley,
403 East High Street,
Bound Brook, N. J.

[SOCIALIST PRESS CLUB]

202 Riverside Drive,

June 4, 1915.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Dubois,

Since I sent you the form letter of the Socialist Press Club, concerning plays, I have learned from Miss Ovington of your play, "Seven Up." Won't you let us see it?

I should be very glad of an opportunity to read the manuscript.

Very sincerely yours,
Pauline Cabin.

2/5/26

[1915?]

THE SOCIALIST PRESS CLUB

ANNOUNCES A

DINNER

AT THE

Cafe Boulevard, Forty-First Street and Broadway

ON

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, at 6.30 P. M.

TOPIC:

"What Is Wrong With The American Press?"

The following phases of the subject will be dealt with:

6 **"THE WOLF-CRIES OF THE JINGOES,"** by **Meyer London,** Socialist Congressman.

5 **"HOW THE REAL NEWS WAS SUPPRESSED IN THE CALUMET INVESTIGATION AND IN THE CHICAGO STOCKYARDS INQUIRY,"** by **Ella Reeve Bloor,** lecturer, member of Roosevelt Stockyards Inquiry Commission; leader of miners' wives at Calumet.

4 **"THE PRESS AND THE THOUSAND LABOR MEN IN JAIL,"** by **Arturo Giovannitti.**

3 **"WHAT WOMEN CAN DO TO MAKE OUR NEWSPAPERS BETTER,"** by **Rheta Childe Dorr,** magazine writer and newspaper woman.

X **"HOW THE PRESS IS HOLDING EDUCATION BACK,"** by **Algernon Lee,** author, lecturer, and educational director of Rand School of Social Science.

1 **"WHAT WOMEN WANT IN THE NEWSPAPERS,"** by **Rose Pastor Stokes,** writer and sociologist.

2 **"THE RELATION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE REPORTER'S JOB,"** by **Isaac Russell,** magazine writer and journalist.

Chairman: **W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,** editor of **The Crisis.**

Tickets $1.30 per cover (including tip).

Reservations must be made by mail, must be accompanied by remittance, and must be received by noon of the day of the dinner.

Groups will be seated together if the request is made before noon of the day of the dinner. No changes in seating after that time.

30-29-54

November 11, 1915.

My dear Madam:

I have been told that you witnessed one of the presentations of the Pageant, the "Star of Ethiopia," in Washington during the week of October eleventh. Would you be willing to express to me your opinion of this Pageant as a spectacle and as a means of social uplift?

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Adelaide M. Solberg,
Glen Echo Heights,
Montgomery County, Md.

24618

1

Fisk University

Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

2/6/90

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
New York,

My Dear Dr. Dubois,

At various times during the last ten years I would have been glad to write you and tell you that I have appreciated very much the strong work that you have been doing and

that it has been a source of satisfaction to me that Fisk can claim you for a son. For some years my health was rather delicate so that doing school work with energy used up the strength that I had and I wrote almost no letters. Now I am quite strong and enjoy my work, and write you. I am so glad that you are coming to us this commencement. You have been a strong champion for the higher education. That fact itself has

given us strength. Then at your last visit to us, you greatly helped all of us who have come up under the high ideals of the past.

You will, doubtless, be much occupied when you come, so that I may not have an opportunity to talk with you and that is the reason for my writing. I feel deeply as to the ideals that Fisk ought to hold. It is always this in my mind: "the best." Do you remember that my father held that always before us as the ideal for Fisk to hold and try to attain to? Sometimes when a

graduate went north to study he would think that Fisk ought to adopt some of the methods followed there, as, for example, lack of supervision of the life of the students. There was one question that my father asked which settled the matter: Is it the best way? Fisk must only take the best. I know that that is what you want for us.

You have almost surely thought of all this, yet I am disturbed and think it best to confer with you.

As you know, all over the south pressure has been brought to bear in favor of industrial and vocational training.

I understand that Talladega does not require either Latin or Greek for B. A. degree.
I have feared that some lowering of our aims here may come in. Without discussing the value of the study of "the Classics", we must not tolerate as our ideal any thing less than the best. What was that for which my father gave his life here? He poured in all of his vital energy, he gave his whole soul that the colored man might be the best that he can be (which we know is the equal

[6] of any man and 6 ~~which~~ this my father expected him to be), that he might have before him the best in subjects of study, for discipline and culture, that he might have the best in music, that he might accept and grow into The Best, Christ, himself, and be one with him. You know my fathers belief in the inherent capability of the colored man, it was a deep fixed principle, on the basis of which he worked nothing ever touched the serenity and steadfastness of that confidence. It was an ideal per se. He believed in

2/6/91

the right per se and that if one followed it, all else would come out right. So, in this particular, he saw demonstrated in one after another of those whom he taught, in greater or less degree the result for which he was working i.e. the perfect man. His "work" was to influence people to become true christians. As for the rest, he took it for granted that people would develope into what they ought to be if the right ideal was held before them. He did not allow any thing less in his students. 8

For years the scholarship of Fisk was ahead of that of every other southern school. This does not mean, in every instance, in quantity of ground covered, but in clear understanding of lessons, thoroughness of work. My fathers work in Greek stood alone.

Now, are we going to lower our standards to be like other schools? We want to be whatever is the best. I do not think that people of this time, in Fisk, or, in many places, have much of an idea of what the life of that period in Fisk was ~~the life of the school~~

It was the highest and best in every way. The founders were people of high intellectual ~~attain-~~ ability, marked attainment, and glowing with the love of God. They lived in the closest touch with their pupils and trained them in every thing, even in the smallest matters.

Fisk has always stood alone. When Tuskegee Institute was started, pressure was brought to bear to introduce industrial education here. My father stood absolutely against it for Fisk. He believed in manual training in the elementary grades and

26/9/12

had no objection to industrial schools, but the work of Fisk was to be a college and later to grow into a university.
This last he held firmly to be our aim, but the first thing was to make a real college.
I do not wish you to state in your address any more than of the above facts than will accomplish the purpose of holding Fisk still to the best, but I have felt like conferring with you.
I do not wish to have any animosity toward any persons or methods but simply to keep that bright glowing star of my father's ideal

shining clear in" the heavens above us.
And what is it except to reach the
glorious ideal that God has for every
thing that he has created.
He is still "keeping watch above his own."
If the race holds to him he will some
day give them the fulfillment of all our
visions for them, and for us all.
While I do not discuss at length the
value of the study of Greek, I am more
convinced now than ever that it is
~~vastly~~ practically indispensable to give discipline
and culture. Certainly that which it
gives can be supplied by nothing else.
I believe that broad and deep disciplin-
ary and cultural preparation makes
one ~~more~~ better fit to deal with life.
I trust the judgement of such a person
more than that of the specialist, except
in his own field. Even there, I would
prefer to deal with a man who first
has had the broader education, specializ-
ing later.
While I believe the real inner capability of
the negro is equal to that of any race,
I think that his development has been
hindered by circumstances. Now, among
the Anglo-Saxons are people whose an-
cestors for generations have pursued the
study of "the classics." The negro has less
of an inheritance in this type of mental
training and if there is any difference he
needs it more. That is, the white man
may backslide, but the Negro must not.

The situation here is delicate. We want only good will toward every one, but we stand against any lowering of our standard and will lay down our lives for the cause if necessary. Every ideal that is held up for any one to reach is held up for the colored man, in the liberal arts, in science, in industrial training, in every thing.

The best must be our motto. (Of course, to my mind, Greek is one of the very "best" things to study. Further, when my father spent his life-blood for thirty

216193

in making a great astronomy department such as he made the Greek, that of itself is enough of a reason not to tear it down; at least, unless something better can be put in its place.)

I suppose one trouble is that it is almost impossible to collect money for a pure college. Then, if the alumni believe in ~~believe in~~ the views held by and the kind of education given by Pres. Cravath, my father and the others, let them take up the cause of making it possible for Fisk to go on. Why should we ask money from people who do not agree with us? This is after a days work in school and my brain has been somewhat fatigued so please

Yours truly,
Mary E. Jones.

Course Book Form.
May 31, 1915.

(14)

[1915?] 44-3-79

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAN OF COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Dr. W. E. Burghart DU Bois,

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York City.

44-3-79a

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Washington, D. C.

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THE STAR OF ETHIOPIA.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Batteries Ever-Ready Tungston Batteries----------two No. 734

Lamps----------6 volt two 6. P. Tungston lamps

Continuous service----------2 I/2 to 3 hours.

When not in use cut off current by means of switch.

"THE STAR OF ETHIOPIA"

A PAGEANT.

Presented by the **Horizon Guild** *and the National Pageant and Dramatic Association*

At the American League Ball Park

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Monday, Wednesday & Friday

October 11, 13 & 15, 1915

at 8 P. M.

Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 35c. & 50c.

To Commemorate the Thirteenth Amendment

32-24-10

[1915]

A Pageant

ON the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery there will be presented in the city of Washington a pageant called the "Star of Ethiopia."

This pageant when given last year in New York City by four hundred colored actors before audiences aggregating 14,000 was pronounced by periodicals like the New York OUTLOOK "an impressive spectacle both from the historical point of view and as a forecast."

The Washington pageant will employ 1,000 colored participants and be played in the American League Ball Park, Monday, Wednesday and Friday,

32-39-11

October 11, 13 and 15, 1915. The players will be in costume and will illustrate the history of the Negro race from prehistoric times down through the centuries of Egypt, Ethiopia, the Kingdoms of the Soudan, slavery and America. The fifty musical selections will be a complete exposition of Negro music from the tom-toms to Coleridge-Taylor.

It is earnestly desired to interest in this movement persons of influence and social foresight. The colored people have strong musical and dramatic instincts. Through the pageant these gifts may be turned into valuable agents of education and uplift. The Horizon Guild which is promoting this pageant hopes to begin here in Washington a movement which will extend throughout the United States and it asks the cooperation of public spirited persons of all races.

[1915?]
[Star of Ethiopia]

FROM WHITE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON

I thoroughly enjoyed the presentation of the Pageant at the American League Park in this city on the night of October 15th. The Pageant seemed to be excellently well brought out, emphasizing the great periods in the development of a race. It was a remarkable spectacle of great educational value. The music was delightful and soul-stirring, and yet all the varied individual features blended in a harmonious whole which made the entire performance one well worth seeing, valuable in an historical and educational way as well as affording a delightful evening's entertainment. Its repetition could not fail to be of great value throughout the entire country.

Very truly yours,

Henry P. Blair.

President of the Board of Education
District of Columbia

While it was not possible for me to see the performance from the beginning I witnessed enough to get the trend of it. I found it a very interesting spectable and one that was well and effectively presented. It had an educational value for both the audience and those who took part in it.

Very truly yours,

E. L. Thurston

Superintendent of Schools
District of Columbia

I attended the Pageant given in Washington the week of October 10th and was greatly impressed with its dramatic power as a whole and with the beauty and significance of many of its features. In my

judgment, its possibilities as a means of stimulating hope and faith in the progress of the Negro race, cannot be overestimated.

The response of different ones who attended the Pageant may interest you. Among those who viewed it in a spirit of friendly criticism, I heard some objections as to its historical accuracy and to its intellectual rather than emotional appeal; but all agreed that considering the time it was possible for those who took part to give to preparation, the result was wonderful.

From the colored people of every occupation I have heard most enthusiastic and heartfelt expressions of joy, appreciation and uplift.

You certainly have rendered a great service in the creation and production of this remarkable Pageant, covering a field and conveying a message of such timely and extraordinary importance to the American people.

Very truly yours,

Belle C. LaFollette
(Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette)

I was profoundly impressed with the pageant both for its dramatic qualities and as an educational force. I can answer also for Mrs. Post, who is a much better judge of such matters in both aspects. She, also, was present on the first night, and her favorable comments with reference alike to the exhibition and to its educational possibilities, were very pronounced. I am sorry the newspapers here could not have realized the character of this pageant sufficiently to regard it as important news. We must remember, however, that the newspapers of the period of Lincoln's Gettysburg address did not realize its news importance.

Very sincerely yours,

Louis F. Post

Assistant Secretary U. S.
Department of Labor

This Pageant as an educator particularly appealed to me. So many pages of history visualized; the throes and geroic struggles of a race visualized - certainly should and did make a marvellous appeal to the heart, and I feel sure that lessons deep and lasting were negraved upon the memory tablets of many minds. The education one receives while witnessing this Pageant for just one evening is simply invaluable, and doubtless the attendance of those who are afflicted with prejudice would result in a change of heart, and they would wish to contribute a constructive effort toward the further upliftment of the race rather than to do one thing to retard its progress.

There is no such thing as "race problem" or "the problem of the color line" to one who understands that "capacity attracts" and as we follow the various stages of development as portrayed in your Pageant, - one is fully convinced that the "colored people" are endowed with great capacity, and that the color of the skin plays no part whatever in the moral, intellectual and spiritual development of a people.

Very sincerely,

Mariam Haney.

FROM COLORED CITIZENS

It gives me great pleasure to place this note before the officers of the schools, all of whom were most happy to cooperate as best they could in the preparations for the Pageant, and all of whom were made happy and proud by its notable success.

Roscoe C. Bruce.

I want to extend to you my hearty and sincere congratulations for the successful presentation of "The Star of Ethiopia." You have

indeed and in fact answered the slander upon the Negro race, by the imfamous "Birth of a Nation" in which the Negro is so basely degraded.

Wm. Calvin Chase

The greatness and splendor of the Pageant still lingers with me.

J. Rosamond Johnson

Not only entertaining but instructive.

A. Walters

Bishop of the A. M. E.
Zion Church

I cannot let pass the great spiritual occasion which the Pageant "The Star of Ethiopia" has brought to us in Washington without expressing to you my very great appreciation and thanks. It is at once intensely interesting, instructive and inspiring and has given us here a great spiritual awakening. All colored Washington and thousands of white people are thinking and talking about "The Pageant" I feel that this community owes you a lasting debt of gratitude for bringing to us such a delightful and uplifting experience and earnestly hope the people in other cities will readily give you the cooperation necessary to make it the great success it was here.

There is a great demand that it be repeated in Washington at an early date.

Andrew F. Hilyer.

I assure you that we were glad of the opportunity to render service to a work of such magnitude and educational worth.

W. H. J. Beckett.

Executive Secretary

Colofed Y. M. C. A.

It was really a wonderful production. Men and women of color in Washington have greater pride in race as a result of the Pageant.

Very respectfully,

G. C. Wilkinson

Principal, Armstrong Manual
Training School.

30-30-M-60

Referred to Mr. Villard

The University of Chicago

2/6/88

Tokyo, Japan. Dec. 15. 1915.

My dear Mr. DuBois,

I am glad of any steps taken to recognize the merit of Major Charles Young, U.S.A. and heartily add my endorsement of him and his work. For more than three years now his labors have been continuous and untiring in behalf of the Republic of Liberia. His supervision of the development of their Frontier Force, his interest and efforts in the opening up of roads and other steps in progress and development, his wise advice and friendly counsel to the Chief Executive of that country, combine to form an achievement which deserves any recognition and which can not be overstated. Yours, Frederick Starr.

LAW OFFICES OF
STUDIN & SONNENBERG
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK

LOUIS M. SONNENBERG
CHARLES H. STUDIN

TELEPHONE
6461 CORTLAND

Sept. 20th, 1915.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

#1216 You St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am in receipt of your note of Sept. 18th, informing me that you intend to conduct pageants in New York City under the trade name of "Horizon Guild", and requesting my advice as to what you ought to do in order to obtain the right to use this name.

It will be necessary for you to file a certificate with the County Clerk, to the effect that you intend to transact the business of presenting pageants in the County of New York under the name aforesaid, and giving the full names of the persons engaged in the business with their Post-office addresses.

As I understand your letter, you are the sole person interested in the enterprise at the present time. If you will send me your full name, together with your Post-office address and the place in New York at which you propose to transact the business, I will be pleased to prepare the certificate for you. Both the addresses last referred to can be put at No. 70 Fifth Ave., if you wish. Inasmuch as this certificate must be acknowledged before a Notary Public, I think it would be advisable to defer executing this paper until you return here, when you can use a Notary in New York County. If you acknowledge the instrument before a Notary in Washington, or elsewhere than New York, it will be necessary to have his signature authenticated by the County Clerk, and this bit of red tape will be avoided by taking the acknowledgement here.

Believe me to be, with my very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Chas. H. Studin

November 11, 1915.

My dear Madam:

I have been told that you witnessed one of the presentations of the Pageant, "The Star of Ethiopia," in Washington during the week of October eleventh. Would you be willing to express to me your opinion of this Pageant as a spectacle and as a means of social uplift?

Very sincerely yours,

s Laura Thompson,
hildren's Bureau,
partment of the Interior,
ashington, D. C.

2/6/99

Name Wyatt Burghardt Turner

AT HOME
Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays,
Thursdays Fridays, Saturdays
and Sundays

On and after July 30 1915

POST CARD

MESSAGE

ADDRESS

Dr. Du Bois

1

1101--2

3/19-4

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"In Unity there is Strength"

United Civic League

TELEPHONE HARLEM 3565
21 WEST 134TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

For the Promotion of our Civic, Social, Commercial and Political Welfare.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
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L. A. LEAVELLE — V. W. TANDY
DANIEL P. AGARD — PAUL G. PRAYER
GEO. W. ROYALL

May 18, 1915.

6 organization

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

Your valuable favor of March 1, stating that you would join the United Civic League, if your membership would do any good, was read at the session of the Board of Governors for the organization on Monday evening, May 17, and your name was unanimously passed upon with a favorable recommendation to the regular meeting of the United Civic League, which will be held at 21 West 134th Street on Monday evening, June 7, at 8.30 o'clock.

The Board of Governors realize that your time is much taken up with public matters, but we will feel gratified to have you attend such meetings as you will find convenient, and we certainly feel your membership will do much good.

The organization fee is $5.00, and the same should be sent to Mr. Daniel P. Agard, the Financial Secretary of the organization, at No. 102 West 138th Street, who will receipt for same.

Trusting you will find it convenient to attend the next regular meeting of the United Civic League on June 7, we are, with best wishes,

Yours very truly,

John M. Royall

President "United Civic League."

JMR/MLA.

216773

"In Unity is Strength."

United Civic League

(INC.)

OF

NEW YORK

"For the promotion of our Civic, Social, Commercial and Political Welfare."

21 WEST 134th STREET

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE 3566 HARLEM

216 15-3

OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

WE desire to call your attention to the UNITED CIVIC LEAGUE. The objects are to promote our Civic, Social, Commecial and Political Welfare; and to obtain our Sovereign Rights as American Citizens.

We respectfully invite you to become a member and help us in this work. Everyone of us who has the welfare of our family, the community in which we live and our own interest at heart should be a member of this League.

There are many disagreeable things which you and all of us come in contact with daily. We complain of them; but now, we want to take definite steps to elimate them. We cannot always do things by ourselves, but by UNITED effort on the part of all good Citizens, we can accomplish results.

The stores and shops in our community are mostly conducted by white men; and very rarely they employ colored help. We should protest against this; and demand that employment be given to our young men and women in lieu of the patronage they receive from us, This would give our boys and girls a schooling in business and enable us to have efficient clerks, salesmen, etc., when our men wake up to their real opportunity and start in the commercial world.

It is also our desire to stimulate race loyalty and to encourage our people to patronize business conducted by our own people. The one reason why our own business is not patronized more is due to the fact that we lack the proper publicity and co-operation.

To this end a permanent organization, adequately equipped and properly housed, should be maintained to do the work. Will you help? Will you become a member of this organization?

We feel sure that if you will unite with us; give us your support; that it will be to your adantage.

We trust that you will become a member of the UNITED CIVIC LEAGUE.

OFFICERS

JOHN M. ROYALL, President
LOUIS A. LEAVELLE, 1st Vice Pres.
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V. W. TANDY
PAUL G. PRAYER
GEO. W. ROYALL

United Civic League

21 W. 134th St. New York City

Gentlemen;

Your League seems to be filling an urgent need; and I wish it every success. Enclosed please find $5.00 to pay my entrance fee.

Very truly yours,

Name.....

Address.....

.....

HELP

"THE UNITED CIVIC LEAGUE"

To Open Oppotunity's Door To Our Children and Ourselves.

Our Doctors should be Internes in the City Hospitals.

We should have our Nurses in the City Hospitals and Milk Stations.

Our Lawyers should be Magistrates in the City Courts.

We should have more Policemen and Firemen in the Departments.

We should have representation on the Board of Education.

We should have representation on the Board of Health.

We should have representation on the Grand Jury.

We should have representation in the Public Library in Harlem.

Our Bands and Musicians should play in the Public Parks and on Recreation Piers.

We should have Playgrounds and Playground attendants.

We should have a Free Bath House in Harlem.

We should have Elective Representation.

We can secure these by UNITED effort and co-operation.

POOLE PRESS, 57 ANN STREET, N. Y.

[U.S. - COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS]

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UNITED STATES
COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON

Reform 958

Temporary Office, 703 World Bldg.
New York, Jan. 27, 1915.

1291

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the hearings which this Commission is holding with respect to industrial relations and great foundations, the Commission would like you to appear before it either about 3:30 Tuesday afternoon, February 2nd, or about 10:00 a.m. Wednesday morning, February 3rd.

Reform 290

The six questions enclosed indicate, in a general way, the ground covered in these hearings. The Commission hopes, however, to hear from you particularly with reference to subjects included in the following questions.

1. What has been your experience with education in the South, particularly education of the negro?

2. What has been your personal acquaintance with the scope and methods of the Peabody Fund, Southern Education Board, General Education Board, Southern Conference on Education and State Departments of Instruction and National Bureau of Education?

3. How would you summarize the benefits which have resulted to education in the South, particularly education of the negro, from each of the above mentioned factors?

4. What, if any, disadvantages to education in the South, particularly to the negro education, do you feel have resulted from the activities of the General Education Board?

5. Upon what kind of action, by public or private bodies, or by co-operation of the two, do you feel that the next steps primarily depend?

21/138

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, #2.

Will you please send notice of receipt of this communication.

Very truly yours,

Basil M. Manly

In Charge of Public Hearings.

Enc.

2/4/39

[INCOMPLETE] 1913
[1915]

TO THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Gentlemen:

I have been asked to testify in answer to five questions; first,- as to my experience with education in the South and particularly with the education of the Negro.

Between the ages of seventeen and forty-four years I spend sixteen years of residence in the South and at other times I have traveled there extensively having visited every southern state including the border states. Beside this I have made special studies for the United States Government, three or four under the direction of the Department of Labor and have been engaged as a special expert in the censuses of 1900 and 1910. As editor of and chief contributor to the fifteen Atlanta University Studies I have made extensive inquiries concerning the condition of the Negro population in the South and throughout the United States. I have also published some books and magazine articles on the subject.

38-2-183

The second question asks as to my acquaintance scope and methods of the Peabody Fund, The Southern Education Board, the General Education Board, The Southern Conference of Education, State Department of Instruction and the National Bureau of Education.

I have come in contact with these organizations chiefly through acquainting myself with their results in the field. To a less extent I have consulted with some of their secretaries and trustees. I have had considerable correspondence with State Departments of Instruction and some correspondence with the National Bureau of Education.

The third and fourth questions ask how I would summarize the benefits and disadvantages which have resulted to education in the South and particularly to the education of the Negro from these factors. In order to answer these two questions intelligently I want first to say

a word as to my interpretation as to the underlying conditions in the South.

First,- with regard to the education of the Negro I differentiate three classes of white southerners. First, a small class of men of intelligence and foresight who believe that the only real solution of the racial problems of the South lies in the thorough education of the Negro. This class, as I have said, is small and in most cases it has very restricted influence.

38-2-184

The second class of southerners wish the Negro trained but trained solely for the purpose of serving and ministering to the white race. They recognize no demand on the part of the Negro for education as a man. They wish him educated as a tool, as a means of producing wealth, as a well-trained servant. These form a large and influential class in the South and they defend their attitude by the assumption that either the Negro is not capable of further training than this or that if he is it is not to the best interest of the white South to have him trained further.

These two classes together with the third class dominate the South and control its policies in political, social and industrial lines. The third class form in most cases a large majority of the white southern people, particularly in the country districts and in the small towns. They do not believe in the education of the Negro in any except the barest rudiments. They oppose industrial education of Negroes because they fear his industrial competition. They oppose any other education lest the Negro should rise out of what they consider his place. This to my mind is a fair interpretation of the attitude of the South toward the education of colored people. This attitude must be seen on the inevitable political back-ground. The school superintendents, states and counties and the local school trustees must on the

whole carry out the mandate of white voters. The majority of these white voters are opposed to Negro schools and can only with the greatest difficulty be induced to aid and develop them. The are, however, naturally influenced by the two classes of people who wish to develop a docile, industrial caste of Negroes and this influence has been strong enough to keep up such public school system as the Negroes have to-day. In addition to this the small class of underlying white southerners have in some cases and in certain districts given the Negroes good schools. All this, however, both educational opinion and political power is built upon the economic foundation which is of such tremendous importance in the up-building of the post-bellum South.

After the war men still thought of the economic South as a place of industrial white masters and a Negro laboring class. Soon, however, the poor whites asserted themselves armed with their new political power and immediately there came forward two classes of laborers, one white and one black. After some years of strife, chiefly political, there developed in New York City and in the North in general a new theory of the solution of race difficulties in the South, sought to build up two competing classes of laborers in the South along racial lines and through this competition to secure industrial peace, and it is not too far fetched to say that the educational movements known as the Southern Education Board and the General Education Board have been primarily based upon the carrying out of this idea. So far as the race question was concerned they were not simply educational movements, they were movements of capitalists designed to settle labor and racial problems in the South along lines chiefly economic. We may now ask what the result has been.

Undoubtedly there have been benefits. The Southern Education Board which grew out of the Capon Springs Conference has influenced the

38-2-185

forward movement in educational thought in the South chiefly by means of conferences and wide publicity. The Peabody Fund, later the Jeanes Fund, has encouraged teachers' institutions and the Jeanes Fund and the General Education Board has secured some special supervision of Negro schools through the appointment of state and county supervisors. Self-help among colored people has been encouraged in the building of school houses and the lengthening of school terms and finally the General Education Board has given $700,000 to Negro education of which $550,000 went to industrial schools and $140,000 to colleges. All this, however, has to my mind been a very small result as compared with tremendous disadvantages which have come from the activity of the Southern Education Board and the General Education Board. In the first place the men back of these two purposes, and they form practically the same group originally headed by the late Robert Ogden, conduct their educational propaganda in the South by a grievous and fatal surrender to dominant southern prejudices realizing that their advent into the South was looked upon with suspicion they sought to allay suspicion by saying that they accepted the southern attitude toward Negro education and the race problem in general and they ended by accepting the attitude not of the advanced South but of the reactionary South which said, first educate the white people. The result can easily be seen in the present condition of Negro schools.

38-2-186

Mr. W. T. B. Williams, field agent of the John F. Slater Fund, said recently to an audience of colored teachers:

38-2-188

Lest it be thought that these figures for a period from 1907-10 are too pessimistic we fortunately have a report for 1913 made by the Russell Sage Foundation by a southern man and which never has been accused so far as I have heard of having any particular leaning toward colored people. In fact, when this foundation constituted for the abolition of poverty established at Forest Hills and exclusive colony for the well-to-do upon which it spent several hundred thousand dollars it gave plain notice to colored people that they were not wanted in that colony. This foundation has recently made an investigation of the public schools of Atlanta, Ga., one of the most progressive cities of the South where one would expect to find school conditions much better than the average.

38-2-189

As a result it seems fair to say that the conclusion of the Atlanta Conference in 1911 is a fair picture of Negro education in the South to-day. Its resolutions were adopted by a conference of white and colored teachers from various points in the South after careful and deliberate study of the foundation. The resolutions declare:

38-2-190

How far now is it fair to say that the General Education Board and its predecessors are responsible for these conditions? I do not want to over-state the matter or to put blame where it does not belong but I am, myself, thoroughly convinced that the guilt of the General Education Board for these conditions is very large. The South finds itself facing this dilemna: either on the one hand it must keep its Negroes in ignorance and at the same time industrious and law-abidding or, on the other hand, it must train them in intelligence and give them the power, political and economic, which intelligence is sure to bring. The first horn of the dilemna is impossible under modern conditions. You cannot have industrious and law-abidding people kept in ignorance. The second horn of the dilemna is the horn which the vast majority of southern people are determined not to accept. They are afraid of intelligent Negroes because they are afraid of the power which intelligence brings to all human beings. The General Education Board came as a great independent educator of public opinion armed with tremendous economic power and instead of standing up and speaking with strong, clear, unequivocal voices in this dangerous situation it dodged and hesitated, it gave some funds to Negro industrial institutions but hardly enough to pay for the withdrawal of private benefactions which followed their in the field. It gave hesitatingly and with all too evident reluctance very small sums to a few Negro colleges but the income from the whole amount which it gave to Negro colleges would not pay the salary of one colored college president.

But worse than this the attitude of the General Education Board, its lack of enthusiasm so far as Negro education was concerned, its refusal to point out the glaring effects of the system, its re-

38-2-191

fusal to say any strong word of uplift, its promotion of great educational conferences to which Negroes were not even admitted as spectators in the South, cut the very ground out from under the liberal and forward moving elements of the white South. This policy coupled with the fact that leading educators among Negroes were at the same time either silent or deprecating complaint put the white southerner who was fighting for real democracy in the South in a position where he could do nothing. He must simply throw up his hands and say that if the best opinion of the white North does not demand Negro education and if the spokesmen of the Negroes themselves will not denounce present conditions what on earth can I do? Not only then has the General Education Board refused strong support to Negro education and undermined the position of the liberal South but worse than that it has encouraged the Negro-hating middle and lower classes among southern whites in two ways:— first,- by confirming them in the conclusion that public opinion in this country does not demand the education of Negroes, and secondly,- by increasing their fear of Negro industrial competition. The result has been a woeful increase of race hatred.

38-2-192

The increased demand for racial discrimination and a frequent appeal to mob rule. Even the most conservative of Negro leaders have felt and feared this. At the time of the formation of the Southern Education Board Mr. Booker T. Washington expressed to me personally his fear and anxiety at the inexplicable attitude of the General Education Board out of which the General Education Board sprung. He did not say this for publication and I do not suppose he is anxious for publication now but the fact ought to be known. Major Moton, the leading colored officer at Hampton Institute, presented to the men of those Boards through Dr. Frissell a few years ago

a strongly written protest against their attitude and the aid which it was giving to the anti-Negro propaganda. Even the encouragement which these boards and funds have given to self-help among Negroes contains the germs of evil. It is all right to encourage people, build school houses and pay for school terms out of their meager earnings but these people know and are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that this involves the injustice of double taxation. That while they are paying their taxes as citizens and while other citizens are getting free public education that they are getting nothing as they tax themselves again. This is unjust and unfair and for a great philanthropy to place itself behind such a monstrous policy is both wrong and dangerous.

Coming now to the fifth and last question I am asked upon what kind of action the next steps in Negro education ought to depend. I believe that first and foremost we must have honesty as to our objects. The object of a public school system is to make intelligent citizens and until we give to the Negroes of the South a public school system with intelligence as its chief and primary object we are a dishonest and undemocratic people. A public school system and other educational institutions needs secondly trained guidance. There is no such trained guidance for Negro education in the South with a few exceptions. The so-called industrial training of Negroes can be divided into two classes - training for domestic service, the most poorly-paid and disadvantageous branch of human industry, and secondly,- training for such trades as bring the least return and are of the least importance in modern organized industry. There has been almost no attempt except in a few private schools to make industrial and normal training an integral part of education and to give real technical and vocational knowledge. Skilled guidance in this matter calls

38-2-193

for Negro institutions of higher training and there ought to be four or five such well endowed colleges.

These three pieces of educational work ought to be done first, by the United States Government through general aid to public education based on illiteracy and that same government ought at less than the cost of one battleship endow five institutions of higher training for Negroes. This latter work can be done by a board like the General Education Board but the difficulty of a great private board like this is that it does not have within itself the great corrective which all democratic institutions must have. Democracies go wrong whether they are small groups or large nations but they cannot go very far wrong before at least some of their seers see the evil, protest and begin the righting of the wrong. On the other hand an autocratic concentration of power like the General Education Board once started on the wrong track has no chance to right itself. It must be put into strong restraint by an indignant public opinion from without. Government aid then for public schools and government or private aid for higher schools is the next step in Negro education but above all this a determination to do justice to men whether they are black or white, rich or poor and that kind of bravery of soul which will not lie even for the sake of peace.

38-2-194

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

[U.S.- Dept. of State]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1915.

49-12-135

Mrs. Nettie J. Asberry, Field Agent,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
Tacoma, Washington.

Madam:

By reference hither from the White House, the Department acknowledges the receipt of your letter of October 1, 1915, in which you quote portions of a letter received from a resident of Port au Prince, Haiti, reciting a list of reasons why the Haitians should be permitted to solve their own problems.

You also suggest the appointment of an American Commission to deal with affairs in that Republic.

In reply to your request for a statement of our purposes in Haiti, the Department begs to inform you that it has refrained, for the time being, from making public any statement regarding its policy in Haiti.

I am, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

Alvey A. Adee

Second Assistant Secretary.

838.00/956Asberry.

[U.S. - PRESIDENT]

COPY

August 3rd 1915.

To the President of the United States.

Sir:

I am so deeply disturbed over the situation in Hayti and the action of the United States that I venture to address you.

It seems to me that the United States in this case, even more than in the case of Mexico, owes it to herself and humanity to make her position absolutely clear. Hayti is not all bad. She has contributed something to human uplift and if she has a chance she can do more. She is almost the sole modern representative of a great race of men among the nations. It is not only our privilege as a nation to rescue her from her worst self, but this would be in a sense a solemn act of reparation on our part for the great wrongs inflicted by this land on the Negro race.

We cannot, however, help most effectively unless we have the cordial support of the Haytian people, nor unless ten million American citizens of Negro descent are made to feel that we have no designs on the political independence of the island and no desire to exploit it ruthlessly for the sake of selfish business interests here.

To make, therefore, our atteitude perfectly clear to Hayti, the world and our own citizens, I beg you to consider the appointment of a Haytian Commission with the following objects:

1. To assure the people of Hayti that the United States does not wish to infringe in any way upon their integrity as a nation.

2. To co-operate with a Commission of Haytians in the discussion of plans for the establishment of permanent peace and order, and for hastening the industrial development of the island.

3. To establish closer and more cordial relation and understanding between the United States and Hayti.

The proposed Commission could have proper weight and influence only if composed of men of high standing. It should have among its members representatives of the white North and the white South, citizens of Negro descent and representatives of business interests. Possibly South America might also co-operate.

I believe, Sir, that a frank, high-minded move like this following upon a policy of honesty in Cuba and patience in Mexico would have incalculable effect in establishing the moral hegemony of the United States in the Western hemisphere.

Especially would it be effective in this case because we are dealing with Negroes. The United States has throughout the world a reputation for studied unfairness toward black folk. The political party whose nominee you are is historically the party of Negro slavery. Is this not a peculiarly opportune occasion to attack both these assumptions by doing, in the words of your letter of October 16th 1912, to Bishop Alexander Walters, "not mere grudging justice, but justice executed with liberality and cordial good feeling," to the only independent Negro government in the New World? I am, Sir, etc, (Signed) W. E. B. Du Bois.

2/6/12

21-5-139

August 3rd 1915.

To the President
of the United States,

Sir:

I am so deeply disturbed over the situation in Hayti and the action of the United States that I venture to address you.

It seems to me that the United States in this case, even more than in the case of Mexico, owes it to herself and humanity to make her position absolutely clear. Hayti is not all bad. She has contributed something to human uplift and if she has a chance she can do more. She is almost the sole modern representative of a great race of men among the nations. It is not only our privilege as a nation to rescue her from her worst self, but this would be in a sense a solemn act of reparation on our part for the great wrongs inflicted by this land on the Negro race.

We cannot, however, help most effectively unless we have the cordial support of the Haytian people, nor unless ten million American

21-5-140

citizens of Negro descent are made to feel that we have no designs on the political independence of the island and no desire to exploit it ruthlessly for the sake of selfish business interests here.

To make, therefore, our attitude perfectly clear to Hayti, the world and our own citizens, I beg you to consider the appointment of a Haytian Commission with the following objects:

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Especially would it be effective in this case because we are dealing with Negroes. The

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

United States [illegible] throughout the world a reputation for studied unfairness toward black folk. The political party whose nominee you are is historically the party of Negro slavery. Is this not a peculiarly opportune occasion to attack both these assumptions by doing, in the words of your letter of October sixteenth, 1912, to Bishop Alexander Walters, "not mere grudging justice, but justice executed with liberality and cordial good feeling" to the only independent Negro government in the New World?

21-5-141

I am, Sir,

Most respectfully yours,

President Woodrow Wilson,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

2/6/73

August 3rd 1915.

To the President
of the United States,

Sir:

I am so deeply disturbed over the situation in Hayti and the action of the United States that I venture to address you.

It seems to me that the United States in this case, even more than in the case of Mexico, owes it to herself and humanity to make her position absolutely clear. Hayti is not all bad. She has contributed something to human uplift and if she has a chance she can do more. She is almost the sole modern representative of a great race of men among the nations. It is not only our privilege as a nation to rescue her from her worst self, but this would be in a sense a solemn act of reparation on our part for the great wrongs inflicted by this land on the Negro race.

We cannot, however, help most effectively unless we have the cordial support of the Haytian people, nor unless ten million American

2/6/74

citizens of Negro descent are made to feel that we have no designs on the political independence of the island and no desire to exploit it ruthlessly for the sake of selfish business interests here.

To make, therefore, our attitude perfectly clear to Hayti, the world and our own citizens, I beg you to consider the appointment of a Haytian Commission with the following objects:

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Especially would it be effective in this case because we are dealing with Negroes. The

2/6/75

United States has throughout the world a reputation for studied unfairness toward black folk. The political party whose nominee you are is historically the party of Negro slavery. Is this not a peculiarly opportune occasion to attack both these assumptions by doing, in the words of your letter of October sixteenth, 1912, to Bishop Alexander Walters, "not mere grudging justice, but justice executed with liberality and cordial good feeling" to the only independent Negro government in the New World?

I am, Sir,

Most respectfully yours,

President Woodrow Wilson,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

March 20th 1915.

My dear Mr. Villard:

A case has just come to me on which I would like to ask your advice and if possible assistance.

James A. Anderson, a former student of mine at Wilberforce and a young colored man of excellent address, ability and character entered the Internal Revenue Service in 1905. He took a competitive Civil Service examination with 600 others and made the highest rating, 91.95%. He was selected for appointment September 25th 1905 and became a United States gauger in the Second District, New York. He has a very interesting family, a wife and two little children and has made some investment in real estate on which he is paying installments. He is a grandson of Bishop Shorter, one of the early leaders of the African church. He finds now, suddenly, that by a rider to an appropriation bill just passed by Congress he has been legislated out of office as the gaugers have been abolished except at distilleries and as special gaugers. This means that he will lose his position July 1st and his examination and work since will practically go for naught.

There is, however, one chance and that is he might be transferred and become a special gauger in the Revenue Agent's office here in New York. For this he would need the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

What would you advise him to do? Is this the sort of thing that our Association ought to take up? Anderson's job is not in any sense political and he has not been active in politics. He is a quiet, fine fellow and it would be a great calamity to have him, particularly at this time, lose his position.

I should be glad to have your advice at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard.

215/5
215/6

[von LUSCHAN]

419 W. 117th Street
Columbia University
New York City
7. 7. 15.

Negro

2/4/35

Dear Professor Du Bois

hoping, that you might remember me from the "Universal Races Congress", London 1911 and from my paper published in Spiller's Report on this Congress I beg to tell you, that Mrs. v. Luschan and myself are now in New York and that we want to study some problems connected with Heredity. We would both have a great interest to study a great number, perhaps 100 coloured families, studying their pedigree and if possible measuring and describing every single available member of such families.

Such research would certainly prove not only of scientific interest but would perhaps be also of some practical social value, but

we are both aware that such work can only be made with the support and even only with the enthusiastic support of the coloured people. I now venture to ask you, if you are here in touch with such coloured and halfcast families and if you would be so kind, as to introduce us to such families that would themselves take interest in our researchworks.

We shall go to St. Louis and New Orleans in about a week and will stay in the South for about a month and a half so that we would be back here in New York probably with the beginning of March. So there would be plenty of time for your kind assistance.

Meanwhile I would be very much obliged to you, if you would kindly help me in another way: An american pastor, coming from the South, told me a few days ago, that a great part of the coloured people in some of the Southern States came from South Africa and were real Zulu's. Did you ever hear such statement and how could it be verified in a scientific and definitive way. I am sure, that there is no man in the world, that is more competent on such a question as yourself and I would be very much obliged for your opinion on this matter. I know, that some ships with coloured people came from the Sansibar Coast, but never before I had heard of real Zulu's brought to America.

I am giving a lecture with slides on thursday Jan. 11th 8^15 p.m. in Brooklyn,

in the Inst. of Arts & Sciences. I know this is rather far from N.Y. City but in case you should like to hear the lecture I enclose a card, asking to admit two. You would ride with the Brooklyn Subway express till to the East Station, Atlantic Avenue and walk one block north to the Academy.

Very truly yours

Prof. v. Luschan

Monrovia, Liberia,

July 6, 1915.

2/6/105

My dear Nina:—

I should have answered your very kind letter but was in the jungle making road and far away from paper pens and postal facilities. Since your visiting Ada has been with you with the kiddies. I'm very gratified to have them outside the zone of that beastly war. Hope she'll go home with them. Well you know, Nina, that there is plenty at home and ma wants them whatever Ada may think to the contrary. — I repeat I wish you both were in the U.S.A. — She writes me that bombs are being dropped in London even.

service to the Republic and goes amid the regret of everyone here: People have taught and helped very essentially and the people are grateful.

My best love to Yolande, also to Dr. When you write.

Sincerely your friend,
Chas. Young.

Mrs. Nina DuBois.

Folks from "Home".

I have sent for Dr. DuBois' new book the "Negro". I'm sure it is good as all of his writings are A #1.

Do you think you will remain in England in spite of the War? How do you like it? The tell me that Yolande likes it immensely and makes the money fly.

I'm working hard making roads to the interior of this Republic in order to let the native people benefit by the contact with the Coast.

This is my last year. I'm coming home in May next. Ballard & Peoples come by the boat that brings this letter. They go by Spain to France and return to U.S.A. via Spain again; that being safest way.

Ballard has rendered valuable

GEO. W. CABANISS
CHAIRMAN

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BENJAMIN WASHINGTON
REC. SECRETARY

GEO. A. ROBINSON
TREASURER

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

TWELFTH STREET BRANCH

1816 TWELFTH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHONE N 1504

W. H. J. BECKETT
EX. SECRETARY

October 21, 1915.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of the 18th received and contents noted.

I assure you that we were glad of the opportunity to render service to a work of such magnitude and educational worth.

I enclose herewith a statement for rent.

Respectfully,

W. H. J. Beckett.

Executive Secretary.

Colored Y M C A

01512

Ss. lariello

2/4/2

MR. HERBERT RUCKER ELDRIDGE

55 Wall St.

N.Y.

May 18th 1915.

My dear Mr. Eldridge:

I am sending you herewith a copy of the magazine which I edit and I shall send you other copies. I trust you may be interested in it.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Herbert Rucker Eldridge,
55 Wall Street,
New York City.

2/4/3

5/20-8

55 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

May 19, 1915.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, advising you are sending me a copy of your magazine. Up to the present moment, it has not reached me, but when received I shall look it over with a great deal of interest. I wish you would be good enough to place my name upon your list for one year's subscription, sending your bill therefor, which will be promptly remitted.

2/4/4

I wish you every success in your praiseworthy undertaking, and I trust you will not forget to advise me when you are next delivering a lecture in New York City.

I was very much pleased to have the opportunity of making your acquaintance, and I hope that you enjoyed your visit in Jamaica.

Sincerely yours,

A R Eldridge

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FOUR, SIX & EIGHT CENT ENGRAVING PLANT

304-6 WEST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY N. Y.

PHONE BRYANT 1600

PRICE STANDARDIZED. SERVICE NEVER LATE. QUALITY UNEXCELLED

Gentlemen: June 1, 1915

We submit the following inviting proposition concerning your photo-engraving, art work and general illustration, including the highest grade of copper half-tone plates for magazine, catalog and commercial work, as well as newspaper half-tone and line illustrations on zinc: Zinc line photo-engravings....4 cents per sq. in; Minimum 40 cents. Copper half-tones (back ground retained).....8 cents per sq. in; Minimum 80 cents. Copper half-tones, silhouette (back ground routed out) .....11cents per sq. in; Min. $1.25. Copper combination, consisting of line and half-tone, combined (with back ground retained)..... ..... 11 cents per square inch; Minimum $1.25. Half-tones (re-etched, deeply etched guaranteed)....6 cents per sq. in; Minimum 75 cents Mortises.....10 to 20 cents. Extra negatives line work 20 cents half tones 40 cents. BenDay tints laid on half-tone or line work 75 cents per hour.

Art work $1.00 per hour. Our art department is built of practical specialists. Our art director is without a peer. He co-operates with you or your art manager. Crackerjack ideas, suggestions, sketches or drawings, furnished like lightning. Order 90 cents worth, we please you with it. Order $90 worth Bull's Eye first shot. Yesterday Mr. Freeman Advertising Expert of R. H. Macy & Co. said after one observation, "At last New York is ahead of Chicago; somebody has awakened."

Special estimates are given on all color work. Special estimates are given on snapshot or dry plate photography. Minimum is any engraving or cut which measures less than 10 inches. A discount is allowed provided your account is paid weekly. In the event of your wishing to catch certain editions of your publications, we will arrange a special delivery service, day or night. Work photo engraved while you wait,—no job too large,—no time limit too short. Invite our sales manager to call at your offices and a conference will result in a service agreement which cannot be duplicated anywhere in the United States. The FOUR, SIX & EIGHT Cent Engraving Plant never passes the "BUCK" to the Printer. Our six cent fine screen half-tones will print well with any ink, on any paper and any press work. Our BenDay work and grained backgrounds are products of quality. Trusting to be favored with your valued orders and thanking you for the inquiry we beg to remain.

FOUR, SIX & EIGHT CENT ENGRAVING PLANT.

2/5/60

Manila, P.I., Dec 6, 1915.

The Editor:

"Crisis", New York City.

N.Y. U.S.A.

Sir:-

I am a reader of your publication and consider it a worthy one, but, I cannot understand why no mention is made of the Colored American Colony in Manila.

There have been, during the last few years, achievements worthy of note, as a result of the efforts of our leading Colony men, that should not go unnoticed. In those achievments, there is much, that would tend to encourage others.

I would be pleased to send you a brief history of our Colony, all readers of the "Crisis", during the last few years, and I am sure it will prove as enteresting as your notes on Porto Rico; Hayti, Brazil etc.

This is not for publication.

Awating your reply. I beg to remain,

Yours Truly,

Frank Hale

To Manila Transfer Co
Manila P.I.

2/7/22

C M

JAMES W. OSBORNE
GILBERT D. LAMB
FRANCIS P. GARVAN

ROBERT D. PETTY

REUBEN PECKHAM
EDWIN W. WILLCOX
ARTHUR T. WARNER

TELEPHONE 3128 RECTOR

LAW OFFICES OF
OSBORNE, LAMB & GARVAN
115 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Friday

found with 1915 material

Dear Professor Du Bois -

It was nice hearing from you. I always have a warm feeling of understanding and comradeship after seeing you and hearing from you is almost as pleasant.

I had rather get my contribution ready for the June number. It gives me more time that I need just now. Would it be troubling you too much to ask you to drop me a line about the first of May by way of reminder?

And I'm a perpetual volunteer to help whenever I can - always Yours Millwood

2/4/50

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH

January 5th 1915.

The month of December while not as good as in 1913 was encouraging for The CRISIS. The net paid circulation was 30,100 copies. The income was $2,005.00, of which $213.00 was for books and $715.00 for subscriptions. The present indebtedness is $1,577.00. Mr. Wood's debt has been satisfied in full by being transferred to W.E.B. DuBois. The N.A.A.C.P. loaned us $500.00 last February to help in the moving. This has been paid in full and the Association owed The CRISIS $51.37 January first, not counting $107.15 paid for clippings which has been written off as a donation. Beginning with the month of January The CRISIS assumes $1200.00 of the annual salary of the Director of Publicity and Research.

44-32-44

44-32-46

The N. A. A. C. P. to the Crisis

January 31, 1915.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Ass'n pin		$ .25
Donation of ½ cost of clipping bills		107.15
Nov. & Dec. '13 exchanges charged		11.00
Oct. '14 exchanges charged		5.45
½ cost of long table		3.00
Memberships thru the Crisis		36.00
By use of multigraph	.72	
calendar	.25	
books to Dr. Adams	2.55	
Subscriptions to Crisis	35.75	
Feb. Sub. not charged ('14)	1.00	
Apr. & May Sub. not charged ('14)	10.00	
	$ 50.27	$162.85
Jan. 31, 1915 Balance	$112.58	

2/5/59

1915

MEMORANDUM TO THE BUDGET COMMETTEE AND TO THE BOARD:

The printing and distribution of the Annual Report involves considerable cost and labor. Last year the Fourth Annual Report cost about $700.00. I have been making some careful estimates in order to see how that cost could be cut down this year. I wish to make the following proposition:

That the April CRISIS add 16 pages to its normal size; that then it could devote these 16 pages and the 4 pages usually given to the N.A.A.C.P., making 20 pages in all, to the Fifth Annual Report. By printing the Report in 9 point instead of 12 point we could in these 20 pages insert an amount of matter equal to 40 pages of the Fourth Annual Report; or in other words, the Fifth Annual Report would be one half the size of the Fourth Annual Report. The CRISIS could then mail and deliver these reports as follows:

(1) For $388.83 we would distribute these reports to 31,000 of our regular readers and in addition to this we would deliver to the Association 4,000 reports to be delivered by mail at our expense to such persons as they might from time to time designate.

(2) For $499.38 we would distribute the report to our 31,000 readers and in addition deliver 9,000 reports to the Association to be distributed as above.

This would take from the Association all the labor of mailing and the high cost of postage. In order to take advantage of this offer the following arrangements would have to be made:

(1) The copy must be in our hands ready for the printer March first

(2) All changes in the text after the matter is in type would have to be paid for extra

(3) Reports will be mailed March 20th

(4) Payment must be made in full on or before April 15th.

We have made the above estimate carefully taking into account the cost of the enlarged size, the extra cost of postage, the extra cost of cartage, the extra number of copies and the amount of labor. We will have to know the decision as to this at the earliest possible moment in order to arrange for the paper and make other preparations.

_____,

Director of The CRISIS.

February 1st 1915.

19000 — $799.38.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1915.

On December 31st The CRISIS had a balance of $115.40 in the bank. The income for the month was $2019.21. The expenditures for the month were $1988.04 leaving a balance of $145.67 in the Corn Exchange Bank. The income for this month has been larger than we expected and the reason of this has been the sale of the calendar, every copy of which has been sold, and the sale of books. We cannot, unfortunately, count upon a continuation of this prosperity.

There has been one change in the office force; a young man replacing Miss Versley, thus giving us greater help in shipping.

The total indebtedness of The CRISIS January 1st was $1577.15; the present indebtedness is $1349.90.

February 2nd 1915.

44-32-23

[NAACP]

Brooklyn, N. Y.,
February 1, 1915.

The Crisis Committee will meet at the Crisis office, Tuesday February 2nd, at 3:30 P. M.

M.W.Ovington,

Chairman.

21128

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Crisis, 70 Fifth Ave.,

New York City.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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Vice-Presidents: REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
MR. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington.
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Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

February 1, 1915.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Will you kindly submit your budget for The Crisis for the ensuing year to the committee just before the next Board meeting?

Sincerely yours,

Oswald Garrison Villard

Treasurer

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
New York.

2/15/2

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CRISIS AND THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

(1) - The CRISIS agrees to print as an integral part of its April number twenty pages (i.e., the usual four pages and sixteen extra pages) devoted to the Fifth Annual Report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

(2) - The CRISIS agrees to distribute this number among its 31,000 patrons

(3) - The CRISIS agrees to distribute 3,000 extra copies of this number to a list furnished by the secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

(4) - The CRISIS agrees to print and bind 5,000 other copies of this Fifth Annual Report with an addition of a cover similar to the Fourth Annual Report and four extra pages for title, etc., making a pamphlet of twenty-four pages and cover

(5) - The CRISIS agrees to mail the April number between March twentieth and April first and to deliver the separately bound reports on or before April first

(6) - The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People agrees to have the manuscript copy of the Report ready for the printer in the hands of the editor of The CRISIS not later than twelve o'clock noon March first 1915 and to return the corrected proof promptly

(7) - The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People agrees to pay The CRISIS on or before April fifteenth the sum of $474.50 plus all charges for alterations in the text of the original manuscript copy, and the usual extra charge for tabular matter.

New York City,
February 9th 1915.

_____,
For the N.A.A.C.P.

_____,
For The Crisis.

44-3-299

44-3-68

C O P Y

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CRISIS AND

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

(1) - The CRISIS agrees to print as an integral part of its April number twenty pages (i.e., the usual four pages and sixteen extra pages) devoted to the Fifth Annual Report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

(2) - The CRISIS agrees to distribute this number among its 31,000 patrons.

(3) - The CRISIS agrees to distribute 3,000 extra copies of this number to a list furnished by the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

(4) - The CRISIS agrees to print and bind 5,000 other copies of this Fifth Annual Report with an addition of a cover similar to the Fourth Annual Report and four extra pages for title, etc., making a pamphlet of twenty-four pages and cover.

(5) - The CRISIS agrees to mail the April number to the list of names supplied by the N.A.A.C.P. between March twentieth and April first, and to deliver the separately bound Reports on or before April first.

(6) - The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People agrees to have the manuscript copy of the Report ready for the printer in the hands of the Editor of the CRISIS not later than twelve o'clock noon March first, 1915, and to return the corrected proof promptly.

(7) - The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People agrees to pay the CRISIS on or before April fifteenth the sum of $474.50 plus all charges for alterations in the text of the original manuscript copy, and the usual extra charge for tabular matter.

New York City,
February 9th, 1915.

48-2-8

C O P Y

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CRISIS AND

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

(1) - The CRISIS agrees to print as an integral part of its April number twenty pages (i.e., the usual four pages and sixteen extra pages) devoted to the Fifth Annual Report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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New York City,
February 9th, 1915.

48-2-9

Mr. Villard

Feb 9, 1915

Copy Exec. Com.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CRISIS AND THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

(1) - The CRISIS agrees to print as an integral part of its ~~April~~ March number twenty pages (i.e., the usual four pages and sixteen extra pages) devoted to the Fifth Annual Report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

(2) - The CRISIS agrees to distribute this number among its ~~31,000~~ 36,000 patrons

(3) - The CRISIS agrees to distribute ~~8,000~~ 6,500 extra copies of this number to a list furnished by the secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

(4) - The CRISIS agrees to print and bind 5,000 other copies of this Fifth Annual Report with an addition of a cover similar to the ~~Fourth~~ Fifth Annual Report and four extra pages for title, etc., making a pamphlet of twenty-four pages and cover

(5) - The CRISIS agrees to mail the ~~April~~ March number ~~between March~~ twentieth and ~~April~~ March first and to deliver the separately bound reports on or before ~~April first~~ March 10 to the list of names supplied by the N.A.A.C.P. on or before 7 March.

(6) - The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People agrees to have the manuscript copy of the Report ready for the printer in the hands of the editor of The CRISIS not later than twelve o'clock noon March first 1915 and to return the corrected proof promptly

(7) - The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People agrees to pay The CRISIS on or before ~~April~~ March fifteenth the sum of ~~$474.50 plus all charges for alterations in the text of the original manuscript copy, and the usual extra charge for tabular matter.~~ $696.50

New York City,
February 9th 1915.

Approved
O.G. Villard

For the N.A.A.C.P.

For The Crisis

44-3-305

44-3C-75 0

[NAACP]

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

2/6/87

Memorandum to Mr. Spingarn.

Miss Nerney has taken the liberty to change certain figures as to the cost of The CRISIS in my annual report. May I ask if this was by your direction and with your consent?

W. E. B. Du Bois

March 2nd 1915.

Comment by Mr. Spingarn:

I have stated it as my opinion that no changes should be made in an author's MS by any editor without the author's consent. I have stated this opinion to you, and I stated it to Miss Nerney when she disputed your figures. I told her to inform you of what she had already informed me and if you could not agree to have the argument on either side presented to me for consideration.

JES

REPORT OF THE

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH

MARCH 9th 1915

The business of The CRISIS has continued good. For three months we have received over $700 in subscriptions and the sales have averaged over $1000. The advertising remains about the same but with the help of Mr. Kenneday and Mr. Villard we are expecting to increase it in the near future.

The cash income for February was $1916.10. The total indebtedness March 1st was $1241.00.

A portrait of Frederick Douglass has been given The CRISIS by the artist Miss Sarah J. Eddy. If a public institution can be found to buy it the proceeds will go to The CRISIS Fund of the N.A.A.C.P.

1915 — Jan, 7 of Mex 1M

2/5/64

Corrected

1915.

CRISIS	During January		January 31, '15		During February		February 28, '15.		During March		March 31, '15.	
			Balances				Balances				Balances	
Gain & Loss												
Revenue												
Subscriptions	1895	75810		73915	821	75589		148683	1540	76797		223940
Sales	7385	114042		106657	12767	112518		206408	8789	113851		311470
Adv. Revenue	702	21699		20997	430	18648		39215	877	19839		58177
Expense												
General	18756	35	18721		27187	100	45808		24210	34	69984	
Postage	15177	537	14640		14852	466	29026		17391	944	45473	
Publishing	86677	10715	75962		69632		145594		73440	125	218909	
Salaries	44025		44025		45050		89075		48880		137955	
Sta. & Supplies	1378		1378		11264		12642		11996		24638	
Gain	46843		46843		25318		72161		24467		96628	
Loss												
	222838	222838	201569	201569	207321	207321	394306	394306	211590	211590	593587	593587
Balance Sheet												
Assets												
Cash in Bank	201921	198894	14567		184236	191610	7193		240736	220126	27803	
Advertisers	21699	21690	138991		18648	15341	142298		19839	29561	132576	
Agents	114627	103975	215479		113388	115568	213299		114851	119792	208358	
N. A. A. C. P.	5027	16285	4594		22516	8357	18753		13740	21045	11448	
Petty Cash Fund			2500				2500				2500	
Furn. & Fixtures	9722	72	190879		14939		205818		2868		208686	
Crisis Book Acct.	18035	17627	32672		4032	11715	24989		13419	16779	21629	
Liabilities												
R. N. Wood	31720	31720			30477	30477			31001	31001		
The Harvey Press	47375	34750			32033	32033			33677	33677		
W. E. B. DuBois	10851			85834	10150			75684	30200	3883		49367
Loans Payable				48405				48405				48405
Net Worth		35964		465443		25318		490761		24467		515228
	460977	460977	599682	599682	430419	430419	614850	614850	500331	500331	613000	613000

1915.

CRISIS	During April		Balances April 30, '15.	
Gain & Loss				
Revenue				
Subscriptions	929	60103		283114
Sales	8388	136713		439795
Adv. Revenue	1208	30656		87625
Expense				
General	18131	349	87766	
Postage	18378	483	63368	
Publishing	121662	51875	288696	
Salaries	47975		185930	
Sta. & Supplies	1633		26271	
Gain	61875		158503	
Loss				
	280179	280179	810534	810534
Balance Sheet				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	258780	230294	56289	
Advertisers	30656	15743	147489	
Agents	137513	126592	219279	
N. A. A. C. P.	13164	13294	11318	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixtures	3511	137	212060	
Crisis Book Acct.	7217	14048	14798	
Liabilities				
R. N. Wood	51002	51002		
The Harvey Press	59522	59522		
W. E. B. DuBois	11942	500		38225
Loans Payable				48405
Net Worth		61875		577103
	573307	573307	663733	663733

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

APRIL 13, 1915

The income of The CRISIS for March was $2,407.36. Our Easter edition was a special one containing the Fifth Annual Report of the N.A.A.C.P. in accordance with the vote of the Board. We tried to carry out the agreement to the letter. 33,900 copies of the magazine containing the Report were mailed to our agents and subscribers. In addition we sent 3,538 copies to persons whose names were given to us by the Association in accordance with the terms of our agreement. 5,000 bound copies of the Report were delivered to the Association on the seventh of April and the total edition was 37,500 copies and it has been exhausted.

(Signed) A. G. Dill

44-30-47

May 1st 1915.

The CRISIS to

W. E. B. DuBois, Dr.

To monies advanced as follows:

December 1911

To purchase the unexpired subscriptions of the suspended magazine, the Voice of the Negro ----------$ 208.33

44-36-60

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

May 10, 1915.

I have been absent during the month of April for a rest in Jamaica.

The business of The CRISIS has gone on very well indeed. The total income for the month outside of the payment of the Association for the publication of the annual report was over $2000. We are apparently approaching the place where we can see the wiping out of our indebtedness, although the summer depression will affect us somewhat.

The advertising revenue still continues small but we have worked out a statement of circulation which is very striking. Our chief circulation is in the East North Central, Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic states, followed by the West South Central and the West North Central states. Our circulation is largely a city circulation, comparatively few copies going to places with less than 5,000 inhabitants. Illinois and Pennsylvania have the largest circulation for states followed by Ohio and New York.

1915

CRISIS	During May		Balances May 31, 1915.	
Gain & Loss				
Revenue				
Subscriptions	75	49512		232551
Sales	8976	137488		568307
Adv. Revenue	388	15817		103054
Expense				
General	24055	87	111734	
Postage	18172	492	81048	
Publishing	99236	250	387682	
Salaries	57975		243905	
Stationery & Supplies	9249	50	35470	
Gain			144073	
Loss		14430	~~144073~~	
	218126	218126	1003912	1003912
BALANCE SHEET				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	179293	209632	25950	
Advertisers	15817	23407	139899	
Agents	138202	106274	251207	
N. A. A. C. P.	12389	12093	11614	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixtures	1033	80	21313	
Crisis Book Account	10110	9826	15082	
Liabilities				
R. N. Wood	36582	36582		
The Harvey Press	38115	38115		
W. E. B. DuBois	10871	20833		48187
Loans Payable				48405
Net Worth	14430			562673
	456842	456842	659265	659265

2/5/15

1915.

CRISIS	During June		Balances June 30, 1915.	
Gain & Loss				
Revenue				
Subscriptions	12500	42938		362989
Sales	11261	125105		682151
Adv. Revenue	180	18387		121261
Expense				
General	19154		130888	
Postage	11575	506	92117	
Publishing	84965		472647	
Salaries	42650		286555	
Stationery & Supplies			35470	
Gain	4651		148724	
Loss				
	186936	186936	1166401	1166401
BALANCE SHEET				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	174923	173920	26953	
Advertisers	18387	14233	144053	
Agents	125230	115917	260520	
N. A. A. C. P.	6558	12988	5184	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixtures	3738		216751	
Crisis Book Account	2937	8064	9955	
Liabilities				
R. N. Wood	34316	34316		
Harvey Press	36288	36288		
W. E. B. DuBois	10400	12400		50187
Loans Payable				48405
Net Worth		4651		567324
	412777	412777	665916	665916

2/5/66

June 1st 1915.

The CRISIS

To W. E. B. DuBois, Dr.

November 1st 1910

To moneys advanced to pay Crisis subscriptions for former subscribers to the Horizon ----------$ 124.00

44-3-290

6/21-32-59

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

THE CRISIS

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

70 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

CIRCULATION 35,000

W. E. B. DUBOIS
Editor

A. G. DILL
Business Manager

June
Tenth
Nineteen fifteen

Dear Friend:-

We are loath to lose a single one of the subscribers to the CRISIS and so I am writing to urge the renewal of your subscription. It is our custom to remove a subscriber's name from our mailing list after a period of three months from the regular date of expiration. Your subscription is now three months in arrears and we hope you will care to renew the same.

It may be that you have some criticism of our magazine; if so we shall be glad to hear from you. We always profit by criticisms. On the other hand, it may be a mere oversight on your part. We are desirous of retaining your name on our subscription list and are enclosing herewith a renewal blank which we trust you will care to use.

In our efforts to increase our circulation to 50,000 we are counting on our friends. It may be that you can induce some of your friends to become CRISIS subscribers.

Thanking you for your support in the past and asking for a continuation of the same in the future, I am,

Very truly yours,

A. G. Dill

21561

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1915.

Published June CRISIS	34,000 copies
Sold " "	32,500 "
Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of June	$1,864.30
Received in cash during the month of June	1,749.23
Expenses for the month of June were as follows:	
General ----------	191.54
Postage ----------	115.75
Publishing ----------	849.65
Salaries ----------	426.50
Stationery & Supplies ----------	
Total ----------	$1,583.44
Cash balance June 30th	269.53
Total indebtedness	985.92
Gain in business during June	46.51
Total gain in business Jan. 1st to June 30th	1,487.24
Net worth June 30th	5,673.24

262-3-44

44-30-61

July 1, 1915.

The CRISIS to

W. E. B. DuBois, Dr.

To monies advanced to pay travelling expenses when on CRISIS business as follows:

During the year 1911	----------	$ 30.00
" " " 1912	----------	35.70
" " " 1913	----------	30.00
" " " 1914	----------	42.05
" " " 1915 (to July 1st)	----------	12.25
TOTAL	-----	$ 150.00

44-37-63

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1915

Published July CRISIS	33,000	copies
Sold " "	32,500	"

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of July	$ 1,843.35
Received in cash during the month of July	1,656.28
Expenses for the month of July were as follows:	
General ----------	298.34
Postage----------	182.43
Publishing----------	786.73
Salaries----------	470.90
Stationery & supplies ----------	81.55
Total	$1,819.95

Cash balance July 31st	82.70
Total indebtedness	1,022.04
Loss in business during July	146.76
Total gain in business Jan. 1st to July 31st	1,340.48
Net worth July 31st	5,526.48

44-32-42

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

FOR JULY, 1915.

The August issue of The CRISIS was "Votes for Women" Number. Thirty-four thousand copies were printed. The issue is exhausted.

The income during the month of July was $1656.28. The expenditure $1843.11.

The September issue will be Chicago Number.

1915

Crisis	During July		July 31st, 1915	
Gain & Loss				
Revenue				
Subscriptions		35336		398325
Sales	9361	128473		801263
Advertising Revenue	8718	20536		133079
Expense				
General	29834	48	160674	
Postage	18243	505	109855	
Publishing	78673	500	550820	
Salaries	47090		333645	
Sta. & Supplies	8155		43625	
Gain			134048	
Loss		14676		
	200074	200074	1332667	1332667
BALANCE SHEET				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	165628	184311	8270	
Advertisers	20536	19855	144734	
Agents	129223	118975	270768	
N. A. A. C. P.	5350	6284	4250	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixtures	857	25	217583	
Crisis Book Acct.	5427	8635	6747	
Liabilities				
R. N. Wood	34132	34132		
The Harvey Press	36428	36428		
W. E. B. DuBois	11388	15000		53799
Loans Payable				48405
Net Worth	14676			552648
	423645	423645	654852	654852

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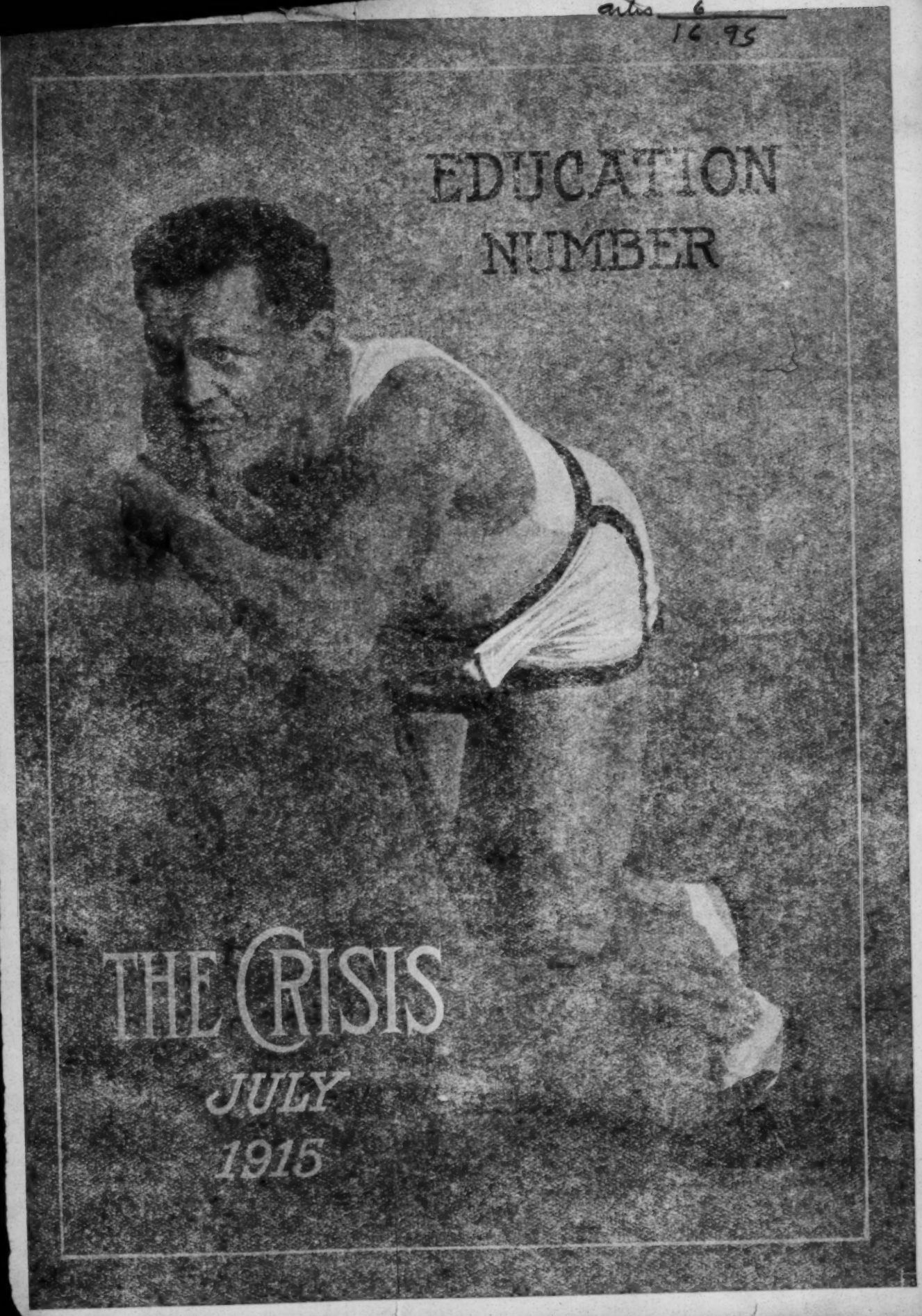


August 1, 1915.

The CRISIS to

W. E. B. DuBois, Dr.

To monies advanced as follows:

For extra clerical help, 1912 and 1913:

1912, Jan. to June:

Mrs. Baldwin ----------	$ 18.00	
Alice Sousa ----------	16.50	
Mary Sousa ----------	10.00	
Ray Sousa ----------	7.00	
1913, Sept. to Dec.		
Hubert Jackson ----------	30.00	
J. A. Wesley ----------	35.00	
L. Jarvis----------	17.50	$134.00
For photographed for reproduction		69.00
To telegrams		9.97
TOTAL ----------		$212.97

44-3-275

44-3C-64

1915

CRISIS	During August		August 31, 1915.	
Gain & Loss				
Revenue				
Subscriptions	300	40774		438799
Sales	9860	126233		917636
Advertising Revenue	1428	20402		152053
Expense				
General	36393		197067	
Postage	14758	331	124282	
Publishing	82366		633186	
Salaries	49713		383358	
2/5/68 Stationery & Supplies	7090		50715	
Gain			11980	
Loss		14168		
	201908	201908	1508488	1508488
BALANCE SHEET				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	173634	180500	1404	
Advertisers	20402	11430	153706	
Agents	126483	124238	273013	
N. A. A. C. P.	1775	4550	1475	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixtures	105		217688	
Crisis Book Acct.	2877	5174	4450	
Liabilities				
R. N. Wood	32500	35205		2705
The Harvey Press	41180	41180		
W. E. B. DuBois	10450	21297		64646
Loans Payable				48405
Net Worth	14168			538480
	423574	423574	654236	654236

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

SEPTEMBER 13th 1915.

Published August CRISIS - 34,000

Sold - 34,000

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of August - $1,874.09

Received in cash during the month of August 1,736.34

Expenses for the month of August were as follows:

General	$ 363.93
Postage	147.58
Publishing	823.66
Salaries	497.13
Stationary & Supplies	70.90
	$ 1,903.20

Cash balance August 31st	$ 14.04
Total indebtedness	1,157.56
Loss in business during August	141.68
Total gain in business Jan. 1st to Aug. 31st	1,198.80
Net worth August 31st	5,384.80

All things considered this has been the best summer we have had and unless the month of September proves unusually bad we shall enter the fall without the usual summer deficit.

44-30-50

1915

THE CRISIS

Gain & Loss	During September		Balances Sept. 30, '15	
Revenue				
Subscriptions	97	40675		479877
Sales	8931	136309		1045014
Adv. Revenue	193	23293		175153
Expense				
General	43870		240937	
Postage	14601	312	138571	
Publishing	78996	725	711457	
Salaries	33400		416758	
Sta. & Supplies	3640		54355	
Gain	17586		137466	
Loss				
	201314	201314	1699544	1699544
Balance Sheet				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	166520	167229	695	
Advertisers	23293	14818	162181	
Agents	136634	115517	294130	
N. A. A. C. P.	2450	1075	2850	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixtures	973		218661	
Crisis Book Acct.	4376	5902	2924	
Liabilities				
R. N. Wood	37910	35205		
The Harvey Press	35958	35958		
W. E. B. DuBois	10500	25324		79470
Loans Payable				48405
Net Worth		17586		556066
	418614	418614	683941	683941

7/5/69

44-3C-72

This budget assumes the complete financial independence of The CRISIS not later than October 1st 1915.

344-3C-1

October 1, 1915.

The CRISIS to

W. E. B. DuBois, Dr.

To express charges, A. J. Branic ----------	$ 24.00
To picture, F. Stewart, February 17th 1914 --------	.75
To photographs, R. P. Sims ----------	30.00
To book of poems, Miss Ray ----------	2.00
To two copies of "Who's Who" ----------	9.50
To CRISIS sign ----------	12.85
To copies of Atlanta University publications turned over to the book department----------	65.00
TOTAL ---------$	114.10

44-3-296

44-36-65

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

OCTOBER 11, 1915

I am glad to say that the September receipts were not nearly as far below the average as is usual this month. We have come through the summer, therefore, in fairly good shape. The figures for the business of September are as follows:

Published September CRISIS	34,000
Sold " "	33.925
Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of September	$2,002.77
Received in cash during the month of September	1,665.20

Expenses during the month of September were as follows:

General	$ 438.70
Postage	146.01
Publishing	789.96
Salaries	334.00
Stationary and Supplies	36.40
Total	$1,745.07

Cash balance September 30th	$ 6.95
Total indebtedness	1,278 75
Gain in business during September	175.86
Total gain in business Jan. 1st to Sept. 30th	1,374.66
Net worth September 30th	5,560.66

44-32-51

I am compelled to be absent from this meeting for the purpose of superintending a production of my pageant in the city of Washington. This is an interesting experiment and I shall at the next meeting report in detail the work that I have attempted to do in this line.

W. E. B. DuBois

By

Secretary.

1915.

CRISIS	During October		Balances October 31, 1915.	
Gain & Loss				
Revenue				
Subscriptions	420	47022		525979
Sales	6600	133382		1171796
Adv. Revenue	4699	17951		188405
Expense				
General	25422	65	266294	
Postage	12975	303	151243	
Publishing	87121		798578	
Salaries	47875		464633	
Sta. & Supplies	3821		58176	
Gain	9790		147256	
Loss				
	198723	198723	1886180	1886180
BALANCE SHEET				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	209501	209274	922	
Advertisers	17951	28140	151992	
Agents	133382	122773	304739	
N. A. A. C. P.	9538	6050	6338	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn & Fixtures		95	218566	
CRISIS Book Account		5390		2466
Liabilities				
Emma Wood	37400	37400		
The Harvey Press	41445	41445		
W. E. B. DuBois	42550	31410		68330
Loans Payable				48405
Net Worth		9790		565856
	491767	491767	685057	685057

2/5/70

GEORGE G. BRADFORD,
50 STATE STREET.

[NAACP]

Crisis - 1915

BOSTON, MASS., Nov 5 1915

My dear Dr. Du Bois

A word of congratulation on the increasing success & value of the Crisis. As I have been very frank in criticism when I thought criticism deserved. I want to be equally frank in expressing my increasing interest in & approval of the magazine. Keep up the good work

Sincerely
Geo. G. Bradford

2/5/17

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1915.

Published November CRISIS	34,000	
Sold " "	33,628	
Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of November		$ 2, 148.69
Received in cash during the month of "		1, 912.11

Expenses for the month of November were as follows:

General ----------	$ 178.86
Postage ----------	195.46
Publishing ----------	795.64
Salaries ----------	587.00
Sta. & Supplies --------	45.63
Total	$1,802.59

Cash balance	$ 4.04
Total indebtedness	1,061.35
Gain in business during November	269.76
Total Gain in business Jan. 1st to November 30th	1,742.32
Net worth	5,928.32

44-36-74

N.A.A.C.P.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

FROM AUGUST 1910 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1915

The work of the Department of Publications and Research falls into six departments.

The original idea was that this department should have a salaried director and an expense fund for publications and research. The funds of the Association, however, have always been so small that the whole department has come to be carried on with the idea that the only expenses which the Association should bear would be the salary of the director.

SECTION ONE

QUIN-QUENNIAL REPORT OF THE CRISIS MAGAZINE

The cash income and net-paid circulation of the CRISIS for the first five years of its existence have been as follows:

	Total Annual Income	Average Monthly Net Paid Circulation
First Year Nov. 1910 - Oct. 1911 ---	$ 5,219.94	8,000
Second Year Nov. 1911 - Oct. 1912 ---	12,291.83	20,000
Third Year - Nov. 1912 - Oct. 1913 ---	17,006.64	26,000
Fourth Year Nov. 1913 - Oct. 1914 ---	21,315.36	31,000
Fifth Year Nov. 1914 - Oct. 1915 ---	23,4~~50.84~~ 234.19 22,~~[illegible]~~ 672.97 †	31,319*

*Not including extra copies of April number bought by N.A.A.C.P.
†After deducting $545.15 paid in by N.A.A.C.P. for Annual Report

22692.97

~~22,692.99~~

By calendar years the net-paid circulation has been as follows:

1911 --- 9,000

1912 --- 22,000

1913 --- 27,000

1914 --- 31,450

1915 --- 32,156*

*Not including April copies bought by N.A.A.C.P

In these last figures the circulation for December 1915 is estimated.

During the first five years 1,420,300 copies have been printed. Of these about 1,400,000 copies have been sold. It will be noted that the CRISIS has shown an advance even in the last year of war. The average circulation of the Survey fell from 22,078 to 20,008 in the last year, and its commercial income fell from 54,000 to 48,000.

For the last year the figures and copies printed, income and circulation are as follows:

Year	Month	Copies Printed	Net-Paid Circulation	Cash Income
1914 -	Nov.	33,000	29,200	$ 1801.27
	Dec.	31,000	30,100	2040.15
1915 -	Jan.	31,000	28,198	2019.21
	Feb.	29,000	27,201	1842.36
	Mch.	30,000	28,661	2407.36
	Apr.	37,500	33,921*	2587.80
	May	35,000	33,678	1792.93
	June	34,000	31,752	1794.23
	July	33,000	31,976	1656.28
	Aug.	34,000	34,000	1736.34
	Sept.	34,000	33,852	1665.20
	Oct.	34,000	33,288	2095.01
	TOTAL --	405,500	375,827	23438.14

* not including copies bought by N.A.A.C.P.

44-3-266

44-30-35

SECTION TWO

RESEARCH WORK

The research work of the department has been carried on with no appropriation of funds from the Association. It has been the plan of the Director to induce various agencies to ~~put~~ finance researches into various phases of the Negro problem. The following investigations have been made:

<u>1910</u> - Research into the condition of Negro graduates of colleges throughout the United States; investigation financed by the Slater Fund and Atlanta University; conducted from this office over a period of six months.

<u>1911</u> - Analysis of Census Agricultural figures for the American Economic Association.

Research into Negro common school education, extending over twelve months; financed by the Slater Fund and Atlanta University.

<u>1912</u> - Research into the condition of Negro artisans and trade unions; financed as above, and extending over twelve months.

<u>1913</u> - Research in manners and morals among Negro Americans; financed as above, and extending over twelve months.

<u>1914</u> - Analysis of Occupation statistics of the United States Census.

Study of economic condition of Negroes for the Revue International d' Economie Politique.

Memorandum for United States Commission on Industrial Education.

<u>1915</u> - Researches into African history, extending over years 1913, 1914 and part of 1915.

44-2-252

44-36-36

Smaller researches during the years 1914 and 1915 have been as follows:

Negro Folk Lore and Folk Songs

(Papers presented at Brooklyn Institute and Columbia University)

The Oklahoma Situation

(Enquête of Two Hundred Letters)

Investigation into Land Grant Colleges

Investigation into Lynchings

Systematic effort has been made to secure funds for further research work which could be published directly by the department.

In 1911 an appeal was made to the Slater Fund. It was proposed to center the research work formerly done by Atlanta University in this office, keeping the conference meetings at the University and retaining the name Atlanta University Publications. The consent of the general agent of the Slater Fund was obtained and also the consent of Atlanta University but later the consent of the University was withdrawn.

In 1912 a proposal was made to the Slater Board for an organization of Negro colleges and associations working for the Negro. The N.A.A.C.P. was to take charge of the research work of such a body. The Slater authorities expressed interest but no action followed.

In this same year an appeal was made to the New York Foundation for special funds to investigate Negro education throughout the South. This was refused, but a general donation of five hundred dollars a year was given.

Also an effort was made to investigate national aid to education and conferences were held with prominent people in Washington. Nothing was effected.

In 1913 this department cooperated with Mr. Villard in his attempt to have a National Commission appointed. The President refused.

In 1914 repeated efforts were made with the Census Bureau to allow this department to cooperate in the interpretation of Negro statistics. Nothing was accomplished.

SECTION THREE

LECTURES

As the Director has been lecturing on the public platform for more than ten years before he joined the Association he was asked to continue his lecture work as a means of publicity.

This lecturing has involved expenses of travel and board. from Maine to Texas and from New York to San Francisco. This has cost the Association nothing.

The total personal return to the Director for lectures during the last five years has been about one thousand dollars above expenses, not counting the cost of board or the cost of preparation. Lectures have been delivered as follows:

					Auditors
1910-11 - (17 months) ---	99	lectures,	13	states and England	- 35,000
1912 ----------	72	"	11	"	- 25,467
1913 ----------	56	"	16	"	- 41,000
1914 ----------	50	"	14	" and Canada	- 21,750
1915 ----------	37	"	8	" " Jamaica	- 14,800
TOTAL -----314		"	~~62~~ 31	" (and Canada, Jamaica and England)	138,017

SECTION FOUR

PUBLICATIONS

(a) PUBLICATIONS WRITTEN BY W. E. B. DuBOIS

A part of the time of the Director has been given to writings of various kinds. Since August 1910 the following books and large pamphlets have been issued:

The Quest of the Silver Fleece - - 1911

The College-Bred Negro American - 1911

The Common School and the Negro American - 1912

The Negro American Artisan - - - - 1913

Morals and Manners Among Negro Americans - 1915

The Negro ---------- 1915

Smaller pamphlets and magazine articles:

Disfranchisement - 11 pages

Report to the Races Congress - 16 pages

The Negro in Literature and Art - (American Academy of Political and Social Science)

Economics of Negro Emancipation - 10 pages (Reprinted from Sociological Review)

Article in Ethical Review

Article in Forecaste

Three articles on the Races Congress - New York Evening Post

Six Political leaflets - 1912

Violations of Property Rights - N.A.A.C.P. paper

The Last Word in Caste - N.A.A.C.P. paper

Marrying Black Folk - Independent

Review of Mayo's monograph - Journal of Philosophy

Review of Mecklin's book - New Review

Souls of White Folk - Independent

Socialism and the Negro Problem - New Review

African Roots of War - Atlantic Monthly

Hymn to the Peoples - London and Independent

Half Century of Freedom - New York Times

N.A.A.C.P. notes on Lynching (in collaboration) - 14 pages

Racial Intermarriage - N.A.A.C.P. - 1 page

Race Relations in the United States

Negro Property in the World Today

Forty Years of Freedom - Missionary Review of the World

Black Durham - World's Work

Social Effects of Emancipation - Survey

Memorandum on Land Grant Colleges (In collaboration) 15th.

Letters have been written and have appeared from time to time in the Evening Post, Boston Transcript, Indianapolis News, Philadelphia Record, World, Times and Sun.

Beside these published articles several ~~eleven~~ other articles have been prepared. These include:

A book of Essays which A. C. McClurg & Company expect to bring out next spring

Memorandum to the United States Commission on Industrial Education

How Black Folk Earn a Living

Coleridge-Taylor

Seven Up - A Play

Caste in America

Two Book Reviews

The Comet - A Story

Down to Jerico - A Story

The Forward Movement

Memorandum to Mr. Prosser on Vocational Training

Democracy of Race and Sex

Economic Condition of the Negro

The Woman in Black - A Poem

44-30-40

(b) In addition to works written by the Director the CRISIS has published three volumes as follows:

Norris Wright Cuney - By M. C. Hare - 230 pages - 1913

Hazel - By M. W. Ovington - 162 pages - 1913

Prince Hall and his Followers - By George W. Crawford - 95 pages - 1914

It has also published the following pamphlets:

Gyp, the Mixed Breed - 12 pages - 1912

The Colored Inventor - By Henry E. Baker - 12 pages - 1913

It has taken over for sale after publication two pamphlets:

A Child's Story of Dunbar - By J. L. Henderson - 43 pages - 1914

A Memento of the Emancipation Proclamation Exposition of the State of New York - 32 pages, illustrated - 1914

The CRISIS has published calendars as follows:

1912 --------	1 page --------	500
1913 --------	4 pages -------	1000
1914 --------12	" -------	1000
1915 --------12	" in press	

It has published Christmas cards in 1913, 1914 and 1915. Beside these it has published pictures, leaflets, etc.

(c) The CRISIS office is one of the largest centers in the United States for the sale of literature concerning the Negro problem. Our sales of books have been as follows:

1910 to 1912 ----------	$ 729.18
1913 ----------	940.05
1914 ----------	1557.50
1915 --(ten months)------	1031.60
TOTAL ---	$ 4258.33

SECTION FIVE

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Director has always considered that his main usefulness to the objects aimed at by this organization was in forwarding certain pioneer movements and general methods of uplift. Nearly every year he has taken part in or promoted some such effort.

In 1911 - the Races Congress. The Director was one of the two American secretaries for this Congress. He arranged the exhibit for American Negroes; spent three months in London during which time he helped in the organizing of the Congress and in the reception of the delegates; spoke three times before the Congress and in this and other ways helped to bring to the front the race problems of the United States.

In 1913 - The Emancipation Exposition of the State of New York. The Director was appointed a member of the Commission to carry out this Exposition. Largely through his efforts the Exposition became a serious educational effort and not a political graft. In this respect it stands in marked contrast to most of the other state expositions.

The Exposition cost $37,000 and had an attendance of 30,000 people, and was honestly and efficiently conducted.

In 1914 - Child Welfare Exhibits. The Director acted as Chairman of the Child Welfare Exhibits in two chief sections of Negro population - San Juan Hill and Harlem.

In 1915 - The Washington Pageant. This Pageant was given before audiences aggregating 12,000 people. The President of our Washington Branch was "delighted with its scope and splendor."

Mr. Cook, a Washington member of our Board of Directors, regards it as "the greatest single thing done for many years in the interest of the upbuilding of the Negro race."

The President of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia called it "a remarkable spectacle of great educational value."

The Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Labor was "profoundly impressed with it."

These activities of the Director have all consumed time. The Races Congress took about three months of his time; the Emancipation Exposition about two months; the Child Welfare Exhibits about two weeks; the Washington Pageant about one month.

The Director, however, regards no part of his time as spent to greater advantage.

SECTION SIX

MISCELLANEOUS

A great deal of other work has been done by this department which it is difficult and perhaps unnecessary to give in detail.

The Director has three time prepared at length general programs for the guidance and reorganization of the Association.

He has acted as a Bureau of Information on the Negro problem for the officers of the Association, the press of the State, various universities and a large number of students and individuals.

He has given advice, prepared bibliographies, acted on committees, received visitors, in a few cases solicited funds, etc.

CONCLUSION

The work of this department has thus been shown to have accomplished these things in five years:

1. The establishment of a self-supporting magazine with a net-paid circulation of 34,000 copies per month, with no initial capital

2. Six larger pieces of research work covering the country, and

several smaller ones

3. Three hundred and fourteen lectures in sixty-two states and three foreign lands before 138,017 auditors

4. Six books and large pamphlets aggregating 1210 pp.

5. 33 magazine articles and small pamphlets and a number of newspaper letters

6. Fourteen unpublished manuscripts

7. Three books published by the CRISIS aggregating 427 pp. and five thousand copies

8. Eight pamphlets and leaflets published and handled by the CRISIS, beside cards and pictures

9. Books on the race problem sold through the CRISIS amounting to $4258.33.

10. Cooperation in promoting:

(a) The International Races Congress, 1911

(b) The New York Emancipation Exposition, 1913

(c) Two Child Welfare Exhibits, 1914

(d) The Pageant: The Star of Ethiopia, 1915

11. Miscellaneous activities covering advice, information, bibliographies, committee work, letters and visitors.

The work of this department may justly be criticized in one respect:

It has not established, outside the CRISIS, a series of researches and publications done directly for the N.A.A.C.P. and issued in its name.

The reason is obvious: The department has no funds and has never had any. There is, however, now a chance for a publication fund.

. A PROPOSED PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH FUND

Beginning with the month January 1916 the N.A.A.C.P. will no longer be responsible for the salary of the Director of Publications and Research which will thereafter be paid by the CRISIS.

The fund of $2500 could be made a Publications and Research Fund. It could immediately begin:

(a) The publication of small bulletins in large numbers for general distribution

(b) The compilation of an Encyclopedia Africana, to be written through the cooperative effort of Negro scholars with the advice and cooperation of scholars of all races. It should be published on or before August 1919, the ter-centenary of the permanent landing of the Negro in the United States.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Nov. 1915

44-36-45

A Statement of the Circulation of
THE CRISIS, a monthly magazine
published at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Net paid circulation by months (1915)

January --	28,198	June --------	31,752
February -	27,201	July --------	31,976
March ----	28,661	August ------	34,000
April ----	33,921	September ---	33,852
May ------	33,678	October -----	33,288
		November ----	33,628

Issue of November 1915 (in detail)

By geographic divisions (U. S.)

New England States	1,718
Middle Atlantic States	6,981
East North Central States	6,464
West North Central States	2,650
South Atlantic States	6,799
East South Central States	1,669
West South Central States	3,964
Mountain States	901
Pacific States	1,363
	32,509
Foreign	1,119
Total	33,628

By agents and news stands	25,571
Subscribers	8,057

Incorporated places in the United States:

Less than 1,000 population	2,130
1,000 to 5,000	2,521
5,000 " 10,000	2,593
10,000 to 20,000	2,366
20,000 " 30,000	2,319
30,000 " 40,000	1,184
40,000 " 50,000	1,187
50,000 " 75,000	1,296
75,000 " 100,000	1,743
100,000" 200,000	2,438
200,000" 500,000	5,935
500,000 and over	6,797

44-30-54

By States (U. S.)

Alabama	311
Arizona	202
Arkansas	671
California	1048
Colorado	366
Connecticut	298
District of Columbia	1219
Delaware	145
Florida	913
Georgia	999
Idaho	7
Illinois	2829
Indiana	596
Iowa	385
Kansas	528
Kentucky	446
Louisiana	1073
Maryland	649
Massachusetts	1221
Maine	17
Michigan	623
Minnesota	508
Mississippi	331
Missouri	1114
Montana	162
Nebraska	94
Nevada	17
North Dakota	13
New Hampshire	14
New Mexico	85
New Jersey	1351
New York	2493
North Carolina	799
Ohio	2331
Oregon	24
Oklahoma	582
Pennsylvania	3132
Rhode Island	145
South Carolina	806
South Dakota	8
Tennessee	605
Texas	1638
Utah	39
Virginia	899
Vermont	4
Washington	291
West Virginia	370
Wisconsin	85
Wyoming	23

- Sheriff Conf
Money
- Pub. Com.
Com. of safety

1915.

CRISIS	During November		Balances November 30, 1915	
Gain & Loss				
Revenue				
Subscriptions	850	60371		585500
Sales	7665	132210		1296341
Adv. Revenue	65	22288		210628
Expense				
General	17886	140	284040	
Postage	19546	706	170083	
Publishing	79564	100	878042	
Salaries	58700		523333	
Sta. & Supplies	4563		62739	
Gain	26976		174232	
Loss				
	215815	215815	2092469	2092469
BALANCE SHEET				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	191211	191729	404	
Advertisers	22288	16255	158025	
Agents	132635	124847	312527	
N. A. A. C. P.	15240	7438	14140	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixtures	1008	30	219544	
Crisis Book Account	11053	11300		2713
Liabilities				
Emma Wood	30000	35460		5460
The Harvey Press	36948	36948		
W. E. B. DuBois	10600			57730
Loans Payable				48405
Net Worth		26976		592832
	450983	450983	707140	707140

2/5/71

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF December 1915.

Published 36,000 CRISIS

Sold 35,600 "

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of December	$ 2,540.59
Received in cash during the month of "	2,556.63

Expenses for the month of December were as follows:

General ----------	$ 163.08
Postage ----------	168.45
Publishing ----------	996.36
Salaries ----------	486.50
Sta. & Supplies --------	103.04
Total	$1,917.43

Cash balance December 31st	$ 228.28
Total indebtedness	911.35
Gain in business during December	576.78
Total Gain in business Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st	2,319.10
Net worth	6,505.10

44-32-56

1915.

CRISIS	During December		December 31, 1915	
Gain & Loss				
Revenue				
Subscriptions	1329	84330		668501
Sales	10052	145993		1432282
Adv. Revenue	24	23736		234340
Expense				
General	16308	40	300308	
Postage	16845	1002	185926	
Publishing	99636	5725	971953	
Salaries	48650		571983	
Sta. & Supplies	10304		73043	
Gain	57678		231910	
Loss				
	260826	260826	2335123	2335123
BALANCE SHEET				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	255663	233239	22828	
Advertisers	23736	30021	151740	
Agents	147553	132261	327819	
N. A. A. C. P.	18535	16540	16135	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixtures	7289		226833	
Crisis Book Account	16355	19852		6210
Liabilities				
Emma Wood	42737	37277		
The Harvey Press	46590	46590		
W. E. B. DuBois	15000			42730
Loans Payable				48405
Net Worth		57678		650510
	573458	573458	747855	747855

215-72

Not handed in

The Director of Publications and Research shall from time to time lay before the Board for its approval a program of his proposed activities. It is not expected that he will undertake any duties which will conflict with his work as laid out by the Board or which will be inconsistent with the general objects of this Association.

44-30-54

In consideration of the fact that the budget of the N.A.A.C.P. will in 1916 be $2,500 less than formerly in normal years by reason of the ability of the CRISIS to pay the full salary of the Director of Publications and Research,

Voted that expenditures during 1916 be increased as follows:

$360 to be added to the salary of the Secretary making it $2,160 a year or $180 a month instead of $1,800 a year.

A Publications Fund of $1,500 to be established

Voted that the Publications Fund be expended by the Director of Publications and Research, under the direction of the Board and with the advice of the Publications Committee, for the purpose of preparing and issuing a series of Bulletins on the race problem, at the rate of at least six per year and for other publications in the same line; provided that no publication be issued without the consent of the Board and no expenditure be made beyond the amount appropriated.

Voted that beginning with the month of January 1916 the salary of the Director of Publications and Research be paid entirely from the CRISIS Fund, and that his salary be increased to $3000 whenever the CRISIS Fund warrants such increase.

44-1-22

2/5/57

2d Class Mail
1915

Jan.	6008 lb.
Feb	5543
March	9199
April	6255
May	6163
June	6193
July	6831
Aug.	6138
Sept.	6516
Oct.	8051
Nov.	6950
	73,847 lbs.

Magazines on hand:-
May 26th '15.

May issue:-

3 pkgs. (200 each) 600

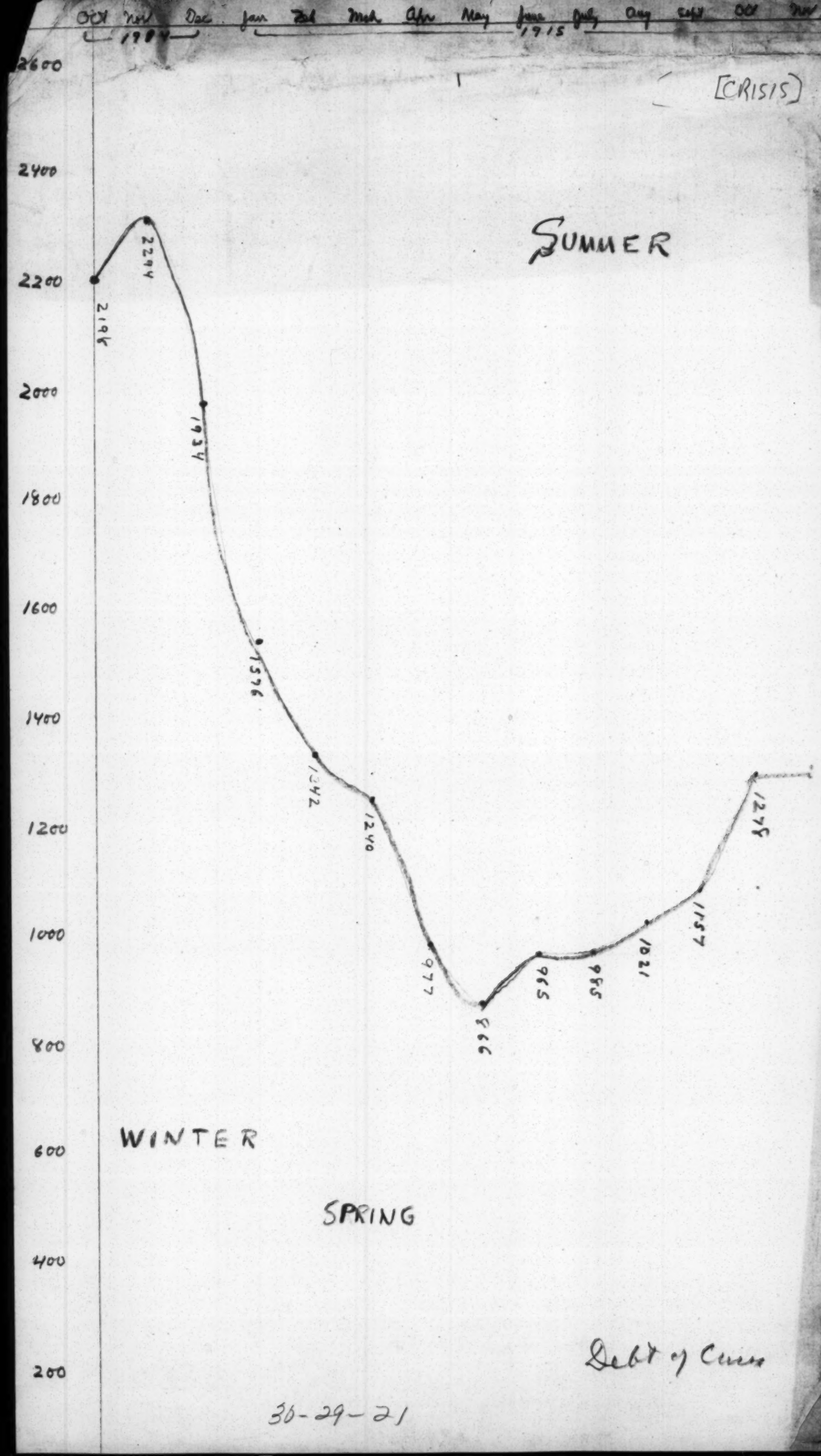
June issue:-

21 pkgs (200 each) 4200
about 200 loose 200
4400

W.T.B.

May 27, 1915

14/5/2


Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mch Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec
1914
1915
2600
2400
2200
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
[CRISIS]
SUMMER
WINTER
SPRING
2198
2294
1954
1576
1342
1240
977
998
996
965
1021
1157
1276
Debt of Cuba
30-29-21

[1915?]

Crisis

ADVERTISING INCOME.

December, 1912	$109.06
January, 1913	114.92
February	161.83
March	169.14
April	129.03
May	155.88
June	106.63
July	155.49
August	147.45
September	132.17
October	149.15
November	215.84
December	161.82
January, 1914	149.55
February	998.24
March	176.33
Apr	112.15
May	156.33
June	227.34
July	280.07
Aug.	324.62
Sept.	74.55
Oct.	128.61
Nov	60 32
Dec	122.03
1915 Jan	216.19
Feb	153.41
Mch	295.61
Apr	152.43

442-80

FRANCIS J. BATCHELDER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
220 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

PERIODIC AUDITS
ANNUAL REPORTS
FACTORY COSTS

INVESTIGATIONS
FOR COMMITTEES
AND RECEIVERS

THE CRISIS

REVENUE AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT 1915.

EXPENSES		REVENUE	
Publishing	9,719.53	Sales of Copies	14,322.82
Salaries	5,719.83	Subscriptions	6,685.01
General Expense	3,297.59	Advertising	2,343.40
Postage	1,859.26	Profit on Books	347.46
Bad Debts	1,020.24		
Stat'y & Supplies	730.43		
Deprec'n on Furn.	98.69		
	22,445.57		
NET PROFIT	1,253.12		
	23,698.69		23,698.69

2/5/73

BALANCE SHEET, December 31st, 1915.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	253.28	Loans payable	
Accts. Rec. - Agts.	2,444.69	W. E. B. DuBois	427.30
" " Advs.	1,338.66	Mrs. Hoggin	484.05
" " for Books	94.51		911.35
N. A. A. C. P.	161.35		
Books on hand	182.85		
Furn. & Fixt.	1,875.13	NET WORTH	5,439.12
	6,350.47		6,350.47

Spingarn
+ Du Bois
Sinclair
+ Dietrich
Wilson
+ Kennedy
Lowell
+ Walling
+ Jones
Cardozo
+ Vernet
A Spingarn

PROPOSED BUDGET OF THE CRISIS, 1915.

Income 1914		$21,107.69
Estimated income 1915		23,500.00
Estimated expense:		
Printing	$4,220.00	
Paper	3,960.00	
Postage	2,400.00	
Rent	1,200.00	
Salaries	5,845.00	
Debt	1,350.00	
General (trucking, telegraph & telephone, electricity, miscellaneous printing, books, stationary & supplies, etc.)	4,300.00	
	$23,275.00	

This budget assumes the complete financial independence of The CRISIS not later than October 1st 1915.

44-3C-66

44-3C-67

PROPOSED BUDGET OF THE CRISIS, 1915.

Income 1914		$21,107.69
Estimated income 1915		23,500.00
Estimated expense:		
Printing	$4,220.00	
Paper	3,960.00	
Postage	2,400.00	
Rent	1,200.00	
Salaries	5,845.00	
Debt	1,350.00	
General (trucking, telegraph & telephone, electricity, miscellaneous printing, books, stationary & supplies, etc.)	4,300.00	
	$23,275.00	

PROPOSED BUDGET OF THE CRISIS, 1915.

Income 1914		$21,107.69
Estimated income 1915		23,500.00
Estimated expense:		
Printing	$4,220.00	
Paper	3,960.00	
Postage	2,400.00	
Rent	1,200.00	
Salaries	5,845.00	
Debt	1,350.00	
General (trucking, telegraph & telephone, electricity, miscellaneous printing, books, stationary & supplies, etc.)	4,300.00	
	$23,275.00	

This budget assumes the complete financial independence of The CRISIS not later than October 1st 1915.

44-2-302

44-30-21

5/26-9

Wendell Phillips Memorial Association

FRANK B. SANBORN, *President*
WILLIAM D. BRIGHAM, *Secretary*, 41 Wheatland Avenue, Dorchester
DR. A. N. ABBOTT, *Treasurer*, 459 East 8th St., So. Boston

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MOORFIELD STOREY WM. M. TROTTER J. E. SAVAGE
MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Boston, May 26, 1915 191

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am a subscriber to and constant reader of "The Crisis" and appreciate the splendid work it is doing for the colored people. It is one of the few magazines every page of which I read each month.

I am writing now to criticize what seems to me a rather unfair treatment of other organizations laboring with your own for the advancement of the colored people of this country. I shall refer to just two items which are on the sheet which I enclose. from the June "Crisis."

On page 87 you begin by saying that you are giving an account of the fight of the National Association for the Advancement of ~~the~~ Colored People against Tom Dixon's play, "The Birth of a Nation", and that what follows is a continuation of that narrative. I will speak of just two points. You give under the work of your Association, under date of April 19th, (which by the way was Sunday afternoon, April 18th;) - "Great protest meeting in Faneuil Hall, presided over by Frank B. Sanborn." Then on the morning of Monday, April 19th; - "Governor Walsh promised to advocate a law which will enable such films to be suppressed."

Now the exact truth about the Faneuil Hall meeting is this, - that the hall was hired and paid for and the speakers all secured by the "Wendell Phillips Memorial Association." At this Faneuil Hall meeting it was voted that all those present who could do so visit the State House on the next morning, Monday, and have representatives of the meeting, of which I was chairman, see the Governor and endeavor to get him to suggest some way to suppress the play. I conducted the hearing, which was in the Council Chamber before the Governor. About a hundred were present and it was at this time that he expressed the greatest interest in suppressing the play and delegated Mr. Trotter to address the 1,500 colored people who were outside on the State House steps and to assure them of his interest in the matter. I enclose pictures showing the crowd at this time. Now all these people came to the State House as the result of the Faneuil Hall meeting and the meetings held in various colored churches under the auspices of the "National Equal Rights League." We feel that it is hardly fair that your Society should claim the credit for this meeting.

21518

2 Dr.W.E.B.DuB. 5/26/15

On page 88, at the bottom of the page, after speaking of the 2,500 persons at the Tremont Temple meeting, which was gotten up by the "N. A. A. C. P." and which was a splendid meeting, you say a mass meeting was also held on Boston Common, and you print in "The Crisis" the picture which I enclose. Now a representative of the Equal Rights League endeavored to get a permit at the City Hall for the meeting on the Common on Sunday afternoon and failed, so another representative of the League, Rev. Mr. Shaw, finally secured the permit. The speaker, who towers above all the others in the crowd, was the Rev. Mr. Walker of Chelsea, a Methodist minister and a member of the League. Rev. Mr. Thornton, also a colored preacher of Boston and the President of the local Branch of the League here, presided.

It seems to me, to quietly appropriate these two meetings and print in "The Crisis" that they were gotten up by the N.A.A.C.P., would be very much like our League, in public meeting, speaking of the magazine called "The Crisis" which we published, when as a League we have nothing whatever to do with it. Of course, you may say it doesn't make much difference who has the credit for a thing so long as the thing is done, but the practical result is that the people will decline to support financially our League if its work is entirely ignored by "The Crisis" and if not only this is done but if the things we do are appropriated by your Society. Of course you were not in Boston at this time and I think whoever supplied you with this information did that which he should not have done.

2/5/19

I belong to both the N. A. A. C. P. and the National Equal Rights League and I think there is room for both societies. Of course, no one society could claim to have a monopoly of the interests or the welfare of 10,000,000 colored people of this country. I am writing thus because I think I have observed in "The Crisis" an ungenerous spirit toward Mr. Trotter and toward the League in which he is so deeply interested. He has formed branch Leagues in different parts of the country. I myself have spoken the last five weeks several times in most of the colored churches in Boston, endeavoring to keep the colored people alive to their intereste in suppressing "The Birth of a Nation", now running at the Tremont Theatre, in our city.

Scant allusion to Mr. Trotter and scant praise of him was observed in "The Crisis" until he made two trips to Washington to see the President of the United States, and as a result of his well known interview, stirred the country up from one end to the other. I have for some time thought of writing you along this line, but these two specific cases in the June number of " The Crisis" have led me to write this letter. When Mr. Trotter went to Washington, the money for his expenses was made up in small contributions from many of his friends here, in which I joined, and the expenses of the halls, rallies, etc., are met by us, and some of us think that we are entitled to a little more generous treatment by the N. A. A. C. P. and by its splendid organ, "The Crisis". What do you say?

Dict. WDB/FAC

Next page

Very truly yours,

William D. Brigham

3 Dr.W.E.B.DuB. 5/26/15

P. S. - I am also taking the liberty to enclose a stenographic copy of a speech which I made in Faneuil Hall against the photoplay, and also a speech which I made at the presentation of a cane to Frank B. Sanborn, presuming that you would agree with the spirit of the Faneuil Hall speech, (which is entirely opposite to that of Booker Washington,) and that you would be interested in reading the account of the presentation of the cane to Sanborn.

W. E. B.

44-3-284

44-3C-55

[WENDELL PHILLIPS
MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION]

2/5/20

WILLIAM D. BRIGHAM,

41 Wheatland Ave.,

Dorchester Center,

MASS.

[WENDELL PHILLIPS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION]

Crisis

5th June, 1915.

Mr. William D. Brigham,
41 Wheatland Ave.,
Dorchester Center, Mass.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of May 26th. From its inception the CRISIS has endeavored to be perfectly fair and I have especially tried to avoid making it simply an "organ." So much so that some members of the Board of Directors have complained that the N. A. A. C. P. does not get sufficient publicity in its columns. On the other hand, I do not propose to burden the columns of the CRISIS simply with names and particularly names of small organizations. I do not think that any unprejudiced person could say that in this fight against the film play that this Association has attempted to claim all the honors. I have freely mentioned the persons involved. I have not sought to find out to what different organizations they belonged because I was not interested and the public is not interested. I have tried to treat Mr. Trotter with perfect consideration and have always mentioned him when mentioning was a matter of news. I have not sought to advertise him nor anybody else and I do not intend to. I am sorry that my efforts have not commended themselves to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EWR.

2/5/21

DU BOIS
Subscription
DEC 31 1915

B. J.

Mr. A. G. Dill,—

Dear Sir,—

I inclose one dollar for my subscription to the Crisis for one year. When I joined the society I did not know of the magazine and paid two dollars towards the funds and then found I was entitled to a copy of the Crisis in which I have been much interested. However as my eyes are poor

2/3/44

and I do not read half of the things I have I should like to have my copy sent to Miss A. A. Noyes 98 Pinckney St - Boston as I have written on the order blank.

When the Dec. number of the Crisis came I was much distressed at the article on Booker Washington. It seemed strange that the Editor should have accepted such an article — It was evidently written by one who was not capable of appreciating the greatness of Mr.

Washington's character, and more than that it sounded as though the writer were jealous of Mr. Washington's reputation. The day I read that article I read the one in the Outlook which showed a fairer estimate of that remarkable man. A man of unusual character and ability and probably the greatest man the negro race has ever seen — The article in the Crisis amounted to "He was a good man — but —". Every good thing said was counteracted by something derogatory and unfair.

I have been in the habit of giving my copies of the Crisis to one of the waiters in the hotel — that copy I would not give him — I was ashamed of that article — If the Crisis should write more such articles its popularity would rapidly wane —

Very truly yours

Alice S. Tuckham

Dec 29th 1915 The Charlesgate

Boston —

1. To what extent are the stockholders and directors of a corporation responsible for the labor conditions which exist in it and for the social conditions which are produced?

2. How generally and in what manner are such responsibilities assumed by directors and stockholders?

3. In actual practice how and upon what general basis are the labor policies of large corporations determined?

4. To what extent are industrial warefare, unemployment, poverty and delinquency the results of the defects and maladjustments of American industry?

5. Do the existing private and public agencies deal adequately with these problems?

6. Do the large resources of endowed foundations constitute a possible menace? If so, what regulation or supervision is desirable?

2/4/40

1915

The Twenty Best Books on the Negro in America.

*Williams, G.W.-History of the Negro race in America 1619-1880.

E The only complete history of the Negro-American up until 1880. A painstaking and on the whole reliable work but rather lengthy. Putnam's two vol. in one, 611 pp. N.Y. 1883.

*Merriam, G.S.- The Negro and the nation.

R The best complete popular account of the rise and development of the Negro problems from the point of view of a northern business man. 436 pp. Holt, 1906.

*Spears, J.R.-The American slave-trade.

E An entertaining account of the introduction of Negro slaves into America. 232 pp. Scribner's 1900.

Kemble, F.A.-On a Georgia plantation.

E An account of a slave plantation in Georgia in 1838 & 9 by an English woman who married its owner. 337 pp. (Out of print.)

Stowe, H.B.-Uncle Tom's cabin.

R The wellknown classic of the slave, the essential truth of which has never been successfully disputed.

*Olmstead, F.L.-The cotton kingdom.

E Observations of a shrewd Northern farmer who travelled thru the South in the fifties. The fairest picture of the economics of slavery. Reprint by Putnam's edited by Trent. Two vol. 830 pp. N.Y. 1904.

Locke, M.S.- Anti-slavery in America (1619-1808)

R A painstaking and exhaustive study of the rise and development of the crusade against Negro slavery before the nineteenth century. Radcliffe College monographs No. 11, 255 pp. 1901.

48-2-20

R * Douglass, F.- Life and times of Frederick Douglass. 752 pp. N.Y. 1893.

* Washington, B.T.-Up from slavery. N.Y. 1901. 330 pp. Doubleday.

E Two human documents of exceptional interest, showing the life and struggles of two Negro-Americans.

Garner, J.W. -Reconstruction in Mississippi.

R 422 pp. N.Y. 1901. Macmillan. A story of reconstruction from the Southern point of view told with great fairness after careful research.

Tourgee, A.W.- A fool's errand.

R 521 pp. N.Y. 1879. A novel- the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of reconstruction.

* Murphy, E.G.- Problems of the present South. 335 pp. N.Y. 1904. Macmillan.

E Present Southern problems from the best Southern point of view. "Too good" as some one has said "notto be just a little better."

* Sinclair, W.A.-The aftermath ofslavery. 358 pp. Small, Maynard 1905.

R A passionate apology for the freedmen and their sons, withconsiderable history and many abstracts from contemporary discussion.

* Shaler, N.S.-The Neighbor. 342 pp. Boston, 1904.

R A well poised study of race prejudice.

* United States Census. - Negroes in the United States. Bulletin No. 8. 1904.

E The best abstract of official data taken from the twelfth and previous census. with some interpretations of their meaning.

* Atlanta University Publications.- 1896-1905. 1085 pp.

Ten short studies of various phaseo of the Negro problem with statistics and historical references. The more important of these studies are: No. 5 on the Colleged-Bred Negro; No. 6 on the Negro Common

48-2-21

school;No.7 on the Negro Artisan;No.8 on the Negro Church;No.9 on Negro Crime;No.10 Bibliography of the Negro-American.

* Charities.- The Negro in the cities of the North.

No.1 of Vol.15 of the well known periodical. A very valuable symposium on the Northern Negro problem written for the most part by experts.

E

* Boas,F.- Human faculty as determined by race.

(In the proceedings of the forty-third meeting of the American Association for the Advance ment of Science. 1894.pp 301-327)

A scientific statement of the present state of anthropological knowledge on the race problem.

* Chesnutt,C.W.- The marrow of tradition. 329 pp. Boston,1901. Houghton.

R

A story of present day conditions in the South.by the foremost colored novelist.

* Dunbar,P.L.- Lyrics of lowly life. N.Y.1896.

The volume that made this black singer famous.

H. B. Brassington
New York

Safe No. 3 1/2 Handle No. Y 421

This Combination Lock is set on Nos. N.Y. 51-94-7

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TO OPEN

First see that the bolts are thrown to the LEFT as far as possible. Next, turn dial to the LEFT slowly, Stoping when No. 51 comes to mark on dial ring THIRD time.

Turn to the RIGHT, stopping when No. 94 comes to the mark on the dial ring the SECOND time.

Turn to the LEFT, stopping when No. 7 comes to the mark on the dial ring the FIRST time. Then take hold of the bolt handle and throw the bolts back and pull open the door.

Note full Instructions for Changing Combination and Caring for Lock.

Reprinted from The Boston Herald
May 5, 1915.

THE UNION CAUSE VILIFIED.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Having seen the moving-picture show called The Birth of a Nation, and found it to be very different from what I had been led to expect, I am strongly impressed that the controlling reason why it ought to be excluded from exhibition in Massachusetts has not been brought out as it should be.

I supposed its most offensive feature to be its defamation of the Negro. Much as I object to this, on grounds both of justice and policy, the fundamental objection to this play lies deeper. It is covert, but most skilful and insidious defamation of the Union cause, and apotheosis of slavery and rebellion. We of the white race should be first to rise against it, and we do ourselves no credit by leaving it to our colored fellow-citizens to protest. With the exception of the Lincoln episodes, where it cunningly defers to a sentiment that cannot safely be trifled with even in the law-abiding North—though it is impossible to overlook a touch of coarse caricature in the face of the Lincoln—it is, from the rising of the curtain unto the going down of the same, a pack of pictured lies so grotesquely false that but for their malice and their power of mischief, as addressed to the eyes of a generation comparatively uninformed, they would be simply laughable. Of some of the displayed incidents most calculated to exalt rebellion and excite sympathy for the (white) victims of reconstruction, probably there is not one authenticated instance in the whole history of the war and reconstruction period. Purporting to be historical, it is history upside down, a complete inversion of historical truth. If special pains are taken to vilify the Negro, it is because he is the special object of the propaganda for repeal of the 14th and 15th amendments of which this play is unquestionably a part and if tolerated will be a subtle and effective instrument. The most amazing feature of the whole performance is the glorification of the Ku Klux Klan, for which alone it might have been composed. Fancy a depiction of that "secret, black and midnight" horde of lawless ruffians whose career of outrage and murder is unhappily part of the history of the country, as arising out of a chivalrous purpose to protect white women against Negro lust, drawing applause, probably sincere, from an honest Massachusetts audience! Yet they emerge at the end with the principal honors of the piece.

This pictorial recrudescence of the rebellion is a gross libel upon the Union cause, upon its public leaders, Lincoln only excepted, upon every soldier, living or dead, who fought for it, and upon the whole people who supported it. Slavery and rebellion were right, the South was outraged by emancipation, the attempt to secure the Negro in his freedom was a crime for which wholesale murder was the proper remedy, the Negro was unfit for freedom and is unfit for civil rights, the Yankees were vandals, the rebels the true chivalry, and the Ku Klux Klan the heroes of the whole drama. This is the moral of the tale, conveyed with skilful innuendo and most consummate art. It gambles on the public ignorance of our own history, and as a vast majority of people are more impressed by what they see than by what they read or hear, it is liable to win by permanently lodging a radically false conception in the public mind.

The selection of Massachusetts as the field for the introduction of this spectacle to the public, impudent as that is, affords the opportunity to deal with it here as it deserves. In the South, with conditions reversed, such a show and its perpetrators would be lynched. This is not the Massachusetts way. But unless we find a way to effectively resent this libel alike upon our citizenry and our history, let us destroy our soldiers' monuments, give the battle-flags at the State House to the dust heap, abolish our Memorial day, and confess ourselves unfit to inherit the traditions of Massachusetts, in our impotence to vindicate them or the memory of the men who made them.

Boston, May 3. A. E. PILLSBURY.

2/6/29

From The Boston Herald Thursday, April 15, 1915.

TAKES ISSUE WITH DR. FLEISCHER

To the Editor of The Herald:

I was very sorry to see Mr. Fleischer's letter in regard to "The Birth of a Nation," and I note especially his statement that it aims "only to present a historic picture of a rather unknown period of American history during which the Negro was given powers which he had not then been prepared to use." Nothing can be more misleading, and it is precisely because this period of American history is, to our shame, so little known that we object to the gross perversion of that history which this play presents.

The theory of the play that the Negro in slavery and devoted to his master was in his place, but that given his freedom and the right to vote, and thereby placed in power, he developed an unbridled passion which led him to pursue the white women of the South, and that the Ku Klux Klan was formed to protect women from outrage. This is absolutely untrue, and the mere dates disprove it.

Andrew Johnson took office in April, 1865, and before Congress met in the following December he had appointed a provisional Governor in each state, and provided for the election and organization of state government in which Negroes were uniformly denied the right of suffrage and the right to hold office. This was white reconstruction and the governments were in the hands of those lately engaged in rebellion. The Legislatures thus created passed statutes "which reduced the freedmen to a condition of peonage, punished their breaches of contract as crimes, denied them the power to acquire real estate or carry arms," and in various other ways reduced them substantially to the condition of slaves. An association of "regulators" had already been formed in Georgia, of whom it was said in the New York Herald:

"It is needless to say that their attention is largely directed to maintaining quiet and submission among the blacks. The shooting or stringing up of some 'nigger' by the regulators is so common an occurrence as to excite little remark."

All over the South conditions were substantially the same, as was abundantly shown by a report made by Carl Schurz, who was sent down by President Johnson to examine and report. This was the state of the South which confronted Congress when, on Dec. 4, 1865, it met for the first time after Mr. Lincoln's assassination. White reconstruction had been tried and had failed disastrously. The Ku Klux Klan was organized in 1866, and of it the Encyclopaedia American says:

"Formed originally for purposes of amusement only, it soon developed into an association of 'regulators,' and became notorious for the lawless deeds of violence performed in its name. The proceedings of the Ku Klux Klan in the Southern states were a feature of the determined struggle to withhold from the emancipated slaves the right of voting. The outrages and murders which convulsed the country in 1868-69 ended in calling out troops and the formal disbandment of the society in March of the latter year."

The first act which assured the Negroes the right to vote by setting aside the existing state governments and providing that no seceded state should be readmitted to the Union unless its constitution gave the suffrage to white and black alike was not passed till about Feb. 15, 1867. It was not till after May, 1868, that acts were passed admitting the southern states, and the last of these, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, were not admitted till 1870. Only after these acts were passed and after the fundamental conditions which they imposed were complied with did the governments of the southern states come under the control of the colored voters. The Ku Klux Klan had really run its course before the colored voters exercised any substantial power.

This simple chronological statement could be much amplified, but it is sufficient to show how absolutely false is the view of history presented by this play. It is an effort to mislead the people of this country who are ignorant of these facts to excite a strong feeling against the colored people, already suffering everywhere from race prejudice, and to strengthen the hands of those who would deny them their equal rights as citizens. If it is immoral to bear false witness against one's neighbor, to excite hate, to say those things which directly lead to disorder, assault, and perhaps homicide; unless, in a word, the only immorality is sexual immorality, this play tends to corrupt public morals and should be suppressed, as it certainly would be if, instead of libelling the weakest among our fellow-citizens, it were in like manner to attack a body of great political strength.

MOORFIELD STOREY.

Boston, April 14.

2/6/28

1915 MISC

"O wad some power the giftie gi'e us
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

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AUG 2 - 1915

[1915?]

important social environment in which the individual is educated. Von Luschan traced dark-skinned primitive man from Southern Asia to the negro and negroid toward the Northwest, the Indo-European toward the North and the mongol toward the Northeast. "We have thus the three chief varieties of mankind," he said, "all branching off the same primitive stock, diverging from each other for thousands of years, but all three forming a complete unity, intermarrying in all directions without the slightest decrease of fertility." Sir Harry Johnston emphasized this early interpenetration of primitive races and found traces of negro blood from Asia to Ireland. Others like Reinsch showed that the differences that arose among the scattered branches of men were due at first to physical environment, and pointed out the way in which the contrasting geography of Greece and Africa, and Europe and Asia had influenced the history of their inhabitants.

Had not this long difference of environment left traces in the characters of races so ingrained as to be today practically ineradicable? Myers, of Oxford, asserted, in answer to this, that the mental characteristics of the majority of Europe were today essentially the same as those of the primitive peoples of the earth; that such differences as exist are due to present social and physical environment and that therefore "the progressive development of all primitive people must be conceded if the environment can be appropriately changed."

From the papers submitted to the congress and from his own studies, Gustav Spiller, the secretary, stated that a fair interpretation of the scientific evidence would support these propositions:

1. It is not legitimate to argue from differences in physical characteristics to difference in mental characteristics.

2. Physical and mental characteristics of races are not permanent, nor are they modifiable only thru long ages. On the contrary they are capable of being profoundly modified in a few generations by changes in education, public sentiment and environment generally.

3. The status of a race at any particular time offers no index as to its innate or inherited capacities.

As to race mixture all the anthropologists said that there were no "pure" races and that modern peoples were all more or less mixt. Nevertheless while many of these mixtures were obviously beneficial, it was not clear whether all racial mixtures would be. Certainly it was unscientific to assert that mulattoes and Eurasians were degenerate in the absence of all scientific data. Lacerda, of Brazil, showed the high proportion of mulattoes in the population of Brazil and the leading rôle they had played in emancipating the slaves, in establishing the republic and in the literary and political life of the day. Sir Charles Bruce and Sir Sidney Olivier made somewhat similar statements concerning the West Indies.

It would be too much to say that all anthropologists today would subscribe to the main conclusions of those who attended the Races Congress or that the doctrine of inevitable race superiority is dead. On the other hand there is good reason to affirm with Finot, in the *brochure* which he gave the congress:

> "The conception of races as of so many watertight compartments into which human beings can be crammed as if they were so many breeds of horses or cattle, has had its day. The word race will doubtless long survive, even tho it may have lost all meaning. From time immemorial men have taken far more pains to damn their souls than would have sufficed to save them. Hence they will be certain to preserve this most scientific term which incites to hatred and unjustifiable contempt for our fellow men, instead of replacing it by some word implying the brotherhood of man."

The congress itself recorded its judgment on the matter of race differences by

> "Urging the vital importance at this juncture of history of discountenancing race prejudice, as tending to inflict on humanity incalculable harm, and as based on generalizations unworthy of an enlightened and progressive age."

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Bt 32, 32-33 62

32-40-41

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Intended for 31 WEB DuBois

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Date

PAGEANT TO PORTRAY HISTORY OF NEGRO RACE

Special Music and Dancing.

The music and dancing accompanying this pageant are expected to be of special interest. The dancing will be led by Mrs. Dora Cole Norman, who is the sister of the late "Bob Cole," best known to the public as one of the authors of "Under the Bambo Tree." There will be fifty musical selections illustrating the development of negro music from the African tom-tom to the modern music of Coleridge-Taylor. This music will be rendered by a chorus of 200 voices.

Great interest has been aroused in this pageant throughout the District. The board of education has given it its sanction, and has allowed the use of school buildings for rehearsals. One-half of the proceeds will go to the playgrounds of the colored public schools. The board of education regards the pageant as a matter of education and distinct means of social uplift. Besides, many prominent persons in the District have consented to act as patrons.

These include the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, Senator and Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, Percy S. ter, Miss Caroline L. Hunt, A Secretary and Mrs. Louis F. P

84

The Star of Ethiopia

Presented Here Monday, and Friday Next.

To Be Presented at American League Base Ball Park and Prominent Persons Are to Act as Patrons.

32-40-40

In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution there will be held in this city Monday, Wednesday and Friday next a pageant by the colored people, called "The Star of Ethiopia." It will be held at American League Base Ball Park. The fund with which this pageant is given has been furnished by Mrs. Quincy Shaw of Boston and the Misses Lewisshon of New York and others. To this general fund colored citizens of Washington, including Judge R. H. Terrell, Dr. C. W. Childs, A. F. Hilyer, Henry E. Baker and about one hundred and fifty others, have added a guarantee fund of $1,000. The text of the pageant was written by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis Magazine of New York. It was first given in New York in 1913 before audiences aggregating 14,000 people.

The pageant seeks to portray the history of the negro race and is divided into five scenes. The first scene refers to prehistoric times and shows the discovery of welding iron by the primitive black savages. The second scene portrays the relations between mulatto Egypt and black Africa. The third portrays the culmination of the African civilization in the years between 200 A. D. and 1500 A. D., reminding of the culture under Candace, the kingdoms of the Soudan, the Empire of Monomotapa and the industrial culture of Guinea. Then comes the "Valley of Humiliation" or slave trade, ending with several war scenes in which the colored District militia will take part. The final scene shows the triumph of the negro over the ghosts of slavery, ending in the building of the tower of light.

master M. O. Chance, rop, Miss Ethel Smith, Henry P. Blair, Earnest H. Daniel, W. T. Galliher, John D. Larner, Mrs. Edith Kingman Kern, Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes, Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, Dr. Creed W. Childs, Fountain Peyton, Dr. Earnest L. Thurston, Dr. S. M. Newman, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Judge J. Wilmer Latimer, H. B. F. Macfarland, Thomas Ewing, Mrs. Frances G. Davenport, Rabbi Abram Simon, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. John B. Henderson, Justice Wendell Phillips Stafford, H. Martin Williams, Judge F. L. Siddons and Judge Thomas Anderson.

Brilliant Electric Display.

American League Park will be specially lighted. A brilliant electric display will be used to bring out the costumed actors. The costumes have been specially made and for the most part according to historical models. More than 700 costumes have been made besides the costumes of the soldiers.

This spectacle is designed to be not simply for the colored people, but for the city of Washington, regardless of race. A number of prominent people outside of the patrons have expressed their purpose to witness the pageant.

In case of rain the performance will be postponed and announcement of new dates will follow. The price has been made low to meet the abilities of the working people, so that it may really be a great popular festival. Many of the properties used, such as weapons, shields, headgear, etc., have been made in the manual training department of the public schools. It is hoped that this pageant movement will spread among the colored schools throughout the land. Already the African M. E. Church has asked for a reproduction of this pageant to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the general conference, which takes place next May in Philadelphia.

PROGRAMME

Dubois
41/15B/3

Pre-Lenten
Recital and Assembly

..at..

Palm Garden

58th Street and Lexington Avenue

..on..

Monday, Jan. 25th, 1915

at 8:30 p. m.

STEINWAY PIANO
USED AT THIS RECITAL

-:- Programme -:-

1. Scherzo (C sharp minor) — Chopin
   Miss Helen E. Smith

2. a. "Life and Death" — S. Colridge-Taylor
   b. "Almona" — H. T. Burleigh
   c. "Ahmed's Farewell" — H. T. Burleigh
   Mr. Roland W. Hayes

3. "Vesuvius and the Egyptian" — Lytton
   Miss Etta P. Cannon

4. a. Aria "Violetta" (La Traviata) — Verdi
   b. "Happy Song" — Del Riego
   Mme. Anita Patti Brown

5. a. "Liebestraume" — Liszt
   b. "Spanish Caprice" — Moszkowski
   Miss Helen E. Smith

6. "Celeste Aida" (Aida) — Verdi
   Mr. Roland W. Hayes

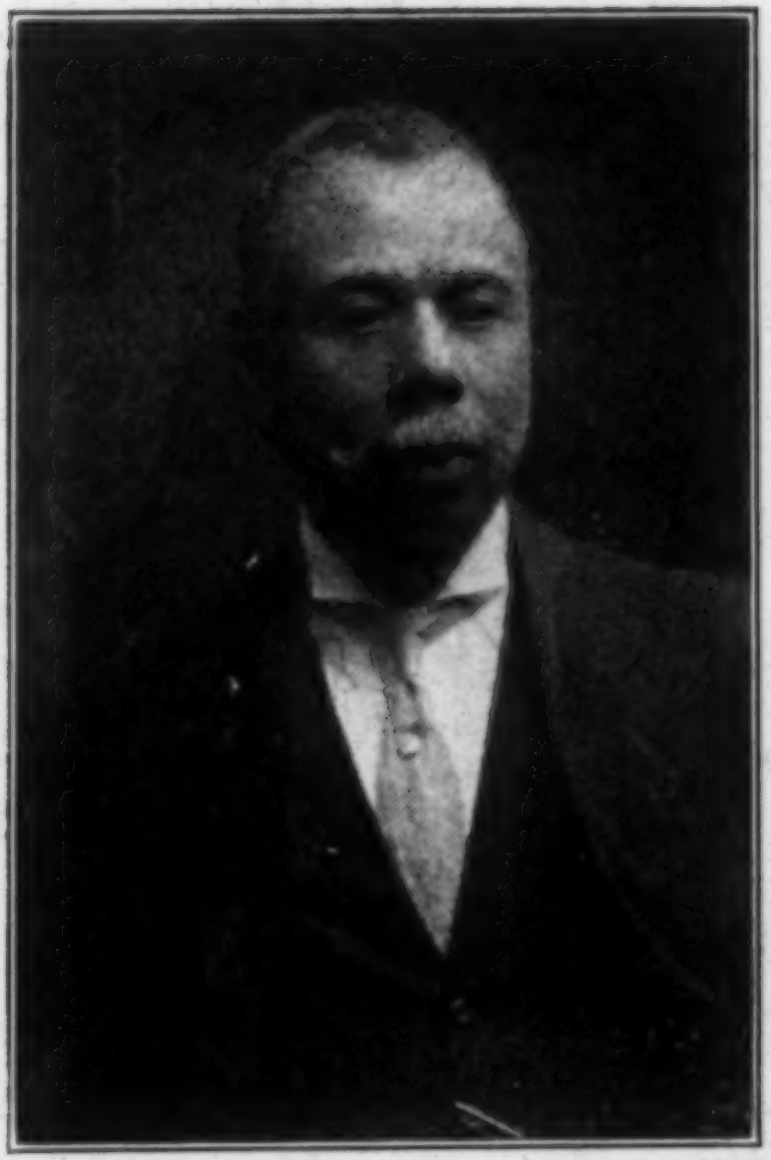
7. "The Widow" — Dix
   Miss Etta P. Cannon

8. a. "Mad Scene" (Lucia) — Donizetti
   b. Last Rose of Summer
   Mme. Anita Patti Brown

Melville Charlton, Accompanist

...Assembly...

1. Waltz, plain ..... alice .....
2. One-Step ..... Hendrix .....
3. One-Step ..... owens .....
4. Fox Trot ..... alice .....
5. Waltz, Hesitation .....
6. One-Step ..... Mrs. Johnson .....
7. Schottische, Congo ..... alice .....
8. One-Step .....
9. Waltz, Hesitation ..... Cannon .....
10. One-Step .....
11. Fox Trot ..... Owen .....
12. One-Step .....
13. Waltz, Hesitation .....
14. One-Step .....
15. Waltz, plain .....



WALTER F. CRAIG

[1915]

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1916

Who Will Be the Standard-bearers in Next Year's Political Campaign

2/9/33

By Judson C. Welliver

SOME little time after the Presidential election of 1912, somebody directed to Speaker Champ Clark a question designed to develop that gentleman's views about the possibility of a candidacy for the Democratic nomination in 1916.

Mr. Clark had been for several days and many ballots the leading candidate for his party's highest distinction in the 1912 convention at Baltimore. In nine ballots he had received an actual majority of all the votes in the convention, so that if nominations had been made by majority vote in that body, as they are in Republican conventions, he would have enjoyed an assurance of nomination only paralleled by a cat's traditional expectation of life, or lives.

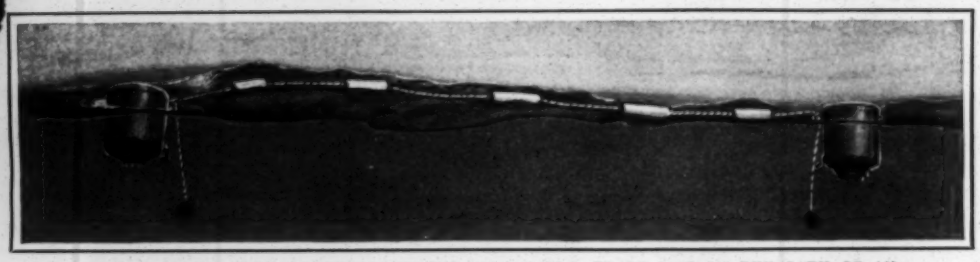
Not unnaturally, then, the inquiry about the Speaker's attitude toward 1916 was one of more than casual and speculative interest; particularly so, in view of the declaration in the Baltimore platform in favor of confining the Presidential tenure to a single term. His answer disposed of two questions with one retort.

"If President Wilson makes good," he said, in effect, "nobody will have a chance to take the Democratic nomination away from him; if he doesn't make good, nobody else will be willing to take it at all."

There was more political wisdom in the remark than most people noted at the time. It coolly ignored the fact that the party had declared in favor of a single term for Presidents, and events have proved that nobody else is disposed to take that declaration any more seriously than did Mr. Clark. President, party, country, rival leaders within and zealous critics without the Democratic ranks, all have chosen to assume that the one-term pronouncement was just a bit of harmless space-filler, not designed to mislead anybody, but just inserted as a part of the concession to the firmly established idea that a platform must have about so much buncombe in it, or the politicians might not know what it was.

Speaker Clark, of all men, might have found some reason for wanting to keep that declaration in the party's and the country's mind. If it meant anything to anybody, it surely would to him, for the elimination of President Wilson would leave the Speaker the leading candidate for the succession, with the possible exception of Secretary Bryan. But Mr. Clark knew that nothing of the sort was going to happen; and when he relinquished his interest, everybody else recognized that the single-term pledge had been definitely consigned to the desuetude that latterly has become the portion of some other notable "scraps of paper."

At the outset of any consideration of the probable actors in the Presidential play of 1916, then, it may be set down that Mr. Wilson will have an unopposed renomination at the hands of the Democracy. It is conceivable that events might even yet so shape themselves as to bring out an op-



A PAIR OF FLOATING MINES CONNECTED BY A CABLE, TO BE LAID IN THE PATH OF AN ENEMY'S WAR-SHIPS

the most up-to-date type, vessels may strike these engines of warfare and still remain uninjured. An instance was recently reported when an English submarine vessel picked up the cable of an anchored mine in one of her steering-vanes. Stopped by this sudden obstruction, and not knowing what had been encountered, the boat rose to the surface, carrying with it the mine, anchor, and all. It was only after several hours of most difficult and dangerous work that the mine was cast adrift. Had the submarine been ten feet closer to the surface, she would undoubtedly have been destroyed with all on board.

Another instance took place during the Spanish-American War, in the harbor of Guantanamo. The old battle-ship Texas—since renamed the San Marcos, and used as a trial target for heavy naval guns—picked up a Spanish mine with her propeller. If this had happened in the colder seas of the north, it is tolerably certain that the ship would have been sunk. To the warmth of the Cuban waters must be ascribed her escape. On that coast barnacles grow as freely as weeds in a garden. The Spanish mine was of a type, now obsolete, with protruding spines which, if pressed in, acted as firing-pins to ignite the charge. Barnacles, however, had so incrusted these plungers that even when struck by the propeller of the Texas they remained in their original position, and the mine, firmly fixed between the propeller-blades, was removed without exploding.

While submarine mines have been used for nearly one hundred and forty years in the warfare of nations, they are even yet more or less of an unknown quantity. To the layman, their use is perhaps the least understood of all the arts of war. While its main points and theories are known to all nations, there are many "state secrets," jealously guarded and concealed.

For this reason, even experienced officers are often embarrassed for lack of information concerning some technical points of the various systems that are used. Each of the leading European powers has its own special methods and devices, which it guards with the utmost care. In the United States our army and navy officers have ideas which they believe and hope are in advance of those in vogue in Europe; but they are frank to say that, not knowing the complete scope of the foreign practise, they can make no definite comparison.

IN A STRATFORD LANE

The roses in a Stratford lane
Smiled at me through the evening rain.
I wondered if from this same vine,
Filled with the fragrance of old wine,
Roses once smiled on Shakespeare's lass
When she tripped through the scented grass.

I wondered if he loitered here
In the great wonder of the year,
And, leaning over some red rose
In this hushed, magic garden-close,
Dreamed his great words, and did repeat:
"By any name 'twould smell as sweet!"

Charles Hanson Towne

No.6.

Reproduced from the Minutes of the West Central Africa Mission Conference of the Methodist Church, held at Quilongua, Angola, Africa.

Photo by) GROUP. TENTH SESSION, WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE. *(J. C. Wengatz.*

In the centre of the group on either side of Bishop Hartzell, sit Senhor Roberto Carlos da Fonseca, Administrator of Pungo Andongo, and Senhora Fanny Carrington Fonseca, his wife. They were both present at the Sessions through nearly the whole of the Conference.

[ENCLOSURE FROM ABBEY?]

Seven Truths to Teach the Young in Regard to Life and Sex

2/7/33

"The one who tries to guide a child aright, helps to bring the Kingdom of God on earth."

Dr. Abbey. Patrons Cen.

Box seats.

Important.

DR. C. ABBEY
204 S. 7th St.

I.

Smoking deadens the nerves, therefore if you indulge in smoking before your body has attained its full growth you will be stunted in mind and body.

II.

Tea, coffee and liquor *excite* the nerves, therefore if you indulge in these things before the body has attained to full growth your nerve power will be weakened and you will not be able to meet the difficulties of life bravely.

III.

If you do not obey the Divine law of Love to God (our Ideal of all that is Beautiful, True and Good) and think of others as much as you do of yourself, you cannot be a credit to the church to which you belong or worthy the name of man or woman.

IV.

All creatures, including human beings, have been created males and females for the purpose of bringing their own kind into the world.

The act that causes a puppy or kitten to be born is the same act that causes a child to be born, but boys and girls must understand that this act must not take place between human beings unless they are married, and not even, when they are married, if a child is not desired.

The worst disease that afflicts human beings comes through failure to follow this truth.

V.

Remember, it is not our fault when wrong thoughts come into our minds. It is only our fault when we go on thinking them.

Temptations, when resisted, strengthen our will power for good.

VI.

Remember that when you attain the age of 21 you ought to be wiser and better than your parents were at that age, for you have had greater opportunities for learning the truths of life.

VII.

Remember that the world is intended for happiness, not misery, and the only way we can help to build up this happiness is to obey the Divine law given for the guidance of human desires—"Love for the good and thought for others."

.... The Star of Ethiopia ....

A Pageant

Celebrating the Centennial General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church

To be given in Convention Hall, May 15th, 18th and 20th, 1916

Headquarters: 1330 Lombard Street
BELL PHONE, WALNUT 4194

GENERAL MANAGER
W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS
MASTER OF THE PAGEANT
CHARLES BURROUGHS
DIRECTOR OF MARCHING
MRS. DORA COLE NORMAN
DIRECTOR OF SCENERY AND PROPERTIES
RICHARD LONSDALE BROWN
MISTRESS OF THE ROBES
MRS. EMMA J. ROBERTS
MARSHALS
MRS. H. H. COOPER
MRS. MARY MOSSELL GRIFFIN
MISS EMMA L. TITUS
DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY
RICHARD R. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY
GEORGE W. MITCHELL

Philadelphia, Pa. May 24, 1916.

Dr. Charlotte Abbey,
204 S. 7th St.,
City.

My dear Madam:

Enclosed is the list of the twelve Apostles of Negro Christianity in America.

I shall be glad to have a copy of the article that you kindly wrote on the Pageant.

Very Sincerely,

W. E. B. D./H.

[ENCLOSURE]

.... The Star of Ethiopia ....

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RICHARD R. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY
GEORGE W. MITCHELL

Twelve Apostles of Negro Christianity.

1. Francis Xavier deLuna Victoria.
2. Harry Hosier.
3. George Leile.
4. John Chavis.
5. Lott Carey.
6. Richard Allen
7. Abslom Jones.
8. Denmark Vesey.
9. James Varick.
10. Nat Turner.
11. John Gloucester.
12. Daniel Payne.

Letter folder

December 11, 1916.

Miss Lilly D. Allen,
622 Mechanic Street,
Clarksburg, West Virginia.

2/7/2

My dear Miss Allen:

I want to thank you very much for the pleasant time which I spent at Clarksburg. I appreciate the opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

February 25th 1916.

2/7/35

My dear Colonel Alston:

I am at home again after my southern trip, and thoroughly thawed out. I want to tell you and Mrs. Alston, and your daughter, how very much I enjoyed my stay in your home and city. When you come to New York you must be sure to let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

Colonel Alston,
c/o Mr. E. J. Moore,
1516 Jefferson Street,
Tampa, Fla.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION
The A. M. E. Church Review
Reverdy C. Ransom, D. D., Pastor

~~631 PINE STREET~~

HOME ADDRESS:
437 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

~~Philadelphia, Pa.,~~ Jan. 23rd 1916

Dear Dr. Du Bois: I am just passing out of the extended radius of putting in my Review stuff to printer and getting it about eight weeks after. I suppose you will get our January copy this week.

This letter is to ask you to write me for the A.M.E. Review, in all frankness, what you have to say of our church in this anniversary of its organization; same to be used in April number, matter to be in hand before March 1st 1916.

Busy as you are, please find away to make yourself do this good thing for

Yours with high regard —

Reverdy C Ransom

49-12-131

Bishop H. B. Parks, D.D.
President

J. R. Hawkins,
Financial Secretary

Financial Department of the A. M. E. Church
1541 Fourteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF
FINANCIAL SECRETARY

PHONE NORTH 911

June 1, 1916.

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois,

New York City:

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I beg to thank you for yours of recent date with enclosure of check for $500. refund of guarantee deposit account of Pageant rendered in Philadelphia.

I congratulate you on the splendid reproduction and the very favorable impression made on the people of the City and too the delegates who attended.

My duties at the General Conference kept me from attending more than one night but I was pleased to know that the people generally were very much impressed.

I shall be glad to cooperate with you at any time I can be of service to you.

Very sincerely yours,

J. R. Hawkins

TO THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

The great needs of the Church at the beginning of its second centennary are:

First: A single great university at Wilberforce on which the energies of the whole Church are united. All other educational institutions should be turned into high schools to feed the university.

Second: Two movements; - one making it more difficult for persons to enter the Methodist ministry; - the other, encouraging by every possible means young men of energy, independence and intelligence to take up the ministry as a career.

Third: An effort on the part of the Church systematically to enter the field of social uplift in accordance with best modern methods by furnishing better housing facilities, free medical advice, outdoor amusements, etc.

Fourth: A radical revision of the attitude of the Church toward such amusements as dancing, theatre going and the like.

49-12-132

OFFICE OF WINTHROP AMES ∴ THE LITTLE THEATRE

WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET ∴ NEW YORK

24, May, 1916

My dear Dr. duBois:

I am very sorry that I did not get your letter with the tickets which you so kindly sent me for the Philadelphia Pageant in time to see it. Unfortunately I was out of town, and my office expected me to arrive in New York on the eighteenth and so held the tickets, but without notifying them I stayed away longer than I intended to.

I can only thank you heartily for giving me the opportunity, regret that the tickets were not returned to you, and hope that the Pageant was most successful.

I am

Very sincerely yours

Winthrop Ames

Dr. W.E. Burghardt du Bois
"The Crisis"--70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

WA-I

2/7/39

(Negro Pa. 34 assessment) 9.a. Spring area

AMENIA CONFERENCE ALBUM

Dr. Charles E. Bentley,
1909 Marshall Field Annex,
Chicago, Ill.

√ Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop,
215 West 133rd Street,
New York City

Mr. W. Scott Brown,
226½ North 2nd Street,
Muskogee, Okla.

√ Prof. W. L. Bulkley,
94 Johnson Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

Charles Burroughs,
839 East 219th Street,
New York City

√ W. Justin Carter,
420 Market Street,
Harrisburg, Pa.

√ Charles W. Chesnutt,
1105 Williamson Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

James A. Cobb,
1925 - 13th Street,
Washington, D. C.

√ Prof. George William Cook,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

√ Bishop L. J. Coppin,
1913 Bainbridge Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

√ George W. Crawford,
42 Church Street,
New Haven, Conn.

√ A. G. Dill

W. E. B. Du Bois

√ George W. Ellis,
3262 Vernon Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

T. Montgomery Gregory,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

√ J. R. Hawkins,
1541 - 14th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Mason A. Hawkins, (Prof)
1532 Druid Hill Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

√ W. Ashbie Hawkins,
21 East Saratoga Street,
Baltimore, Md.

L. M. Hershaw,
2215 - 13th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

√ Leslie Pinckney Hill,
Cheyney Institute,
Cheyney, Pa.

√ President John Hope,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Ga.

√ Bishop John Hurst,
1808 McCulloh Street,
Baltimore, Md.

√ Mrs. W. A. Hunton,
575 Greene Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York

James W. Johnson,
2311 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

√ J. Rosamond Johnson,
4 West 131st Street,
New York City

Miss Lucy C. Laney,
Haines Normal & Industrial School,
Augusta, Ga.

√ William H. Lewis,
305-7 Old South Building,
Boston, Mass.

Miss Inez Milholland,
115 Broadway,
New York City

√ Prof. Kelly Miller,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

21136

Fred R. Moore,
247 West 46th Street,
New York City

√ Roy Nash

√ J. C. Napier,
One Cent Savings Building,
Nashville, Tenn.

√ John E. Nail,
145 West 135th Street,
New York City.

√ Dean William Pickens,
Morgan College,
Baltimore, Md.

√ Emmett J. Scott,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. W. A. Sinclair,
1221 Pine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown S. Smith,
3358 Oakland Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.

√ Arthur B. Spingarn,
55 Liberty Street,
New York City

√ Charles H. Studin,
55 Liberty Street,
New York City

√ Mrs. Mary B. Talbert,
521 Michigan Avenue,
Buffalo, New York

√ V. W. Tandy,
1931 Broadway,
New York City

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell,
1323 P Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

√ Neval H. Thomas,
1940 - 11th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

√ Oswald Garrison Villard,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City

Dr. G. R. Waller,
80 King Street,
Springfield, Ill.

√ Bishop Alexander Walters,
208 West 134th Street,
New York City

R. R. Wright, Sr.,
Georgia State College,
Savannah, Ga.

√ R. R. Wright, Jr.,
631 Pine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

√ Dr. V. Morton Jones,
105 Fleet Place,
Brooklyn, New York

√ Florence Kelley

2/7/37

Just

NOTES ON AMENIA CONFERENCE

1. The time has come for Americans of Negro descent and all those who believe in a democracy wide enough to include such Americans to get into close and sympathetic conference.

It is not for a moment to be supposed that such conference is going to result in agreement as to all points discussed. There have been developed in the last twenty years a number of lines of thought and action, some antagonistic, some partially antagonistic and some needing only careful statement to be in agreement.

3. A number of these lines of thought and action may be stated: (a) In a day of increasing value set upon careful knowledge, training and efficiency the American Negro, if he is to survive, must see that his children of ability are given the very best and highest education; (b) in a day of high and intricate industrial techniqu no modern group of people can hope to survive unless their children are trained in the technique of industry and are able to take their places efficiently among skilled and unskilled workers; (c) no American citizen of any race can for a moment consent even temporarily to a curtailment of his civil and political rights and privileges. He must insist upon being treated socially with the same consideration that any other man is treated having the same attainment. To submit to anything else blights his manhood, kills his self-respect and tends to make him a serf and not a citizen; (d) in the face of so deep seated and unreasonable human force as American race prejudice no direct frontal attack, however courageous, and high of principle, can be of the slightest avail. We have got to submit for several generations to disfranchisement, Jim Crow cars, separate schools, civil discrimination and social insult. Only through this valley of human nature can we gain the goal of true equality; (e) The

37-7-1

history of the Negro race in the world and its recent advance in America proves its right to stand side by side with other races and to demand equal treatment and consideration; (f) The American Negro is at present so palpably inferior to all other American groups that he has no right to complain of his treatment by his fellows until he has made tremendous strides in advance.

4. These and similar propositions have undoubtedly much that is true, much that is contradictory and much that is puzzling. With friends close in each other's confidence, wise in their ways and actions much conference, anxious thought and tentative action must ensure before a reasonably practical program can be worked out. But when in addition to inherent difficulty bitter personal misunderstandings arise and suspicion of self-seeking and double dealing are rife; and when in addition the enemies and detractors of the Negro race in America have sought continually and with startling success to drive wedges of discord between different leaders and different schools of thought so as to disclose the race to the public as divided against themselves, naturally, the confidence and solidarity which should characterize the group has been seriously delayed.

37-7-2

5. What now can be done? We cannot attempt everything. The differences of opinion among us are real; the differences of policy present real and not imaginary questions. They need, therefore, above all else clear and sympathetic discussion. They need careful study and investigation. The leaders of the colored race and their friends must at least know each other personally and understand each other; they must realize that most men are honest in purpose and action. Coming together with such assumptions they must use their brains to work out a real and comprehensive program, a program such as will make it in the future not necessary for everybody to work in the same lines or for the same things, but which shall do away with open contradictions, opposition and lack of

understanding and more and more bring our tremendous elemments of strength into a more and more solid structure.

6. These are the thought in the hearts of those who have called the Amenia Conference. The conference is designed to be a real conferring of human beings working for the uplift of the Negro race in America and through them of all mankind. We want to get acquainted with each other and we want particularly to understand the difficulties and intricacies of each other's course of action.

37-7-29

In view of the above the following program is suggested:

FIRST DAY
Colored youth in the leading universities - colored colleges
Industrial opportunity - colored trade schools
Social, civil and political equality

SECOND DAY
Practical separation: Social, civil, education, disfranchisement

THIRD DAY
The Practical Paths

Each day thrust the questions out heart to heart at a Round Table mornigg and evening and listen to speeches 1 to 4:30

One and one-half hours to each subject

Presiding officers program as follows:

FIRST DAY - Morning Round Table - "Higher Education"
President John Hope presiding

Formal Session - "Education and Industry"
Charles W. Chesnut presiding

Night Round Table - "Industrial Opportunity"
J. C. Napier presiding

SECOND DAY - Morning Round Table - "Social, Civil and Political Equality"
Bishop John Hurst presiding

Formal Session - "Equality and Caste"
Major R. R. Moton presiding

Night Round Table - "Practical Separation"
J. R. Hankins presiding

THIRD DAY - Morning Round Table - "Practical Paths"
Miss Lucy Laney presiding

Formal Session -"Practical Paths"
Major John R. Lynch presiding

Night Round Table - "Practical Paths"
Judge Terrell presiding

37-7-3

C19146

30-30-11

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

73D SCIENTIFIC SESSION

NEW CENTURY DRAWING ROOM

134 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

SATURDAY, APRIL 13TH AT 3 P. M.

SUBJECT: "THE RACE PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH"

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS:

1. THE PRESIDING OFFICER, COL. HILARY A. HERBERT, EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

ADDRESSES:

2. PRESIDENT, GEORGE T. WINSTON, RALEIGH, N. C., ON "THE RELATION OF THE WHITES TO THE NEGROES."

   PROFESSOR W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS, ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, ON "THE RELATION OF THE NEGROES TO THE WHITES."

3. PAPER BY PRESIDENT BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, TUSKEGEE, ALA., WHO CANNOT BE PRESENT AT THE MEETING.

ADMIT ONE.

[AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION]

197 North Grove Street,
East Orange, N. J.,
November, 8, 1916.

American Public Health Association
Committee on Relation of 1920 Census to
Vital Statistics.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

If you will refer to the American Statistical Association Quarterly for September, 1916, you will find mention of the Committee appointed to take under consideration the subject of vital statistics of the 1920 Census.

We propose to compile under related subject heads the opinions submitted by persons vitally interested in the special technical phases of the problem presented to the Committee.

I know that the population statistics are faulty; how much so and in precisely what manner I do not know. Vital statistics of the negro are similarly defective and misleading.

On behalf of the Committee may I invite your expression of critical opinion on population and vital statistics of negroes ? All of the contributions will be acknowledged in the report of the Committee to the New Orleans meeting in 1917.

We hope to make the 1920 census year vital statistics truly informing and wish tohave representative opinion back of our recommendations.

Very truly yours,

Edwin R. Kopf

Secretary for the Committee.

217/38

Some friends of native races on both sides of the Atlantic have proposed that a small lending Library, containing authoritative works upon the treatment and progress of the Negro race, together with books by Negroes, should be established in London, and, with the sanction of the Committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, the Library will be housed - at least for a time - in the offices of that Society.

A commencement is being made at once with a grant of books from the United States which Dr. DuBois is kindly arranging to send, and it is hoped that the Library will be available for use at an early date.

Will those who may be able to give standard works upon the question forward them to:-

The Secretary,
Anti-Slavery & Aborigines Protection Society,
Denison House,
296. Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London. S.W.

Now open to the Public, as well as the Library of the above Society, and fully catalogued.

L. Haggan

17.6.16

44/1/2

Condon Library

July 5, 1916.

21743

Gentlemen:

I am forwarding herewith the enclosed list of thirteen volumes to be added to the Negro Library toward which I have already contributed twenty-five volumes.

I shall hope to make a further consignment in the fall.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

The Anti-Slavery &
Aborigines Protection Society,
Denison House,
296, Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S. W., England.

2/7/41 [PARTIAL LETTER?]

Telegraphic:
"UNYOKE, CHURTON, LONDON."

Telephone:
6065 VICTORIA.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

(in which are incorporated the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the Aborigines Protection Society).

SECRETARY:
Travers Buxton, M.A.

ORGANISING SECRETARIES:
John H. Harris.
Mrs. Harris.

DENISON HOUSE,
296. VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.
(CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATIONS).

21st July, 1916.

Dear Sir,

I am much obliged by your letter of the 5th inst., received to-day, enclosing a list of thirteen volumes which you kindly propose to add to the Negro Library towards which you have already contributed. I am not sure if you have already sent these books but, if not, it would not be necessary to include Woodson's "Education of the Negro" as we have one copy of this work in our library. I note your generous intention of making a further contribution of books later on in the year, for which we are much obliged.

2/7/42

I am
Sincerely Yours
Travers O'Sullivan.

Dr Wm. B. Du Bois

Telegraphic:
"UNYOKE, CHURTON, LONDON."

Telephone:
6065 VICTORIA.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

(in which are incorporated the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the Aborigines Protection Society).

SECRETARY:
Travers Buxton, M.A.

ORGANISING SECRETARIES
John H. Harris.
Mrs. Harris.

DENISON HOUSE,
296, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.
(CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATIONS).

Sp/L/2

6th June, 1916.

Dear Dr. Hoggan,

I am glad to tell you that we shall have everything in order next week. If you care to come in at any time we could show you what we have done, not merely the catalogue and the arrangement of the library, but the re-arrangement to which your suggestion ultimately led us.

Yours sincerely,

John H. Harris

x Throwing all their library open to the public Mrs Harris has also marked me warmly for having been the means of leading up to this.
L. H.

Dr. Frances Hoggan,
"Hillview"
Squires Lane,
Finchley, N.

[Anti-Slavery & Aborigines Protection Society]

London Library

Chas. W. Chestnut
1105 Williamson Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio

Wm. Stanley Braithwaite
27 Ellsworth Avenue
Cambridge, Mass.

B. G. Brawley
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Ga.

Carter G. Woodson
2223 - 12th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. W. Johnson
2311 - 7th Avenue
New York City

Prof. Kelly Miller
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Chaplain T. G. Steward
Wilberforce, Ohio

John R. Lynch
4352 Forestville Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair
Frederick Douglass Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mailed 2/25/16
MLR

London Library, etc.

LIST OF BOOKS

CRISIS Vol. II

Pickens: Heir of Slaves

Kelly Miller: Out of the House of Bondage

Race Adjustment

Chesnut: The Wife of his Youth

The Marrow of Tradition

Johnson: Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man (2 copies)

Lynch: Facts of Reconstruction

Kemble:

Woodson: Education of the Negro

Brawley: History of the Negro

United States Census Bulletin #8

Dr Haggan

Hare: Norris Wright Cuney

DuBois: The Negro

Souls of Black Folk

Hodge: The White Man's Burden

Ovington: Hazel

Half-A-Man

Crawford: Prince Hall

Woodson: The Education of the Negro

Baker: Following the Color Line

Atlanta University Publications - numbers 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18

Crisis - volumes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

2/9/20

Telephone No.:
6065 VICTORIA.

Telegraphic Address:
"UNYOKE, CHURTON, LONDON."

Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

Secretary:
TRAVERS BUXTON, M.A.

Organising Secretaries:
~~Rev.~~ J. H. & Mrs. HARRIS.

DENISON HOUSE,
VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.
(Close to Victoria Stations).

217/145

Dear Professor Du Bois

Enclosed is an original of the print you asked for. "The Alabo of Abeokuta" I fear it is not too clear but it is the only one I have at hand just now. You will notice that it has been enlarged.

I think you are

connection of the lady
Mrs. Du Bois who called
on us last week. If
so please give her my
very kind regards —

Sincerely Yours.
Alice S. Ostrom.

PS/ You will of course kindly
append my name as the
photographer when you reproduce
the photograph. It is a safe-
guard against infringement of copyright.

Telephone No.:
6065 VICTORIA.

Telegraphic Address:
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DENISON HOUSE,
VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.
(Close to Victoria Stations).

Nov. 20th 16.

Dear Professor Du Bois

The accompanying letter dated Nov. 13th was delayed in so. together the photographic print. &c. noted dr but it was opened by the Censor & returned to me with the enclosed printed notice. Under these conditions

I cannot of course comply with your request now but we are sending for a further copy of the Report & that does not meet your purpose, we will of course send you a photograph at the termination of hostilities when our thoughts may be with the Rest regards

Sincerely Yours

Alex. P. Moore

[ENCLOSURE]

27

2/7/197

As announced in the Press, pictorial illustrations and photographs of all kinds, whether on postcards addressed to neutral or enemy countries or enclosed in letters so addressed, and whether the illustration itself does or does not represent an object of interest to the enemy, are stopped and returned by the Censor.

CW

W5006—482 50,000 8/16 HWV(P1066)
5292—58 100,000 8/16

NATIVE RACES

AND

PEACE TERMS

BY

JOHN H. HARRIS.

328-15-30

Reprinted by the permission of the Editor of "THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW."

Issued by
THE ANTI-SLAVERY AND ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY,
Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

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2/19/13

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ATLANTA, GA.

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PRINCIPAL OF NORMAL DEPARTMENT

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

February 28,
1916.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We all enjoyed your visit to Atlanta University. The response of the students indicates their pride in your accomplishments and sympathy with your campaign for the advancement of colored people. I feel that the debt is on our side as your two talks to the student body were extremely suggestive and helpful.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Edward T. Ware

217/75

November 8, 1916.

My dear Mr. Brink:

I think the proposal on the part of the Baptist Home Mission Society, to reduce their appropriation to provide colored schools in the South, is a great mistake.

The original theory of helping education in the South was that as the states took over the burden of Negro education, the private agencies could withdraw. As a matter of fact, however, while the states are slowly taking hold of elementary education, they are assisting high school education very, very slowly. This, coupled with the increased need of high school training, makes any lessening of aid to provide schools among Negroes, a veritable calamity. There is call rather for an increase of such appropriations.

These facts can be easily proven by noting the number of high schools among Negroes in the report of the commissioner of education, and comparing the changes in the last ten years. Also, I am sending you herewith certain notes as to public school appropriations taken from recent columns of THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.
Mr. Gilbert N. Brink.

[ENCLOSURE]

Briefs

STATISTICS OF NEGRO HIGH SCHOOLS:

1904 - 131 high schools, 836 teachers,
42,931 pupils

1914 - 161 schools, 638 teachers,
13,113 pupils

[ENCLOSURE]

Data Needed in Investigation of Educational Needs of the Negroes in the South.

I. Appropriations Received.

(a) From H.M.S.	1870		(b) From Other Boards	1870	
	1880			1880	
	1890			1890	
Total received	1900		Total received	1900	
up to and	1910		up to and	1910	
including	1915		including	1915	

II. Number of Graduates

	Up to and including			Up to and including	
(a) College	1870	.....	(b) Secondary	1870	.....
	1871-1880	.....		1871-1880	1....
	1881-1890	.....		1881-1890	.....
	1891-1900	.....		1891-1900	.....
Total to and	1901-1910	.....	Total to and	1901-1910	.....
including	1915	.....	including	1915	.....

2/7/16

III. Your Graduates Classified

(a) How many are teachers?
(b) " " " preachers?
(c) " " " doctors?
(d) " " " lawyers?
(e) " " " merchants?
(f) " " " farmers?
(g) " " " miscellaneous?

IV. Notable Graduates

Please make special mention on separate paper of any graduates who have made a notable success of their lives.

V. What would you say is -

(a) The distinctive service your institution is rendering?
(b) The peculiar or special need that your institution is meeting?

VI. The Future

(a) Is the need for such an institution as yours growing or decreasing?
(b) In view of all the facts as you understand them, should our Home Mission Society contemplate increasing its appropriation, or decreasing it, or letting it remain as it now is for, - say five years?

VII. Cooperation

(a) Are the Negro Baptists cooperating with your institution as fully as they are able, -
  (1) Individually,-by their personal influence and by financial [illegible] giving?
  (2) As Baptist Conventions, or Associations, by official support, and by financial appropriations towards its needs?
(b) If not, what methods would you suggest as likely to secure the desired cooperation, both from individuals, and from Conventions and Associations?

LINDELL T. BATES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
ABOGADO
71 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

Wm E B DuBois, Esq
244 W 64 St
City

New York, Oct. 31st, 1916.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am writing this personal letter to request your vote for me for Congress on November 7th. My views on foreign affairs are these:

> "The United States must enforce the rights of American citizens impartially and effectively against all foreign nations and American citizens must not be urged to abdicate their rights. This statement means that belligerents must not wantonly destroy neutral lives. It means that the United States must not be prevented from sending food to the countries at war. Food, under international law, cannot be declared absolute contraband and the blockades of this war do not meet the established legal requirements. This statement means that belligerents must not improperly censor our mails or unlawfully restrain our trade by blacklisting citizens and seizing noncontraband cargoes without the establishment of an effective blockade. It means further, that countries in revolution or rebellion must respect the life and property of Americans and such countries located in the American Hemisphere must also, in view of the Monroe Doctrine, respect the life and property of Europeans."

Congressman Carew warned American citizens not to exercise their right to travel on belligerent ships and made no effort to secure the protection of American lives and property.

I take this occasion to assure you that if elected I shall uphold the old American tradition of honor and firmness and shall always be wholly pro-American. I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Lindell T. Bates

2/7/54

BEDALES SCHOOL.

Report for Spring Term, 1916

Name Y. DuBois

PHYSICAL:— Height (at beginning of Term), 5 ft. - in. - Weight, 8 st. 4½ lb.
(at end of Term), 5 " 2⅝ " " 8 " 6 "

GAMES, She has not played game this term E.M.H.
SWIMMING,
RIDING,
BOXING, FENCING, &c.,
GYMNASTICS, owing to bad condition of health has taken no part in either
DANCING, gymnastics or dancing this term. M.S
SPECIAL PHYSICAL EXERCISES,
OUTDOOR WORK: (Garden, Poultry, Bees, &c.)
GENERAL HEALTH. Good: very boyish, some skillfulness. M.D

INTELLECTUAL:—

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH, Reading,
Writing, Weak
Spelling,
Grammar, works needs far more care and concentration H.H
Composition,
FRENCH, Has made some progress - but is very inattentive
~~GERMAN,~~ a talkative in class. O.D.
LATIN, 9/12 Still rather disinclined to work really hard. Can do very well. R.R.
GREEK,

MATHEMATICS: Very fair M.B.M.

NATURAL SCIENCE: She is lazy & could do much better if she would make the effort & give the necessary concentration. H.M.H.

HISTORY, Not very good. She is very lethargic. H.H.B.
LITERATURE,
GEOGRAPHY, She does mechanical work neatly but does not show great interest. H.P.
PLACE IN EXAMINATION,

Highest Mark	for	
Lowest "	"	
Average "	"	all subjects.

ARTISTIC AND MANUAL:—

DRAWING, Her work is rather clumsy. She could I think make more effort. T.T.L.
MUSIC: Singing,
Elementary Class,
Piano, Owing to the appalling state of her hands she has
Violin, done very little work — but shows some improvement.
'Cello, J.E.H.
WORKSHOP:
SURVEYING:
FREE-TIME OCCUPATIONS:
HANDICRAFTS, &c.:
SEWING: Very fair O.L.
COOKING:

CONDUCT:— Form Report. There is very little activity to report. She seems to do a minimum of work in class, and in matters of form routine I find her unpunctual and caring little. B.L.G.

House-mistress's Report. I feel it a very great drawback to Yolande's life here, that she cannot play game or take gym. exercises during the winter terms. This renders her lazy, both physically & mentally. She has not a robust outlook. I feel no gain in character this term. J.M.K.

GENERAL REMARKS:— A disappointing term — there seems to be little advance on any side, or little desire to advance. She seems quite content to go along with the least trouble to herself, and to have no ambition, and no sense of the opportunities she lets slip.

Signed: H.H. Badley *Headmaster.*

(For the dates of the beginning and end of term see over).

FOR THE YEAR 191

The Spring Term will begin on Friday, January

" " end on Tuesday, April

The Summer Term will begin on Friday, May

" " end on { Friday, July / Tuesday

The Autumn Term will begin on Friday, September

" " end on Tuesday, December

No girl may arrive later than the day appointed without special leave.

BEDALES SCHOOL.

CLASS LISTS FOR SPRING & SUMMER TERMS, 1916.

LOWER SCHOOL. — FOURTHS.

Lower — Miss SHELDRAKE. 9	Middle — Miss STONE. 11.1	Upper — Miss TREGASKIS. 11.8
Blyth U. Mackower B. Jennison Sanders ii de Gerlache Mackower B. Archdale E. Jupp G. Vaughan-Sawyer M. Clemesha	E. Leroi M. Woodhead Cranswick Abbott ii Ponsonby Green Sanders i Brown K. Griffin C. Alexander Bulley Fordham ii Day ii T. Kennard	Stewart Madoc ii Gill K. Doncaster M. Hayes M. P. Greg Scott Margery Mactaggart Saunders A. Lewis Bone James H. Hadaway

MIDDLE SCHOOL.

Name of Class.	Lower Middle. LM III — Miss HOOKEY. 12.11	Lower Middle. LM I — Miss KILROE. 13.6	Upper Middle. UM III — Miss BOYD MACKAY. 13.7	Upper Middle. UM II — Miss HIRST. 14.9	Upper Middle. UM I — Mr. GIMSON. 15.5
AVERAGE AGE:	Statham M. Cohen N. Goldie M. Wilmot D. Uyttenhoven F. Baker Whishaw Seyd Abraham mi. Taylor Webster J. Theobald R. Nash D. Goldie	Tayler Solomon J. Napier Humphrey J. Fitzherbert Hodgkinson M. Alexander B. Keenan I. Lemare B. Thomas Sykes Lane Whishaw Winser Abecassis Owen	B. Giffin L. Bulley M. Mactaggart Page Abraham ma Terry mi. Boardman mi M. Billson Archdale O. Mills Sanderson iii Bulmer J. Bedford E. Voysey M. Carr	Gotch Kinnell Budgett Clarke S. Preston E. Rutherford E. Brereton N. Hookham Dobbs Day Rothenstein J. Strachey J. Briscoe M. Scott	Turner mi. Dotzauer ii Bendit mi. G. Jones M. Cooper Barnsley mi. D. Bulmer H. Wright Abbott Jacoby Y. Dubois Body Allan Madoc

N.B.—Names are placed in each form in age order, not in order of merit.

N.B.—Miss Cullis and Miss Johnson are absent for the Spring Term and their work is being taken by substitutes.

REMOVE.

Junior. Mr. HEATH. 15.6	Senior. Mr. BELLOT. 16.1
Lingard Hill ii G. Wilmot Mactaggart Sanderson mi. F. Marshall M. McIlwraith B. Greg Crabtree M. Moore Robertson E. Morgan Salmon F. Smyth M. Leathes Fry Carter Ivory MacDonald ii	Franklin Doncaster Hill ma. J. Napier J. Billson R. Trubshawe Powell A. Hadaway E. Deane M. Brown M. Carr D. Jennison Mrosovsky Barnsley ma McConnel Molteno Shawcross N. Goodfellow Naish Harrison

UPPER SCHOOL. — FIRST.

B — Mr. GARSTANG. 17.4	B — 16.5	A — 17.7
Dotzauer ma. Moore A. Bushill V. Hickson M. Kennedy B. Burnham K. Crundwell Barbey Turner ma. Jones C. Scott E. Charlton G. Roberts	E. Greg A. Scheltema Dudley-Scott Weisse Wicksteed Pugh Terry ma. R. Taylor Fordham H. Cohen Rowat Hubbard	M. Gill N. Duckworth K. Hodgkinson Sanderson ma. Curtis Bendit ma. MacDonald ma. Rathbone D. Lapthorn L. Baker Wilson K. Wilson Hartree [Burnham] Wedgwood

ENGLISH.

Geography.

- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss KILROE. Map-making with models and practical work out of doors. Reading ordnance maps. Europe. — **2 h 30 m**
- Lower Middle (LM I): Miss KILROE. America continued. Africa. — **2 h 10 m**
- Upper Middle (UM III): Miss KILROE. British Empire and General Physical Geography. Also see UM I.* — **1 h 30 m**
- Upper Middle (UM II): Miss MARTIN. Growth of British Empire. Also see UM I.* — **1 h 30 m**
- Upper Middle (UM I): Miss KILROE. Asia and the East. *Special Class in Elementary Geology and Practical Geography for Non-Latin division of Upper Middle Forms — **1 h 30 m**
- Remove (Junior): Miss KILROE. Geography for Lower Certificate, including— Practical work in map reading. Rocks of the earth crust. Formation of scenery
- Remove (Senior): Mr. BELLOT. English History, School Cert. Course—18th century — **Hours per week: 2.40**
- Upper School (B): Miss KILROE. Geography Course for Higher Examinations
- Upper School (A): Miss KILROE. Geography Course for Higher Examinations

History.

- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss BOYD MACKAY. English History— Early English History — **Hours per week: 2½**
- Lower Middle (LM I): **Hours per week: 2½**
- Lower Middle (LM I): Miss BOYD MACKAY. English History—18th and 19th centuries — **Hours per week: 2½**
- Upper Middle (UM III): Miss BOYD MACKAY. English History—Tudors. European History—The Age of Discovery. Contemporary historical events — **Hours per week: 3½**
- Upper Middle (UM II): Mr. BELLOT. English Agrarian History. English Pol. Hist. The Tudors — **Hours per week: 2½**
- Upper Middle (UM I): Mr. BELLOT. English Agrarian History. English Pol. Hist. The Tudors — **Hours per week: 2½**
- Remove (Junior): Miss BOYD MACKAY. English History for Lower Certificate—16th to 19th centuries — **Hours per week: 2½**
- Remove (Senior): Mr. BELLOT. English History, School Cert. Course—18th century
- Upper School (B): 1c. Mr. BELLOT. English Agrarian History. English Pol. Hist. The 18th Century — **Hrs pr wk, 2h 20m**
- Upper School (B): Miss BOYD MACKAY. European History, with view to School Cert. Exam. 19th century — **Hrs pr wk: 2½**
- Upper School (A): Miss BOYD MACKAY. 18th and 19th Centuries— European History with view to Higher Cert. and English History for Sandhurst — **Hrs pr wk: 3½**

Literature.

- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss CULLIS. Learning by heart from Treasury of Verse for Boys and Girls. Reading of "Kingsley's Heroes" — **Hours per week: 3½**
- Lower Middle (LM I): **Hours per week: 1½**
- Lower Middle (LM I): Miss CULLIS. Reading and learning W. Morris, "Atalanta" — **Hours per week: 1½**
- Upper Middle (UM III): Miss CULLIS. Outlines of English Literature. Elizabethan period — **Hours per week: 1½**
- Upper Middle (UM II): Miss CULLIS. Outlines of English Literature. Elizabethan period — **Hours per week: 1½**
- Upper Middle (UM I): Miss CULLIS. Outlines of English Literature. Elizabethan period — **Hours per week: 1½**
- Remove (Junior): Miss CULLIS. "Fortunes of Nigel" — **Hours per week: 50m**
- Remove (Senior): Miss CULLIS. Elizabethan period — **Hours per week: 50m**
- Remove (Junior): Mr. BADLEY. The New Testament. — **Hours per week: 3h 20m**
- Upper School (B): 1c. Mr. ALEXANDER. Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. Essay writing. Selections from English literature for criticism — **Hrs pr wk: 2½**
- Upper School (B): I.—For S.C. Miss CULLIS. Formal English: Précis writing. Literature: Wordsworth selections. II.—For H.C.—Richard II. Chaucer: Knight's Tale. III.—For non-examination class. Oxford Treasury of English Literature — **Hours per week: 2½**
- Upper School (A): **Hours per week: 2½**

Composition.

- Lower Middle (LM III): Mr. BELLOT. Spelling, writing, grammar — **Hours per wk: 4**
- Lower Middle (LM I): **Hours per week: 40m**
- Lower Middle (LM I): Miss CULLIS. Elementary grammar. Composition. Writing. Dictation — **Hours per week: ¾**
- Upper Middle (UM III): Miss CULLIS. Parsing and analysis. Language and composition lessons chiefly in connection with the literature — **Hours per week: ¾**
- Upper Middle (UM II): Miss CULLIS. Composition in connection with literature lessons and Mason's Grammar — **Hours per week: ¾**
- Upper Middle (UM I): Miss CULLIS. Composition in connection with literature lessons. Language work in connection with Mason' Grammar — **Hrs per week: ¾**
- Remove (Junior): Miss CULLIS. Grammar. Composition — **50 m**
- Remove (Senior): Miss CULLIS. Composition — **50 m**
- Upper School (B): (Composition). A weekly essay on some topic, historical, geographical, scientific, social, &c., to be prepared by previous reading during the week — **Hours per week: ¾**
- Upper School (A): **Hours per week: ¾**

MODERN LANGUAGES.

French.

- Lower Middle (LM III): (a) Miss STENT. Songs— Stories—Composition (varied). Siepmann's grammar. Poems and plays—varied. Dictation, grammar, verbs
- Lower Middle (LM I): (c) Mlle. de FLEURQUIN. Conversation, easy grammar, games, reading. Scenes from Child-life. Siepmann's grammar, 1st Part. Object lessons
- **Hours per week: 4**
- Upper Middle (UM III): (c) Mr. POWELL. Reading, grammar, conversation. Dramatisation of short stories. Dent's Easy Free Composition. Erckman-Chatrian: Le Conscrit
- Upper Middle (UM II): (a) Miss STENT. Poems—varied. Plays. Grammar and exercises. "En Guerre". Histoires courtes et longues—Chouville. Dictation, reproduction
- Upper Middle (UM I): (a) Mlle. de FLEURQUIN. Grammar and dictation. Free composition from "Histoires courtes et longues, by L. Chouville". Dent's Grammar Exercises. Voyage de Mr. Perrichou from Labiche
- Remove (Junior): (c) Mr. POWELL. Dent's Gram. Drill. Dent's First Exercises. Dent's Easy Composition. Daudet: Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme
- Remove (Junior): (b) Mlle. de FLEURQUIN. Dent's First Exercises. Grammar. Selected verse. Tartarin de Tarascon. Daudet. Traductions. Le Luthier de Crémone, par François Coppée
- Remove (Senior): (a) Miss STENT. Dent's Grammar and Exercises. Colomba: Mérimée. Dictée: Composition. Reproduction
- Upper School (B): (c) Mr. POWELL. Dent's Grammaire Française. Dent's First Exercises. Dent's Easy Free Composition. Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme
- Upper School (B): (b) Mlle. de FLEURQUIN. Selected verse. Hist. of Literature. Grammar of Exercises from La Belle Nivernaise, par Alphonse Daudet. Le Malade Imaginaire, par Molière. Composition. Colomba: Mérimée
- Upper School (A): (a) Miss STENT. Literature— Romantic Movement. Quatre Vingt Treize. Victor Hugo. Oxford Book of French Verse. Dictation. Composition and Reproduction. Revision of all grammar

German.

- Remove (Senior): Mr. POWELL. Lehrbuch der deutschen Sprache. Wilhelm Tell. Translation of English into German
- Upper School (B): Mr. POWELL. Lehrbuch der deutschen Sprache. Schiller: Wilhelm Tell. Selected verse. Translation of English into German

CLASSICS.

Latin.

- Lower Middle (LM III): **Hours per week: 4**
- Lower Middle (LM I): Mr. WILLIAMS. *Upper Division*— Active and passive voice, revision of nouns and adjectives, translation and composition from School Latin Course, Part II. *Lower Division*— Morris' *Elementa Latina*. Gradatim
- Upper Middle (UM III): **Hours per week: 4½**
- Upper Middle (UM II): I. Mr. ROPER's Div. Simple translation. Analysis of sentences. Declensions of nouns, adjectives and pronouns. Four conjugations active and passive. II. Irregular verbs, use of the relative pronoun. Translation, dictation, re-translation, and simple composition. Text book: Caesar's Invasion of Britain — **Hours per week: 4½**
- Upper Middle (UM I): Mr. BADLEY's Div. Macmillan's Latin Course, Part 2. Caesar: Civil War — **Hours per week: 4½**
- Remove (Junior): Mr. WILLIAMS (1st Div.)—*Lower Certificate Course.* Prose composition. Ovid, Caesar, Livy: Selections. Unprepared translation. Grammar: 1 Revision paper each week. Mr BADLEY (2nd Div.)—Prose composition. Vergil: Aeneid V. Grammar: 1 Revision paper each week — **Hours per week: 5½**
- Upper School (B): Mr. BADLEY and Mr. WILLIAMS. *Higher Certificate and School Certificate.* Unprepared translation. Verse composition (for H.C. only). Prose composition. Grammar papers. Vergil: Aeneid VI. Tacitus: Agricola. Vergil: X. — **Hours per week: 6–8**

Greek.

- Lower Middle (LM I): **Hour per week: 4½**
- Lower Middle (LM I): **Hours per week: 4½**
- Remove (Junior): Mr. BADLEY and Mr. WILLIAMS. *Upper Division*— Elementary accidence to contracted verbs. Syntax sentences. Euripides: Iphigenia in Tauris. *Lower Division*—(Beginners). School Greek Course, Part I. Greek War of Independence, Part II. Simplified passages from Thucydides — **Hours per week: 2½**
- Upper School (B): Mr. BADLEY and Mr. WILLIAMS. *Higher Certificate and School Certificate.* Thucydides, Bk. vi. Euripides: Iphigenia in Tauris. Exercises in idiom and syntax of Attic Greek. Unseen translation. Grammar papers — **Hours per week: 6–8**

PREPARATION.

- 20 minutes a day, 5 days per week: Chiefly English and arithmetic.
- English—½ hour per week; History—½ " " ; English—1½ hours per week
- English—50m. per week: Latin .. .. 55m.; English .. .. 1h. 50m.; History .. .. ½h.
- English—50m. per week
- English—50m. per week
- Remove (Junior): Latin .. .. 1h. 50m.; French .. .. 1hr.; Science .. .. 55m.
- Upper School (B): Science .. .. 1; Latin .. .. 3–4; Greek .. .. 3–4; French .. .. 1; German 1½–4

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

- Lower Middle (LM III): Division II. Mr. GARSTANG. Easy arithmetic leading to easy algebra — **Hours per week: 4**
- Lower Middle (LM I): Division I. Mr. GIMSON. Weights and measures. Easy problems on areas and volumes. Proportion. Decimals. Metric system — **Hours per week: 1.20m**
- Upper Middle (UM III): Division III. Miss BOYD MACKAY. Decimals. Vulgar fractions. Unitary method. Square root. Areas and volumes — **Hours per week: 1.20m**
- Upper Middle (UM II): Division II. Mr. GIMSON. Areas and volumes. Square root. Ratio and proportion. Miscellaneous problems — **Hours per week: 1.20m**
- Upper Middle (UM I): Division I. Mr. GARSTANG. Revision. Ratio and proportion. Percentage, interest. Square root. Properties of numbers — **Hours per week: 1½**
- Remove (Junior): Mr. GIMSON. L.C. Course Div. ii. — **Hrs. per wk.: ¾**
- Remove (Senior): Mr. GARSTANG. L.C. Course Div. i. — **Hrs. per wk: 1½**
- Upper School (B): Mr. ALEXANDER. Revision. General principles. Miscellaneous examples. Proportion — **Hrs. per wk.: 2**
- Upper School (B): Mr. GIMSON. S.C. Course Div. ii. — **Hrs. per wk.: ¾**
- Upper School (A): Mr. GARSTANG. Special Div. Commercial Arith. Revision — **Hrs. per wk.: ¾**

Geometry.

- Lower Middle (LM I): Mr. GIMSON. Practical Course:—Problems involving construction of triangles; angles of elevation, etc.; gradients; bearings; problems in three dimensions: fixing a triangle; problems on congruency — **Hours per week: 1.20m.**
- Upper Middle (UM III): Miss BOYD MACKAY. Extra arithmetic — **Hours per week: 1.20m**
- Upper Middle (UM II): Mr. GIMSON. Deductive course: Part I. & II. Parallelograms. Areas. Circles. Thorough revision — **Hours per week: 1.20m**
- Upper Middle (UM I): Mr. GARSTANG. Practical course: revision. Deductive course: Parts I and II — **Hours per week 1½**
- Remove (Junior): Mr. GIMSON. Revision of early theorems. Area theorems. Circle theorems. Problems — **Hrs. per wk.: 1½**
- Remove (Senior): Mr. GARSTANG. L.C. Course Div. i.
- Upper School (B): Mr. ALEXANDER. Areas, &c. — **Hrs. per wk.: 1½**
- Upper School (B): Mr. GIMSON. Div. ii. Theorems on the circle. Similarity and proportion — **Hrs. per wk. 1½**
- Upper School (A): Mr. GARSTANG. Special Div. — **Hrs. per wk.: 1½**

Algebra.

- Lower Middle (LM I): Mr. GIMSON. Simple equations. Solution of problems. Negative numbers. Fractions (easy). Simultaneous equations. Multiplication. Division — **Hours per week: 1.20m**
- Upper Middle (UM III): Miss BOYD MACKAY. Elementary problems, etc. Simple equations, " graphs — **Hours per week: 1.20m**
- Upper Middle (UM II): Mr. GIMSON. Revisions. First course in fractions. Easy quadratic problems. Fractions — **Hours per week: 1.20m**
- Upper Middle (UM I): Mr. GARSTANG. Equations. Problems. Factors. Revision — **Hours per week: ¾**
- Remove (Senior): Mr. GIMSON. L.C. Course Div. ii. — **Hrs. per wk.: 1½**
- Remove (Senior): Mr. GARSTANG. L.C. Course Div. i. — **Hrs. per wk.: 2½**
- Upper School (B): **Hrs. per wk.: 1½**
- Upper School (B): Mr. GIMSON. S.C. Course Div. ii. — **Hrs. per wk.: 1½**
- Upper School (A): Mr. GARSTANG. Special Div. — **Hrs. per wk.: 1½**

Graphs. Trigonometry and Calculus.

- Lower Middle (LM I): Mr. GIMSON.
- Upper Middle (UM II): Mr. GIMSON. Graphs of quadratics. Fractional functions
- Upper Middle (UM I): Mr. GARSTANG. Graphs: First course. Revision — **Hours per week: ¾**
- Remove (Senior): Mr. GIMSON—Weekly papers—1½ hrs. per week. Mr. GARSTANG.—Small Advanced Div.: Calculus—1½ hrs. *Notes.—L.C. denotes Lower Certificate. Div. i. is the most advanced.*
- Upper School (B): Mr. GARSTANG—Weekly papers—2 hrs. Scholarship Div.—Mr. GARSTANG.—Pure Geom., Alg., Trig. (elem.) and Calculus.—2 hrs. Sandhurst Div.—Mr. GIMSON.—Practical solid geometry.—2½ hrs.

SCIENCE.

Physics. Chemistry. Biology.

- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss STONE. Watching seasonal development of plant and animal life — **Hours per week: 1**
- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss STONE. Watching seasonal development of plant and animal life — **Hours per week: 1**
- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss STONE. Watching seasonal development of plant and animal life — **Hours per week: 1**
- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss HOOKEY. Introduction to general elementary science, simple experiments. Outdoor and indoor study of plants — **Hours per week: 5**
- Lower Middle (LM I): Miss HIRST. Elementary chemistry — **Hours per week: 3**
- Upper Middle (UM III): Miss HOOKEY. Biology. Sexual and vegetative reproductive
- Upper Middle (UM II): Miss HIRST. Chemistry. Elementary course
- These three forms are reblocked into three divisions. Each subject is taken for one term. — **Hours per week: 3**
- Upper Middle (UM I): Mr. HEATH. Physics. Introductory course to measurements of physical quantities. The measurement of simple quantities in mechanics and hydrostatics
- Remove (Junior): Miss HOOKEY. Botany: Lower certificate course
- Remove (Junior): Mr. HEATH. Physics: Magnetism and electricity for S.C.
- Remove (Senior): Miss HIRST. Chemistry: Elementary chemistry for L.C.
- These forms are reblocked into three divisions. — **Hours per week: 4½**
- Upper School (B): Miss HOOKEY. Biology: IAB. School Certificate course. Scholarship and H.C. course — **Hours per week: 6**
- Upper School (B): Miss HIRST. Chemistry: S.C. Division. H.C. Division. Army Class
- Upper School (A): Mr. HEATH. Physics: IAB. 1. School Certificate Course in heat and optics. 2. Scholarship and H.C. work. 3. Army class in physics and mechanics — **Hours per week: 4½–8**

Surveying.

- Lower Middle (LM I): Mr. GIMSON. Simple linear measurement. Plans of buildings, etc. Angular measurements. Methods of locating a point. Determination of inaccessible heights and distances — **Hours per wk: 1**
- Remove (Senior): Mr. GIMSON. Non-Latin division. Surveying part of estate by triangulation, using theodolite, and prismatic compass, afterwards drawing result to scale. Surveying and drawing Mr. Powell's property

Mechanical Drawing, Etc.

- Upper Middle (UM III): Mr. GIMSON. Non-Latin division: Introductory course — **Hours per week: 1½**
- Upper Middle (UM II): Mr. HEATH. Non-Latin division: Mechanism and properties of materials — **Hours per week: 1**
- Upper Middle (UM I): Miss KILROE. Non-Latin division: See under Geography *
- Remove (Junior): Mr. GIMSON. Non-Latin division: Introductory course. — **Hours per week: 1½**
- Remove (Senior): Miss KILROE. Non-Latin division: See under Geography *
- Upper School (B): Mr. GIMSON. Non-Latin division: Introductory course

HAND WORK.

Drawing.

- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss MARTIN. Plant drawing in colour and line. Design. Memory drawing and illustration, etc. Modelling — **Hours per week: 2**
- Lower Middle (LM I): Miss LUKE. Nature studies. Composition and decorative treatment. Object drawing. Practical design of stencils, etc. — **Hours per week: 2**
- Upper Middle (UM III): Miss LUKE. Simple plant form. Design. Illustration — **Hours per week 1½**
- Upper Middle (UM II): Miss LUKE. Simple plant form. Design. Illustration — **Hours per week: 1½**
- Upper Middle (UM I): Miss LUKE. Decorative treatment of plant form. Design. Illustration — **Hours per week: 1½**
- Upper Middle (UM II): Miss MARTIN and Miss LUKE. Nature studies and designs. Simple groups in colour and tone. Object drawing showing light, and shade and colour. Practical design—Illustration — **Hours per week: 2**
- Remove (Junior): Miss MARTIN and Miss LUKE. Certificate work. Painting and drawing. Various subjects and methods. Sketching — **Hours per week: 1h**

Gardening, &c.

- Lower Middle (LM I): Miss BAGNALL. Light work in School garden — **Hours per week: 1**
- Lower Middle (LM I): Miss BAGNALL. Work in school garden and orchard. Upper Mid. III.—**Hours per week: 1½**; Lower " I.— " " 2½
- Upper Middle (UM II): Miss BAGNALL. Work in the playing fields and work in the school garden and orchard. Miss LOXDALE. Dairy work. B. Div.: **1½ hours** per week. A. Div.: **2½ hours** per week
- Remove (Junior): Miss BAGNALL. Care of playing fields. Work in school garden and orchard. Miss LOXDALE. Dairy work. Removes: 2 hrs. per week. I.AB: 2½ hrs. per week

Workshop.

- Lower Middle (LM I): Mr. KEENAN. **Drawing**: Orthographic and isometric projection, plans, elevations and sections of solids. **Benchwork**: A graded course of joints and models. **Theory**: Construction and care of tools; growth, structure, strength, &c., of timber. — **Hours per week: 2**
- Upper Middle (UM III): **Hours per week: 2**
- Upper Middle (UM II): **Hours per week: 2½**
- Upper Middle (UM I): **Hours per week: 2½**
- Remove (Junior): **METAL WORK.** **Lathe Work**: Hand turning, use of slide rest, boring, screw cutting with hand tools, &c. **Bench Work**: Chipping, filing, surfacing, screw cutting with stocks and dies, &c. **Forge**: Working in wrought iron and steel. Bending, twisting, welding, etc. Annealing, hardening and tempering — **Hours per week: 1½**

Leatherwork, Modeling, Basketry.

- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss MARTIN. Simple models — **Hours per week: 2**

Needlework and Cooking.

- Lower Middle (LM I): Miss LOWE. Plain sewing — **Hours per week: 1**
- Lower Middle (LM I): Mrs. BAGNALL. Cooking — **Hours per week: 2**
- Lower Middle (LM I): Mrs. BAGNALL. Cooking — **Hours per week: 2**
- Upper Middle (UM II): Miss LOWE. Simple practical dressmaking — **Hours per week: 2**
- Upper Middle (UM I): Miss LOWE. Same as U. M. II. — **Hours per week: 2**
- Remove (Junior): Miss LOWE. Plain sewing and simple practical dressmaking. — **Hours per week: 1½**
- Remove (Senior): Miss LOWE. Practical dressmaking (girls). — **Hrs per wk: 1½**
- Remove (Junior): Mrs. BAGNALL. Cookery: Course of simple dishes typical of the main principles of cookery — **Hours per week: 1½**

MUSIC, GYMNASTICS, &c.

Swedish Gymnastics.

- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss HOWES. Swedish exercises — **Hrs. per wk.: 2½**
- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss HOWES. Swedish exercises — **Hours per week: 2½**
- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss HOWES. Swedish exercises — **Hours per week: 2½**
- Also short period each day before breakfast.
- Mr. ROPER and Miss JOHNSON. Swedish Gymnastics, a progressive series of exercises for the harmonious development of the body. One period a week, Anatomy. **Hours per week: 2½**, girls; **3**, boys. Special corrective exercises given to those with spinal curvature, narrow chests, etc., etc. Time required—various.

Dancing.

- Miss HOWES. **Hours per week: 2**
- **Hours per week: 2**

MUSIC: Elementary.

- Miss BANKS. Rudiments of music and sight reading. — **Hours per week: 1½**
- Mr. WHITEHEAD. Ear training and musical appreciation classes

Singing.

- Miss BANKS. School songs — **Hours per week: 1½**
- Mr. POWELL. Choruses from Mendelssohn's "Elijah."—Part I. — **Hours per week: 2**

Orchestral Music.

- Juniors: Orchestra II. Miss HAMILTON. Turkish March, Beethoven. Meditation, Gounod. Bridal March, Lohengrin, Wagner. Huntsman's Chorus, Weber — **Hours per week: 1**
- Miss HAMILTON. Quartets. Mozart, Quintets. Bach, Double Concerto. Beethoven, Romance — **Hours per week: 1**
- Mr. VAN DE VELDE. Seniors: Orchestra I.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah". 3. Nell Gwyn, Country Dances by German

Notation.

- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss STONE. First four rules, simple & compound. Problems on the above — **Hours per week: 4**
- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss STONE. Four rules and reduction — **Hours per week: 3½**
- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss TREGASKIS. Decimals. Problems compound rules — **Hours per week: 3½**

Geometry.

- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss TREGASKIS. Easy constructions — **Hours per week: ¾**
- Lower Middle (LM III): Miss TREGASKIS. Simple introduction to geometrical construction — **Hours per week: 1**

Physics.

- Lower Middle (LM I): Miss HIRST. Elementary chemistry — **Hours per week: 3**
- Remove (Senior): Mr. HEATH. Physics: IAB. 1. School Certificate Course in heat and optics. 2. Scholarship and H.C. work. 3. Army class in physics and mechanics — **Hours per week: 4½–8**

Sept 28
1916

552 Garden Street
Hartford
Connecticut

To Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Sir:-

You will pardon me. I ~~hoped~~ hope for presuming to monopolize a little of your time. There are a couple of little matters I would like to get information concerning, if you have it to offer. If not perhaps you can put me in a way to acquire it.

I am contemplating writing a couple of papers this season - one on Dunbar and then if that works well another on the American Negro music. In tracing the source of the music I shall want to use some of the African songs. Now can you tell me where I should be able to find such with the African words and harmonies. The words I

2/757

think will be much more interesting than any translation.

Regarding Dunbar which paper, will come first if you know any little incident in connection with his life and certain works, it will be greatly appreciated should you give me them; also any personal expression regarding him I should be honored to receive. I have at hand Mr Howell's prefatory notes to the volume of collected poems and the sketch in Mr Washington's "Story of the Negro".

I am presuming this much through my friendship with Miss Alice Davis through whose courtesy I was able to shake your hand about a year ago.

I trust you will be able to help me a little.

Respectfully yours
Wm Senter Pell

September 28th 1916

February 23, 1916 [CAROLINE BAND]

A very special greeting,
And a very special bow.
To a very special person
Who has a Birthday now!
OMIR

From "Carie".

2/16/2

August 18, 1916.

My dear Miss Bond:

An answer to your letter of July 29 has been delayed because of Dr. DuBois' illness. He has been out of town for nearly a month, but will return to his desk sometime during the next week.

He asks me to tell you that Mrs. DuBois and Yolande have returned and are at the Ocean House, Sea Isle City, N. J., with Mrs. Lucy Lee.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Caroline S. Bond,

89 Forest Street,
Montclair, N. J.

2/7/63

2/7/67

7th February, 1916.

Miss Eva Bowles,
600 Lexington Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Miss Bowles:-

This will introduce to you my friend, Miss Martha Grueing who is interested in our problems and in an especial scheme of travel in the South. I shall appreciate any help you can give her.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EWR.

2/7/73

Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Ga.,
Feb. 26, 1916.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

In accordance with my promise of a few days ago I take pleasure in sending to you under separate cover a copy of my book "A Short History of the American Negro" (autographed) for the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society of London.

Sincerely yours,
Benjamin Bradley.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT
A.C. McCLURG & CO.
BOOKSELLERS PUBLISHERS STATIONERS
330-352 EAST OHIO STREET
CHICAGO

2/9/1

Dec. 23rd, 1916

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York,
N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

This is just to wish you happiness and success in your work during the coming year, and to say also that I am very glad to learn that you are convalescing from your recent operation.

I trust you will not exert yourself too much at first. I know you are a worker and that enforced idleness chafes you, but remember, my dear doctor, that rest is simply a preparation for greater activity.

With my warmest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Joseph E. Bray

JEB-JC

2/7/81

November 24, 1916.

The Reverend C. S. Brown,
Waters Institute,
Winton, North Carolina.

My dear Doctor Brown:

I want to thank you so much for the pleasant time I had at Winton, and for the privilege of knowing your work and your family.

Very sincerely yours,

Louisville Public Schools

MILDRED BRYANT
ASST. SUPERVISOR OF MUSIC
1514 WEST CHESTNUT STREET

Louisville, Ky., March 21, 1916.

2/7/93

My dear Mr. Du Bois:—

Another favor to ask—(don't you feel like shaking me and calling me a bother? Well, please put such thoughts away!—I want that that work in Washington and am trying to get it). Won't you please write to Mrs. Coralie Cook, Howard University, Washington, D.C. and say all the nice things you can think of about me in regard to my candidacy for the position and do all in your power to get her to work for me? This will help me very much, I think. I have already written Mrs. Cook a personal letter, sent her my photograph, etc. but I know a letter from you will do a world of good. Also if you have any way of interesting Hon. Ben Johnson, Chairman of Committee on District of Columbia, I will be very happy. I am trying to reach him but do not know whether I shall be successful or not.

Miss Bouyard (my superior officer here) has written strong letters of recommendation to Supt. Thurston and Asst. Supt. Bruce. Congressman Swager Sherley of Ky. has written the Supt. (Mr. Thurston) in my behalf. All this is strictly confidential—as is everything I write you. Am trying to get that work—. I'll prove worthy if I get it, too. Will appreciate any help or suggestions from you.

I hope you are well. Do I hear you thinking "I would feel ill if she wouldn't be such an impudent"? Now don't think that—you please come on and

help me.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mildred Bryant.

Dear ——

I am writing Mrs Cook to

wish you good luck

Dear Mrs Cook

I have reason to think that

Miss Mildred Bryant who wants to

teach music in Wash. has both

energy & ability.

2/7/91

March 28, 1916.

My dear Miss Bryant:

I am writing Mrs. Cook and wish you good luck.

Also find enclosed some clippings you sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

Miss Mildred Bryant,
1514 W. Chestnut Street,
Louisville, Ky.

Louisville Public Schools

MILDRED BRYANT
ASST. SUPERVISOR OF MUSIC
1514 WEST CHESTNUT STREET

Louisville, Ky., April 1, 1916.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:—

Your letter (with clippings enclosed) came safely. I trust that you received my photograph O.R. I has sent, under separate cover, when the clippings were.

I thank you very much for all that you are doing for me. I know that your letter to Mr. Cook will be a great help. Yes, I surely want that work and am leaving no stone unturned in my effort to obtain it. It seems that, tho not a necessity according to the letter of the law, a degree is very much desired for the successful candidate. I deplore my shortsightedness in not having attached some of those fundamental letters to my name long ago — but the truth is that I never gave them a thot — my only desire being to thoroughly prepare myself for useful, efficient work. However in view of the urgent need for those letters now, I am writing to Fisk (I suppose a thing almost unprecedented and possibly would be thot shocking by some folks) and asking that immediate and kind consideration be given me along this line. I don't know what Dr. McPeak will reply — many Fisk Alumni feel that she is very backward in holding up the hands of her alumni in their struggle for existence and advancement. I hope for the best and shall reserve my opinion until it is proven how she will act in the matter. I feel that in view of the fact that I am a graduate from the Normal & Music Depts., have done

06/7/12

not graduate study at The New England Conservatory, am a graduate from American Inst. of Normal Meth. Ac, hold certificates from summer schools, have had long and successful experience as a teacher of music and a supervisor, that they can honestly and justly help me out in this urgent need. It makes no difference to me whether the degree be Bachelor of Music or what so long as it is a degree — for that seems to be what is demand and required. Well, I am going to hope for a favorable reply from Dr. McGuffey. I'll let you know what is done.

Trusting that you are well, I am, with all good wishes,

Very gratefully,

Mildred Bryant

P.S. Am enclosing a program of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association which I think you might like to see.

MB

2/7/89

September 4, 1916.

Dear Miss Bryant:

I am so sorry I was not here when you called.

I trust you had a pleasant summer.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Mildred Bryant,
1514 W. Chestnut Street,
Louisville, Ky.

2/7/95

October 28, 1916.

My dear Jim:

I am addressing you in Burlington supposing that you are still living there. How are you and the family?

I am writing to get some good maple syrup.. Can you tell me if you could get it for me and at what price?

My best regards to all,

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. James Burghardt,
Burlington, Vermont.

Bell Phones
Baring 224
" 225

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Pers

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1916

2/8/18

Prof. DuBois,

Dear Sir,

I enclose the ad of which I was telling you. I trust you will understand just how I want it. Displayed as largely as possible. Note the very conspicuous B. Will you kindly have it printed the same as I have enclosed?

Thanking you in advance

Very respectfully

(Mrs.) Geo Burrell

2/7/96

November 24, 1916.

The Reverend E. D. Caffee,
Virginia Union University,
Richmond, Virginia.

My dear Mr. Caffee:

I want to thank you very much for your kindness while I was in Richmond. I enjoyed my stay very much.

Very sincerely yours,

THE CHESHIRE SCHOOL,
Cheshire, Conn.

No. 999 Whalley Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut
April 19th 1916

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois:-

My dear Sir: Your letter forwarded to me by Dr. Mulford is rec'd. Our Alumni Association was not formed until 1877-8 and consequently we have definite or full records of the early days of the school as far as the students were concerned.

I find that John and Samuel F. DuBois attended school 1820-1822. Their address while attending school was Porto Ric but afterwards was New Haven. I do not find the name "Alexander" in our list. He may have attended as our list is very incomplete.

I have been connected with the Alumni Association for 19 years as secretary or treasurer and find it very hard to keep track of 13 11 11 living graduates.

We have no "DuBois" on our list now but had a few years ago. Did you ever attend the school? I am sorry I cannot give you the information you desire.

Yours truly,

J. Frederick Sexton

CHAS. W. CHESNUTT
1105 WILLIAMSON BUILDING
CLEVELAND O

London Library

Cleveland, Ohio, March 1st, 1916.

Dr. W. E. D. DuBois,

Editor The Crisis,

Seventy-fifth Avenue,

New York City, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Replying to your letter of February 11th, I am sending you by Parcel Post today one copy each of "The Wife of His Youth" and "The Marrow of Tradition," two of my books of which I happen to have copies on hand, and which I think are the most "race-problemish" of my writings. I like to hope, in view of what the one hundred books which you have undertaken to collect have cost somebody, that the lending library in London will accomplish some good.

Yours sincerely,

Chas. W. Chesnutt

Dictated by C. W. C.

2/7/100

[CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL]

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(INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH)

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May 3rd, 1916.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Doctor:

You need not be told how much we appreciated your presence here on April 22nd. The success of the day was substantially enhanced by your good word. You must have noticed that you were the only man whom I did not hedge about with the metes and bounds of time.

May the good heavens speed you this way soon again.

Very sincerely yours,

Leslie Pinckney Hill

2/7/204

PHILIP A. THOMPSON
FRANCES H. PFEIFFER

THE CINEMA LYCEUM
714-715 STORY BUILDING
LOS ANGELES

6/16/16.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Editor The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your book, The Negro, interests me keenly. The reason for this is partly explained by the enclosed copies of letters, although the "Negro Question" --- or Answer, if you will -- has been always a vital subject to me. I am taking the liberty of sending you these letters, and writing to you because I feel just a little acquainted with you personally, since I have heard my husband say that he was with you in Harvard, and belonged, I believe, to the same fraternity.

Early in the spring the idea came to me to put on a great Negro picture as the initial production of The Cinema Lyceum, using Dr. Washington's life as a basis. But by making a closer study of the subject the idea is unfolding to such an extent, that I believe now an even greater feature may be produced and handled so comprehensively that every Negro man, woman and child who sees it will never be unmindful of his birth-right; and that every white person who sees it will never be able to forget what the Negro race was, is and is to be --- rendering no longer true this quotation from your book:" It is a curious commentary on modern prejudice that most of this splendid history of civilization and uplift is unknown to-day, and men confidently assert that Negroes have no history."

We wish to make this Negro feature the first of several picture-plays to embody the principles upon which The Cinema Lyceum is founded, viz: To produce pictures which shall be educational in the broadest sense, by helping to establish the principles of right-form in the child-thought --- enlarge the sympathies and awaken more consideration for all classes and races; help to arouse a keener sense of justice, and establish a truer patriotism and a higher citizenship. --- This applies as well, of course, to "children of a larger growth."

We have a general outline of the picture we wish to produce, and have laid out a rough plan. We do not, however, think it best to go on with the picture and begin financing it until we are sure of the approval and cooperation of prominent men and women of the race. I shall be most grateful if you will let me know how we may obtain that cooperation. Naturally, apart from my correspondence with Tuskegee, you are the first to whom I am writing. When I recieve the seal of your approval, I

2/9/2

shall be happy to write you further of our plan. In the meantime any suggestions you may care to offer will not be quoted nor used without your permission.

You are aware, of course, of the far-reaching effects of a good picture-play? It is the open book that everybody is reading these days, and the clean, inspiring chapter we mean to add will surely benefit all kinds of people. We are very much in earnest about this work. And while it may sound almost preposterous in this age to say that financial gain is not our first consideration, that is nevertheless true.

There has not yet been time to receive an answer from my letter to Mr. Scott. I feel that we are working somewhat at a disvantage, being so far apart and unknown to them in Tuskegee. For that reason I wish that we might meet some of your people here, if you will suggest anyone who would work with us in preparing material and in the general handling of the production.

Of course we do not know Mr. Scott's plans, but we do do know that film-production to be successful must have people with business experience in this particular line, as well as artistic and literary ability. And --- the implication is regrettable --- honesty in management is a very necessary asset in this business. So, if Mr. Scott does not combine with us, we hope his work will be handled by the right kind of a producing company.

If Mr. Pfeiffer were here I am sure he would wish to be kindly remembered to you. And I need not say how greatly I shall appreciate hearing from you.

Very sincerely,

Frances H. Pfeiffer

2/9/98

[ENCLOSURE]

THE CINEMA LYCEUM
714-715 Story Bldg.
Los Angeles,
4/13/16

COPY

Please return to W. E. B. Du Bois
70-5th Av.,
N.Y.C.

Maj. Robert R. Moton
Pres. Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My dear Sir:

In order to meet the growing demand for educational moving-pictures, this association has been formed for the purpose of producing such cinema programs as shall correlate in every possible way way with regular public school work, offering, at the same time clean, elevating entertainment to children and young people.

The Cinema Lyceum is to be broadly educational, visualizing school subjects and endeavoring to create and foster a taste for the finest and best in drama. Also, in other lines of thought and action, it will produce pictures which will enlarge the sympathies of the child-mind and awaken more tenderness and consideration for all classes and races. It will help to arouse a keener sense of justice and fair-play, and establish a truer patriotism. Our hope is to help fix the principles of right-form in the child-thought and thus do away with the need of so much re-form in the years to come.

A central Board of Education, chosen from broad-gauged men and women, will have charge of the preparation of all material from which our pictures will be made. This Board will be under the advisement of prominent educators throughout the country. We shall hope to obtain a man or woman from among your educators in such an advisory capacity.

We have been in touch, somewhat, with Dr. Washington's work, and are in deepest sympathy with his exalted aim, endeavor and wonderful success. We desire -- and believe it to be most fitting -- that one of our first efforts in the great work we have undertaken shall be along a line which will help to extend the influence of his achievements, viz: Overcome race prejduce; reveal the interdependence of the races; show the wisest kind of education; portray the Negro race more nearly in its true light --- in the best possible way, carry to the masses, through pictures, some of the ideals, purposes and principles of Dr. Washington's life work.

The specific way in which to carry out this purpose through picture-drama will be to reach far back, possibly to the conquering of Egypt by Ethipoia; to the over-powering of the Negro in Africa; the begining of slavery in this country; aspects of slavery; abolition of slavery; then take up the life of Dr. Washington from his childhood on, showing his struggles for an education, the founding and building of Tuskegee and the wonderful upbuilding of his educational work, and the great good accomplished through Negro education. Such a picture, portraying sympathetically such a life, could be made to become a lasting inspiration to the youth of this land, incalculable in its good effects on all races.

(ENCLOSURE)

In producing such a picture-drama the same principles of harmonizing that Dr. Washington used in laying his foundations, should be followed; and we should desire the cooperation and supervision of several of your educators. You can readily see what a great factor this picture would be in extending Negro education. It will arouse an increasingly constructive interest in the race as nothing else has done since slavery was abolished.

Besides this, in entering into negotiations and getting the sanction of Dr. Washington's literary executors and family, we shall be most happy to give practical expression to our sincerity of purpose by arranging to apportion an equitable percentage of the net profits for the use of your Board of Education for rural education. If this picture should even approach the financial successes of several other large pictures in the last few years, you will receive a sum that will swell your endowment quite appreciably. --- Further than this: The Cinema Lyceum will work, always, for the advancement of the Negro race.

Until our business arrangements are fully complete, and we are able to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement, it will be wisest to take up this matter confidentially without publicity. However, in order to expedite matters and overcome some of the disadvantages of distance, it will give us pleasure to confer with any friends of yours here in Los Angeles. We regret, that we cannot at this time go to see you personally but hope to arrange to do so later if necessary

In replying to this letter please bear in mind that we do not ask financial support but assurance of your hearty cooperation and good will, and the approval of the executors and family.

Very sincerely yours

The Cinema Lyceum

A.H.P.

[ENCLOSURE]

THE TUSKEGEE
NORMAL AND INDRUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
May 15, 1916

Frances H. Pfeiffer
Cinema Lyceum, 714-715 Story Bldg.
Los Angeles, California

Dear Madam:

I have been so much on the wing, as it were, that it has been impossible for me to give attention to your recent letter.

I fear it will not be possible for us to render the service mentioned in your letter, for the reason that it has been practically decided to make a photo play of Dr. Washington's book "Up from Slavery," the story of which has all been prepared for picturization which will begin sometime during the summer or fall.

I thoroughly appreciate the broad educational program being outlined by the Cinema Lyceum, and it may be that we shall have opportunity to cooperate with you in several particulars.

Mr. E. J. Scott, who is secretary of the Institute as he was Mr. Washington's secretary, has the permission of the publishers of "Up from Slavery" for the picturiztion here refered to.

Yours very truly,

(signed) R. R. Moton

[ENCLOSURE]

COPY

THE CINEMA LYCEUM
714-715 Story Bldg.
Los Angeles,
6/6/16

Please return to W.E.B. DuBois
70-5th Ave.
N.Y.C.

Mr. E.J. SCOTT
Sec'y Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

Referring to a letter from Major Moton under date of May 18 in regard to the picturizing of the life of Dr. Washington, we wish to state that unless you have obligated yourself to some other company, the profits we had planned to apportion to your uses and the broad, inclusive manner in which we mean to handle the whole Negro question in our picture-play, may interest you to combine with us and so give to the world something very largely worth while --- a message of lasting benefit not only to the Negro race but to all people.

As statedin our first letter to Major Moton, it seems most fitting that the Cinema Lyceum, established on broad educational principles, with definite purposes for world-betterment, should begin its work with so great and unselfish a character as Dr. Washington's. Our plan is to portray his life and work as a part, only, of our great feature. This we should make a strong and effective part, however, of a play which is to denote the progress of the race in a large, historical way, hoping, by so doing, to show unmistakably, what the Negro is and what he means to the Nation,--- in other words, the interdependence of the races. This might be best accomplished, so it seems to us, if such a feature were put on by outsiders, as it were. That is one reason why we stated in our first letter that we shall not ask you to help finance the undertaking.

By cooperating with is us you will benefit not only directly, in a financial way, but also by becoming so identified with us as to continue participating in our work.

It may interest you to know that we plan to work away from the methods of regular motion-picture producers --- to be more impersonal, using profits to perfect our work and to establish funds for helpful purposes. We have capable directors, experienced business men and women and educators associated with us, all of whom are looking further ahead than for merely financial profits. Our wish is to cooperate with you in the picturizing and producing of a great Negro picture, relieving you of all financial and marketing responsibility, believing, as before mentioned, that the real purpose and message of the picture might thus be made of stronger import.

We shall be pleased to write you more in detail about our plans of production and our arrangements for the use of the profits from this picture, including the percentage we would ask you to accept.

Wishing you every success in your great educational work and earnestly hoping that we may be able to aid you in it, we remain,

Very sincerely yours,

The Cinema Lyceum
Per Frances H. Pfeiffer

219/112

July 18, 1916.

My dear Madam:

I have your letter of June 16, and beg to say that I sympathize with your general ideas and have for some time had in mind a moving picture film on a Negro subject.

I naturally am not altogether enthusiastic about the life of the late Mr. Washington, remarkable as it was. I think that his general attitude did much to injure the Negro race.

I should be glad to hear more of your plans at length, and if I find any way in which I can cooperate I shall be glad to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Frances H. Peiffer,
The Cinema Lyceum,
Story Building,
Los Angeles, Cal.

THE CIVIC CLUB

OF

NEW YORK

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Frances Anderson
John B. Andrews
Eva vom Baur
Eugene Boissevain
Frederick Breithut
Elizabeth Breuer
Edward Clopper
Herbert Croly
Herman Defrem
Madeline Doty
Mary Dreier
Crystal Eastman
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Rev. Charles Eaton
Charles Fagnani
Inez Haynes Gillmore
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Ruth Robinson
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Mabel Spinney
William Spinney
J. G. Phelps Stokes
Rose Pastor Stoke
Ida Tarbell
James Warbasse
Agnes Warbasse
Inis Weed
Ira S. Wile
Florence Woolston
Rose Young

CHAIRMAN: Ira S. Wile
230 West 97 Street

SECRETARY: Winthrop D. Lane
105 East 22 Street

TREASURER: William Spinney
34 West 33 Street

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Herman Defrem
Max Heidelberg
Marie Jenney Howe
Margaret Lane
Winthrop D. Lane
Henry Moskowitz
Henrietta Rodman
Ira S. Wile
Florence Woolston

March 20, 1916.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

The Organization Committee is glad that you have accepted charter membership in the Civic Club. A list of the charter members up to March 1st is enclosed.

We are especially glad to have the names you sent us. If you care to send in others, the Committee will be happy to receive them, as it is anxious to bring into the Club people with well-defined civic interests representing the various groups and professions in the community. A blank sheet for the names, addresses, and descriptions of the Civic activities of a few of your own friends and acquaintances is enclosed. Kindly fill it out and send it to the Secretary, Wintrhop D. Lane, 105 E. 22d St,

Very truly yours,

Ira S. Wile

Chairman Organization Committee.

Mr. & Mrs. Gregory

2/19/40

P. F.

THE CIVIC CLUB

12 EAST 31 STREET

NEW YORK

July 10, 1916.

1917/12

My dear Mr. DuBois,

By the preferential referendum vote of the members of the Civic Club you are elected as a member of the Executive Committee of the Club.

Will you please let us know as soon as possible whether you are willing to serve.

Yours sincerely,

Hella Bernays

Executive Secretary.

July 13, 1916.

My dear Madam:

I have your communication of July 10, and I shall be glad to serve as member of the Executive Committee of the Civic Club.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Hella Bernays,
The Civic Club,
12 East 31st Street,
New York City.

Nov. 15 - 1918

Dear Sir:

It was in looking over the Crisis Calendar that I was struck with the idea that the vast amount of information contained therein could be turned to account and made of great educational value to both adults and children, if it were gathered up and prepared in the form of a card game. I have been looking over some card games and find that the whites have worked their field pretty thoroughly, as you will see by enclosed card.

The first and most easily prepared game would be the one similar to the well-known game of Authors.

I have prepared two decks, and am sending you a sample of each.

2/7/101

One is prepared somewhat after the manner of a regular deck in showing the suit and number of the sequence, in the margin. There is space for the picture also. The names under the picture, in each book of four cards, remain the same, only they are arranged in different order, each one coming to the top in its turn.

I am simply sending you one suit for your approval. You will see that in the books "Orators," "Composers" and "Inventors" I lack one name each, which I beg you to supply. Also I am not at all sure that the alignment I have made, is the best. I found it difficult to properly classify names. Some people could qualify under so many heads:—

F. Douglas — Orator, Abolitionist, Editor, Author, Statesman, Lecturer.

W. E. B. Du Bois — Teacher, Lecturer, Orator, Editor, Author, Historian, Dramatist, Organizer

After completing one pack of 52 cards, I was led to compile another which has the letters of the alphabet in the margin. Even this does not include all important people but I don't know where to stop. Neither do I know what had best be included, and what best rejected. In short I should have to leave the rest to your superior judgement.

The whole thing belongs to Crisis, anyhow, and might to be worked out by it. The pack containing the pictures would be best for children.

The question of a game of quotations is equally good. It would take some time to get together, but might to be worked out before another year. The statistical tables could also be worked into a game in the same way.

2/7/12

Is Crisis able or would she be willing to put the game on the market? And let agents handle it?

At any rate I've found out, it is one thing to get an idea and another to work it out. The thing has got the best of me. I can do nothing further with it.

Thanking you for your interest and your patience in listening to this long drawn out story, I remain

Yours truly,

Carrie N. Clifford.
1944 - 9th St. N.W.

P.S. Every once in a while you get my address wrong. Please take notice.

2/7/5

EDUCATIONAL GAMES.

Copyright, 1896-6-7-8-9-1901-2-3-5, by The Fireside Game Co. and The Cincinnati Game Co., Cincinnati, U. S. A., Successors.

NO.		PER GAME.
1102.	Wild Animals	25 cts.
1100.	Strange People	25 "
1108.	White Squadron	25 "
1111.	Flags	25 "
1113.	In Castle-Land	25 "
1115.	In the White-House	25 "
1119.	Authors	25 "
1120.	Young Folk's Authors	25 "
1121.	The Mayflower	25 "
1117.	Famous Paintings	35 "
1118.	In Dixie Land	35 "
1122.	Yellowstone	35 "
1123.	Poems	35 "
1124.	New Testament Game	35 "
1126.	Flowers	35 "
1127.	Birds	35 "
1129.	Mythology	35 "
1130.	Shakespeare	35 "
1131.	Astronomy	35 "
	Addition and Subtraction	25 "
	Multiplication and Division	25 "
	Fractions	25 "
	Words	25 "
	Domestic Animals	25 "
	Wild Animals	25 "
	Constructive Geometry	25 "
	Our National Life	25 "

RULES WITH EACH GAME.

THE CINCINNATI GAME CO.,

CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

2/7/4

K 1

Ernest Thompson Seton.

1860—

The Biography of a Grizzly.

Lives of the Hunted

Trail of the Sand-hill Stag.

Wild Animals I Have Known.

K 1

A ♦ 1 Editors 2/7/6

(picture)

T. Thomas Fortune
Wm. Monroe Trotter
Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom
John Mitchell

Jokers 2/7/7

(picture)

Bert Williams

K ♦ Heroes 2/7/8

(Picture)

Crispus Attucks
Denmark Vesey
Paul Cuffe
Lott Carey

Q ♦ Teachers 2/7/9

(Picture)

Lucy Laney
Fannie J. Coffin
M. S. Scarborough
J. M. Gregory

J ♦ Inventors 2/7/10

(Picture)

Granville T. Woods
1856 –
John E. Matzeliger
E. McCoy

?

2/7/11

10 ◇ Jubilee Singers

(Picture)

Jennie Jackson DeHart
(Black Patti)
Fred London
Mattie Lawrence
Wallace King

2/7/12

9 ◇ Soloists

(Picture)

Harry Burleigh
—
Madame Marie Selika
Miss Rachael Walker
Harry Williams

2/7/13

8 ◇ Founders

(Picture)

Richard Allen
Peter Ogden
Booker T. Washington
James Varick

2/7/14

7 ◇ Statesmen

(Picture)

Blanche K. Bruce
John M. Langston
Robt. Smalls
Hiram Revels

2/7/15

6 ◇ Orators

(Picture)

Frederick Douglas
1817 – 1895
Joseph C. Price
Samuel R. Ward

5 ◊ Poets 2/7/16

(Picture)

Phyllis Wheatley
Paul L. Dunbar
Wm. Stanley Braithwaite
James W. Johnson

4 ◊ Musicians 2/7/17

(Picture)

Thomas Bethune
(Blind Tom)
Will Marion Cook
Fred White
Agustus R. Lawson

3 ◊ Authors 2/7/18

(Picture)

W. E. B. Du Bois
Kelly Miller
Chas. W. Chesnutt
Archibald Grimké

2 ◊ Composers 2/7/19

(Picture)

R. N. Dett
James Reese Europe
Bob Cole

_____ _____ ?

1 ◊ Abolitionists 2/7/20

(Picture)

Sojourner Truth
Harriett Tubman
William Still
Robert Purvis

O 2/7/21
13 Foreign Rulers

Kefartari
Candace
Menelik
Ergamenes

N 2/7/22
12 Foreign.
( )

Alexander Dumas
Pushkin
Edward Blyden
Coleridge Taylor

M 2/7/23
11 Lecturers.
(Picture)

Wm. A. Hunton
J. N. E. Bowen
Mary C. Terrell
Hallie Q. Brown

L 2/7/24
10 Authors
(Dead)

8 (Picture)

David Walker
b. 1785
Martin R. Delaney
John Russwurm
Wm. W. Brown

I 2/7/25
9 Public Officials

Charles Anderson
John R. Lynch
Richard T. Greener
Henry W. Furniss

H 8 Preachers 2/7/26

Harry Hosier
John Chavis
Lemuel Haynes
Alexander Crummell

G. 9 Women 2/7/27

(Picture)

Mrs. Harriett G. Marshall
Mrs. B. K. Bruce
Mrs. J. St P. Ruffin
Mrs Josephine S. Yates

F 6 Miscellaneous 2/7/28

(Picture)

Capt. Charles Young
Judge Mifflin Gibbs
Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback
Lawyer Ed. C. Morris

E 5 Artists 2/7/29

(Picture)

Edmonia Lewis
Henry O. Tanner
Wm E. Scott
May Howard Jackson

D 4 Bishops 2/7/30

(Picture)

Henry M. Turner
Daniel A. Payne
S. D. Ferguson
Alexander Walters

C
3

2/7/31

Scientists

(Picture)

E. E. Just.

C. O. Turner

Benjamin Banneker

?

B
2

2/7/32

Historians

(Picture)

George W. Williams

Benj G. Brawley

Carter G. Woodson

?

December 11, 1916.

My dear Eva:

I want to thank you, your mother, and Leonard for the very pleasant visit I had with you.

I shall hope to see you when you come through New York.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Eva Davis,
Colored Public School,
Parkersburg, West Virginia.

September 15, 1916.

My dear Sir:

I beg to apologize for my failure to answer your communication of several months ago concerning my pageant. It was forwarded to me while I was conducting the pageant in Philadelphia and I dictated an answer, but before I had affixed the address I lost your letter and have not been able to find it since. My friend, Mr. George H. Woodson, however, wrote me during the summer concerning the matter, but his letter found me sick. Thus, finally after many months I come to the answer.

I am enclosing an article concerning my pageant which was published in a recent issue of the CRISIS.

The pageant is of such character that I do not want to have it attempted except under my personal supervision. Then, too, the cost is of necessity considerable and few communities can undertake it. I do not see, therefore, how it would be practical to give it in Iowa. If, however, you have any suggestions I should be glad to have them and if I think of any way later I shall communicate with you.

I thank you very much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Justice H. E. Deemer.

STATE OF IOWA.

SUPREME COURT.

DES MOINES

HORACE E. DEEMER, RED OAK.
SCOTT M. LADD, SHELDON.
SILAS M. WEAVER, IOWA FALLS.
WILLIAM D. EVANS, HAMPTON.
FRANK R. GAYNOR, LE MARS.
BYRON W. PRESTON, OSKALOOSA.
BENJAMIN I. SALINGER, CARROLL.
} JUDGES.

CHAMBERS OF MR. JUSTICE
HORACE E. DEEMER,

Des Moines, September 23d, 1916.

Prof. W. E. B. Dubois,

70th--5th Ave.,

New York City.

My dear Professor:

I have yours of the 15th. I am sorry I did not get ahold of a copy of your pageant. We are doing some of this kind of work at my home town and have used the colored people there in it. I thought there might be something in yours which we could use with our own. I am sure that had we found anything of the sort it would have been used in a most satisfactory way to you. We have borrowed from other pageants and without exception with good effect. I wish I might see the one which you were instrumental in preparing. Through "The Crisis" and other publications I have noticed something of the character of the work you are doing and hope sometime to have the opportunity of seeing it.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

H E Deemer.

2/7/42

B/S

St Louis Mo. Feb. 11-16

Back to

Mr Du Bois: 5

Esteemed friend

I intended asking you in my last letter if Mrs Du Bois and Yolande were still abroad. If so I trust they are safe from harm.

Enclose find check for one year's subscription.

2/7/42

of Corios. I have been very ill and still in bed. Mr Hodge wrote as being to be remembered

Very Sincerely

Mrs C. H. Hodge

4591 St Ferdinand Ave

100

2/7142

February 25th 1916.

My dear Mrs. Dodge:

Mrs. DuBois and Yolande are still in England, and are safe and fairly happy. I am sure they would be glad to hear from you. Mrs. DuBois' address is #13 Chepstow Place, Bayswater, West, London, England.

My best regards to Mr. Dodge, and I hope this will find you better.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. H. Dodge,
4591 St. Ferdinand Avenue,
St. Louis, Mo.

Letter 7
W.E.B.D

Attention of Mr Nash —
an excellent family

St Louis Mo. Mar. 28-16

Mr Du Bois:

Dear Friend I wish to thank you so much for the write up you gave my sister and the picture was very good. Now I have a matter to place before you and the N. A. A. C. P. possibly you may help us. We have recieved notice that the sisters of Wilhelmina Tate will have to pay over five hundred dollars inheritance tax and that

tax go to support the Columbia State University, colored are not allowed to go there and now why should we be forced to pay for white students, as long as the state demands such tax why shouldn't it be turned over to colored charity. Or would you advise us to place this matter in the hands of a lawyer or will the N. A. A. C. P. take it up.

My sister did not leave a legal will so the sister and brother in laws met and had a conveyance deed made giving every thing to mother her life and at her death to be divided equally among her four daughters.

I will thank you very much if you will let me know at once.

Mr Hodge writes that he and Co has are well and asks to be remembered to you

With kindest regards
Mrs. E. H. Hodge
4591 St. Ferdinand Ave.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE
70 FIFTH AVE. - NEW YORK

140

2/7/141

Brought to the attention of
our Legal Committee.

NASH

13 Chepstow Place
Bayswater, West London
Eng.

Jan. 12-16.

Dear Will,

Just a note to say we are all right. We have your letters and I have the last cheque of £40. I've just paid Yolandes school fees. Will send receipt later. We go to the dentist again to-morrow. Yolande returns to school on the 14, I will write at length then. I'm finishing her a dress I got with some of Miss Pingree's

2/7/155

money she sent to Yolande.

We have had a rather busy vacation, there is always a great deal to do in the way of getting things fixed up for returning to school besides getting the children themselves in shape.

With love and good wishes for you.

The Jan. Crisis is fine though I've not read much of it yet.

Nina.

2/7/15

13 b Hepstow Place. Bayswater, W.
London. England.
Feb. 21-16.

Dear Will,

It is very near your birthday. I am sure you are very busy again, going to Boston for the meeting and to Philadelphia for the pageant.

My eyes are all right again I have had my glasses changed. I shall never get through spending money for things I don't want. I've been having a mean cold but am better. I saw Dr. Haggan yesterday at her Club.

I have had my passport extended for six months that is the limit of time extension, after that I have to buy a new one. I pay 4/2 each time it's extended. When this one is out I shall have to pay for Yolande for she's now 15 yrs. old. All aliens over fifteen must be registered. Should we come home shall we need a passport to land at New York? mine is

2171153

extended to the 5 of August that would give us time to leave here but it would run out before the voyage was ended. Yolandes school closes the Summer term on the 28 of July. Enclosed is a letter which came to me, from her, this morning. She is doing better about writing me this term. I hope she writes to you. I have not been to Bedales this term the expenses for my eyes etc. I thought I would not go. Then too it's a rather uncomfortable trip in winter.

2/7/154

I see the Downings some, the Americans I met some weeks ago. I was there for luncheon on Sat. You met them at the Races Congress they have lived here for about twenty years. Mr. Downing was some years ago in Liberia. He thinks of returning to America some day. He wonders if you would have time to read a play of his and give some opinion on it in the Crisis.

Mrs. Belaribi is still in France. Her Belaribi still very ill.

you get as much war news as we I am sure. No one on the out side can tell the length of time it may last.

I hope you are well.

Good-bye with love

Nina.

136 Chepstow Place, Bayswater, London W. England.
March, 5-16.

Dear Will,

There isn't anything new happening with us. I heard from Yolande yesterday she had been enjoying the coasting, she said one of the girls had her leg broken the result of one of the sleds going over an embankment. I am feeling pretty well for me. Have got to go to the actulist again I can't seem to get my eyes straightened out as soon as I use them they begin hurting, so ones money goes. We have been having some snow & cold in London but on the whole it has not been a cold winter, still one is more or less always cold here. I hope my previous letters have reached you. I've just heard from Miss Pingree that you were expected at A.A., I went to the theatre yesterday the first time this winter, I went with Mrs. Downing, then dined with Mr. & Mrs. Downing. They are living not far from me.

2/7/15

I hope you are well. I know you are busy. The Crisis which I receive gets read by several I'm hoping there will be one or two subscribers as a result Mr. Downing says there should be an English edition of it. With best love for you.

Yours,
Nina.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City
N.Y.

2/7/1485

W. E. Du Bois
Ocean House
Sea Isle City.
N. J.

Ocean House, c/o Mrs. Lee
Sea Isle City, N.J.
aug. 23-16.

2/7/146

Dear Will

We have your letter also those which were forwarded. I was glad to know you were not to given out from the trip. I hope this very hot weather won't be too trying on you.

You must be careful. Mrs. Lee told me she heard from Mr. Waller that you had been to see the house and had taken supper with him. He, Mr. Waller, said he was careful not to have you eat any thing he thought might hurt you.

To day you are likely off to the conference. Yolande & I are all right. I've gone bathing the last two days. It's made me very lame not being accustomed to being beaten by the waves. It was dreadfully hot here. Is a bit better this afternoon. I heard from Carrie. She tells me Mrs. Hunton would like a two family house with us. I don't think too close relations is best with Mr. Hunton so very ill. Many of the people here have gone. Many more are expected to come to-day & tomorrow. I wrote Miss Bingree again. I am still eating a plenty. Many people ask for you.

Yours with love,
Nina

SPAULDING, N.Y.
AUG 31 5 PM 1918

UNITED STATES TWO CENTS

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave
New York City

Ocean House. Sea Isle City. New Jersey.
Aug. 31-16.

Dear Will.

I have your letter relative to the house question. also the cheque for $13.
I hardly think we better come this week because there won't be much chance for us to do any thing until after labor day. Mrs. Lee wants us to stay on here until Oct. but we can't do that neither do do I care to. Then too we must decide on something. So I think we better come next Thursday or Friday. I have heard nothing from Mrs. Phillips They are likely away from home.

Should the R.R. strike be called I don't think it will hold up travel for many days. Still all the men who are here in the house are returning home either Sat. or Sun. All those who were here when you were here have gone except Miss. Fisher, many others are here in their places. Mrs Lee is going to let me do our laundry here so don't trouble about any one.

The description of the houses is interesting but in each case it's the locality. I fear we must not consider the house in Flatbush as you say it is so far for what is the good of being in a

2/1/12

beautiful house way away from everything & body However we will see when I come next Thur. or Fri. what is best to do.

You did not say a word about how you are feeling. Mrs Lee will pay Dr. Scott.

Be careful of your self, by our not coming until next week you will have a little more time not to be bothered. We may have to see Miss Pingree without being moved. She expects to reach N.Y. the 12.

Yolande is very well & is satisfied here. Dr. Stricklin & family is here Yolande enjoys their daughter Sarah who is 15 yrs. old.

I am feeling very well for me. still eating & bathing part of the time.

Lovingly Yours

Nina

2/7/19

December 14, 1916.

Phila/2

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

Mr. Dill has asked me to let you know that Dr. DuBois will be operated on tomorrow morning (Friday) at ten-thirty-o'clock.

I will let you know by special message tomorrow as to his condition as soon as I am able to get any definite information from the hospital.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. N. G. DuBois.

CENSOR.

PADDINGTON.W

1. 45 PM

12 JAN 16

3088

12 JAN 16

W.E.B. DuBois. esq.
70 Fifth ave.
New York City
N.Y.
USA.

[c. JANUARY 12, 1916] London

Dear Papa.

Thanks awfully for you letter, Mama & I are very busy getting my things ready for school, I go on Friday, on Thursday I going to have some teeth pulled out, that's very nice to look forward to.

Do you ~~st~~ know that the subscription to St. Nicholas has expired? I forgot whether I told you or not

2/7/151

Mama is making me a new dress. I ~~emp~~ embroidered the collar + cuffs of another one.

your loving daughter
Yolanda

[February (?), 1916]

Bedales School
Petersfield
Hants

Dear Papa

We have had quite a lot of snow here, for England & we have been coasting, it was great fun tho we did not have as much snow or as nice sleds as at home

We are going to have a dramatic play at Steepdown next Sat & everyone had to go in fancy dress, there is a prize for the best.

A man came & read Nicholas Nickleby to us one evening last week, it was very well done & very funny. Also we have just had a

31-13-82

31-13-98

french Play. It was very good.

There was a football match yesterday, we won. We are making jackets for wounded soldiers in sewing class.

I was top in our last maths exam.

your loving

Yolande

P.S. did you receive my St Nicholas subscription? I have not gotten it

ND.

DR. WILFRED DUHANEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
69 EAST STREET,
(Near East Queen Street.)

Kingston, Jamaica,

Sept 191

Duplicate

High Commissioners Offices
Westminster
London
England

In reply quote 2398/1

Sept 12. 1916

Sir:

With further reference to your letter of the 8th June last and your desire to settle in Australia I am directed by the High Commissioner to inform you that having forwarded your statement to the Commonwealth Government he is now in receipt of a reply from the Minister regretting that he is unable to see his way to grant authority to you to enter and remain permanently in Australia.

I am to explain that the matter of admission of coloured immigrants into Australia is regulated by the application of the dictation test prescribed by the Commonwealth Immigration Act 1901-1912.

This test may be applied in any European language at the discretion of the Officer who applies it and is intended to act as a bar to the entrance of coloured immigrants.

The Dpt.mt. has no authority to express any opinion as to ~~what~~ whether an alteration of the law relating to this subject will be

2/7/157

DR. WILFRED DUHANEY,
SURGEON DENTIST.
69 EAST STREET,
(Near East Queen Street.)

Kingston, Jamaica,

191

made after the close of the war but it appear unlikely.

I am
Sir etc.

Dr W. Duhaney.
Kingston Jamaica W.I

2/7/158

Thather letter.

Atkinson Chambers
Townsville – Queensland

Dear Dr Duhaney

I think it would be unwise to go to any of the Southern States in Australia. In your letter you mentioned that you are colored now I must tell you that on that account you will find it very very hard to get on in Australia especially in the Southern States.

I must tell you that the feeling in Australia is very strong against ~~the~~ a colored person no matter how well he may be educated

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 63D ST.
NEW YORK CITY

Shoreham, N.Y.
August 11 1916

My dear Dr. Du Bois

Your letter has just come and I will answer at once in order that you may talk over with Mrs. DU Bois when she arrives, all that I am able to give you in the way of information. When school closed in June all the classes were filled, and so far there have been no withdrawals in the High School classes. However a year rarely passes without some class changes, either withdrawals, promotions or demotions, and I do wish that you would have Yolande appear anyway for the entrance examination to determine her grading. These are held at nine o'clock September 12th. On account of the infantile paralysis condition, we may be obliged to change the date of opening and entrance examinations In that case I will notify you of the change. Personally I should like to have Yolande back with us, but I do not know enough of suburban school conditions to advise you as to the relative merits for Yolande. New Rochelle is supposed to have excellent schools; the Yonkers High School has not good social conditions.

41-15 D-42

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 63D ST.
NEW YORK CITY

With these two exceptions I have not first-hand information. I wish that I might be able to say at once, "yes we have a place and we will take her"; I can only say, however, that we may have a place and we would certainly like to have her with us. Let me hear from you if you care to take the chance; in the meantime I will put her name on our waiting list.

I shall be so glad to see Mrs. DuBois again, altho considerably ashamed as I have never answered a most interesting letter that she sent to me from London shortly after her arrival. My only plea is that I never have time for any but business letters. I have been meaning for many months to write to you the result of your advertisement in the Crisis of over a year ago. The students who came to us as a result all succeeded, have been retained and promoted. Our only disappointment has been that each one did not bring a friend to us this year.

Kindly remember me cordially to Mrs. DuBois and give my love to Yolande.

Cordially yours

R E Stone

Registrar

41-15D-49

DR. W. R. FISHER
SWIFTWATER, PA.

2/29/1916.

Ans 3/1/16 - WEBD
by hand

Professor W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Ph.D.,
Editor of The Crisis,

Dear Doctor DuBois,

I have a thin book in my library ~~that~~ I should like to transfer to yours, if you do not already possess a copy - It is called "Oak and Ivy" and is Paul Dunbar's first book of poems, published in Dayton, Ohio, in 1893 - I know it is not easy to get a copy now; the edition was small and has been out of print for a long time: If you have not been fortunate enough to secure a copy it will give me great pleasure to hand over mine to you, as a personal token of appreciation for the remarkable results ~~that~~ you have accomplished through The Crisis, during the past six years. The March number has impressed me greatly.

Yours very sincerely

J. W. R. Fisher

2/7/161

March 10, 1916.

My dear Mr. Fisher:

Thank you very much indeed for the copy of Dunbar's "Oak and Ivy." I shall certainly treasure it.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. William R. Fisher,
Swiftwater, Pa.

21/1/60

The President and Faculty

of

Florida A. and M. College

Cordially invite you and friends to attend a

Lecture

Wed. evening February sixteenth

nineteen hundred-sixteen

seven-thirty o clock to be delivered by

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois

AI/15B/2

College Song

Vocal Solo — Mother Machree

Mr. Ralph Mizell

Lecture

Instrumental Solo — 3 Preludes from Chopin

Miss A. L. Burwell

THEODORE RICHARDSON
SECRETARY

I. WALTER SUTTON, M. D
MEDICAL DIRECTOR

WILLIAM GIBSON
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

E. E. BRENT
GENERAL MANAGER

REVEL HENRY FOOKS
PRESIDENT

7246. Saybrook Ave

Union Benefit Assurance Society
of Philadelphia, Pa.

Rooms 405, Odd Fellows Building

~~N. W. COR. 12TH AND SPRUCE STREETS~~

DR. S. E. MALONEY
VICE PRESIDENT

LAYTON C. BRINKLEY
TREASURER

HERBERT G. COOPER
ACTUARY

J. H. FAULKNER
SUPERINTENDENT

J. E. DAVIS
INSPECTOR

Philadelphia, Pa., May 20th 1916.

Dr W. E. B. Dubois
New York.

My dear Sir: Your great production, The Star of Ethiopia, deserves the highest commendation as a scholarly exhibition of historic incidents of the Negro's place in history. It is a sober, positive reply to the overwrought frenzy of the Dixon idea as portrayed in "The Birth of a Nation." He left it to a scion of the race he so facilely calumniates to handle history as a playwright with a wealth of fairness, an absence of rancor which sheds lustre on your scholarly attainments.

The Star of Ethiopia has taught me much and I doubt not that it has enriched the mind of all

THEODORE RICHARDSON
SECRETARY

I. WALTER SUTTON, M. D
MEDICAL DIRECTOR

WILLIAM GIBSON
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

E. E. BRENT
GENERAL MANAGER

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Union Benefit Assurance Society

of Philadelphia, Pa.

Rooms 405, Odd Fellows Building

N. W. COR. 12TH AND SPRUCE STREETS

Philadelphia, Pa., ... 191

who have had the good fortune to see it.

The Stage I have long believed to be the means by which our story can be told and you could use your great talents to no better purpose than as a playwright. Dixon would suffer in contrast.

Please believe me to be

Yours with great respect.

Revel H. Fooks

P.S. Personal

I have been struggling very hard to produce a play on the career of Hannibal, but ill health has unfitted me up to now from completing it. Should any unforeseen thing happen before I complete it, I ask permission to have it handed to you.

June 2, 1916.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind words concerning the Pageant, and wish you all success.

Very sincerely yours,

44-3-63

Rev. Mr. R. H. Fooks,
7246 Saybrook Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.

2/7/166

June 20, 1916.

My dear Madam:

I am looking for a home in Brooklyn as I expect my family from Europe August 1.

I want six rooms. Mr. John E. Nail tells me that you have a flat to rent. Will you kindly let me know if this is true, and what the rent is, and if I could see it?

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. E. Braxton Ford,
816 Lafayette Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

[illegible]

[illegible]

M. H. E. D. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A MANIFESTO
OF
THE INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

We, the members of the Indian National Party bring to the notice of the world at large the cruelties which Great Britain has been perpetrating in India, for more than a hundred years. As a result of the British despotism, the Indian nation is absolutely impoverished. Since the occupation of India by the British, famines and plagues have become permanent in that country. More than nineteen millions died of famine in India in ten years of British occupation, while five millions died in all the wars of the world in one hundred and seven years. The draining of Indian national wealth by British robbery and extortion is terrible and unparalleled in history. The people of India suffer from unjust and heavy taxation levied by the rapacious usurpers of the land. They have destroyed the ancient industries of India and systematically hamper all national enterprises. Thus, Great Britain stands self-condemned for the unspeakable poverty and stagnation of the millions of Hindustan.

The British power is based on perfidy, treachery, brutality and brigandage. Remember the massacre of the Egyptian Fellaheen soldiers on the field of Tel-el-Kebir, the cold-blooded and wholesale slaughter of the Soudanese at Omdurman, the butchery of the Thibetans on the road to Lhasa, the Denshawai hangings in Egypt, the massacre of poor Peruvians in Putumayo, the shooting down of Hindustanee labourers in British Guiana, whose poverty engendered by British oppression, had driven them to work in exile for British exploiters in a foreign land, the hanging of Indian women and the blowing off of Indian patriots from the mouth of canons during the Indian War of Independence of 1857, the hanging and imprisonment of Indian patriots, the Cawnpore killings, cruelty to the Indian political prisoners in the jails and in the Andaman islands, the violation of Indian women, the practising of indentured slavery in the tea-plantations in India, the horrors of the Boer concentration camps, and many more infamous acts, then you will learn to judge of the truth of the British "justice and fairplay!"

The Britishers have been violating the treaties and solemn pledges given to the princes and the people of India. They arrest patriots without accusation and deport them without trial, outrage the right of asylum, and deny political prisoners the right of defence by counsel, suborn perjured witnesses, and defend the torture of the innocent people by their police, put down public meetings, and suppress freedom of the press. All the infamies, which they denounce when committed by other countries, are being perpetrated by them in Hindustan. And these are the people who pretend to support the rights of the Belgians, and trumpet to the world to be the upholders of "liberty and civilization!"

We, the members of the Indian National Party, declare, that the action of the British in India is unjust and inhuman. We strongly protest against the inhumanities being perpetrated on the Indian patriots who are fighting for national freedom. We protest against the selfish action of the British in forcibly bringing the Indian soldiers to be murdered on the battle-fields of Europe and elsewhere.

At present, India is in a state of war with England and guerilla warfare is being waged by the nationalists to emancipate themselves from the hated British yoke. We declare those Indians who are helping the enemy as traitors to the cause of our Fatherland.

We ask the world in the name of justice, what right England has to put down the Indian patriots, while she pretends to uphold the cause of "liberty" in Europe! We, the Indian nationalists, declare that we have a right to fight for freedom, and we will not stop till India is free.

We, the Indian nationalists, appeal to the world at large in the name of humanity and justice, and ask whose claim is more reasonable, of the Indians or of the Britishers in India?

We denounce the British domination in India, which is extremely prejudicial to Indian interests and against all laws of humanity. Whatever brutal proceedings Great Britain may take against the just aspirations of Hindustan, the Indian movement for independence shall not be suppressed till India is free from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin.

Compliments of
FRIENDS OF FREEDOM FOR INDIA
7 EAST 15th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

March 1916.

The Executive Committee
of
The Indian National Party.

32.32-33.11
Bet

Ellsworth, No. Dakota
Feb. 27, 1916.

49-12-129

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Sir;

Miss Mary W. Ovington has written me that you have given your consent to the use of your name as one of the Prominent Endorsers of the Friends of American Independence, and I presume that she has informed you of the objects of that organization, and given you the names of some of the other Prominent Endorsers. In addition to your name, the list has recently been increased by the names of Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews; Rev. Sherman Coolidge, President of the Society of American Indians; Dr. Charles Eastman (Ohiyesa); Mr. Charles Wellington Furlong; Mrs. Mary Austin Graham; Dr. William T. Hornaday and Dean Kelly Miller.

It seems to me that moral weight is given to such a committee by those who represent groups that are unfairly treated in this country, and I hope to secure some Chinese and Japanese.

Certain of the Indian's problems are the same as those which beset the Negro, especially that of exploitation and for that reason it seems to me that cooperation in some lines might be secured between the N.A.A.C.P., and the Society of American Indians. There would be certain difficulties in the way as the Indian on account of historical reasons still has a certain amount of prejudice against the Negro. I have recently joined the Society of American Indians, and will do all that is in my power to bring about such cooperation of forces. Certain states forbid the marriage of Indians and whites, and any aid that the N.A.A.C.P. might give in fighting such a prejudice would help the objects of the N.A.A.C.P. I am going to send the Crisis a letter on this topic, and a little later will send in an article on it.

Are you a member of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History? It seems to me that this new organization might to do a great deal of good.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph F. Gould.

March 10, 1916.

49-12-130

My dear Sir:

I am glad to join the Friends of Albanian Independence.

I was for a while a member of the Society of American Indians and sympathize with its objects.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

Mr. Joseph F. Gould,
Elbowoods, North Dakota.

March 27, 1916.

27/1/12

My dear Mrs. Gray:

I want to thank you for your kindness and hospitality while I was in Milwaukee. It was a very pleasant experience.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. A. F. Gray,
607 Prospect Avenue,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Jan. 24, 1916.

Mrs. J. D. Hammond,
Augusta, Georgia;

Dear Madam,

I have been interested for some time in messianic movements among various peoples, and am now trying to find out about some among the negroes. I have been referred to you for information about this. If you could give me any information, direct or indirect about negro Messiahs I would greatly appreciate it, and would, of course, see that you receive due acknowledgment for the same.

Very truly yours,
W. W. Wallis.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois: I've written Mr. Wallis confessing my ignorance of the subject he wants information about; but I told him I'd send his letter to you, and that I thought if anybody in the country could direct him to sources of information you could. Won't you please let him know whether or not you can help him? I will appreciate the courtesy very much.

I enclose a copy of the report of the Social Service committee of our N. Ga. Woman's Mis-

Temperance Society, recently in annual session, which may interest you. Each year I have been able, in preparing this report, to go a little farther in putting work for white and colored people on the same basis — and to carry the women with me. I didn't say anything about lynching in this report, because I wanted to present those resolutions separately and try to get something started in the state. I enclose a copy of them. Our Superintendent of Publicity is to get them, not only into daily papers but into as many of the weeklies of the state as possible.

Sincerely

L. H. Hammond

(Pres. J.D.)

March 10, 1916.

2/7/03

My dear Mrs. Hammond:

I have written Mr. Wallis of the University of California giving him a few facts concerning Negro Messiahs.

I thank you for the matter you have sent me concerning the women's clubs.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. J. D. Hammond,
Paine College,
Augusta, Ga.

[HANUS]

Harvard University

DIVISION OF EDUCATION

.02 enclosed -

PAUL H. HANUS
GEORGE E. JOHNSON
ERNEST C. MOORE
WALTER F. DEARBORN
ALEXANDER INGLIS
HENRY W. HOLMES

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

May 15, 1916

215-144

My dear Mr. Dubois:

I have been asked by the General Education Board to make a study of Hampton Institute. In preparation for that work I am trying to get all the information I can about the education of negroes, and first of all I would like to clarify my own mind on the aims of education for negroes, and particularly on the aims of such a school as Hampton Institute. I should greatly value a statement on these points from you - a statement as detailed as time and inclination will permit. I shall be grateful for whatever you find it possible to send me.

Very truly yours,

Paul H. Hanus

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois.

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

21-5-146

Professor Paul H. Hanus, June 19, 1916.
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Professor Hanus:

I regret the delay in answering your letter of May 15. I tried to lay it aside until I could answer more at length than I felt able to at first, but I think I had better say what I had in mind without further delay.

I am sending herewith two studeies of mine on the Negro Common School and the College Bred Negro. These may show my own point of view in general.

As to Hampton Institute I have very strong feelings, and at the same time I have hesitated to express these feelin because it is a great institution with powerf friends and because I am convinced that it is doing more good than harm. At the same ti I think that the harm it is doing is very gr

The chief difficulty with Hampton is that its ideals are low. It is, as it seems to me, deliberately educating a servile class for a servile place. It is substituting the worship of philanthropists like Samuel Armstrong (excellent man though he was) for worship of manhood. It is continually trying to clip the wings of persons who of all folk in the world are not in need of clipped wings. The result is that manial servants

21-5-146

eaving mathema and using experience education instead s. At the same time less the average ag n is going to be seven undred years instead enty years every sensibl educator knows that th re serious limits to this method of education, and that book instruction must occupy a large part of all education.

At Hampton the waste of time incurred by the various laboratory methods is great and serious, and it cannot be adequately checked up because Hampton is held to no standards by higher educational institution and is not compelled to show the real efficiency of its work by the requirements of these institutions. If she was educating white boys and girls parents would quickly bring her to task and make her prove the efficiency of her mthods. But since she is educating Negroes everybody is willing that she should experiment as long and as freely as she pleases.

The fact of the matter is, that if the Negro race survives in America and in modern civilisati it will be because it assimilates that civilisati and develops leaders of large intelligent calibr

The people back of Hampton do not propose tha any such thing take place. Consciously or uncon- sciously they propose to develop the Negro race a caste of efficient workers, do not expect them be co-workers in a modern cultured state. It i that underlying flasehood and heresy, the refusi to recognize Negroes as men which is the real b criticism of Hampton.

I have written to you frankly and plainly i answer to your question. I would not wish unnecessarily to have my words used so as to hurt the feelings of many excellent persons connected with Hampton. At the same time I do not hold you to keeping this letter private and you are quite at liberty in such ways as you think best to use it.

Very sincerely yours.

Harvard University

DIVISION OF EDUCATION

PAUL H. HANUS
GEORGE E. JOHNSON
ERNEST C. MOORE
WALTER F. DEARBORN
ALEXANDER INGLIS
HENRY W. HOLMES

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

26 July 1916

21/1/94

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter dated July 17, 1916, recommending Mr. Dwight Holmes of Baltimore to me. I shall probably not need another assistant. I have already arranged for six, and I am happy to say that one is Professor G. E. Haynes of Fisk University. It seemed to be important that at least one colored man should help in the study of Hampton, if the right man could be found, and I was delighted when I found him.

Very truly yours,

Paul H. Hanus

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.

Edward T. Holmes, President Roy Stubbs, Vice President John Clifton Elder, Secretary-Treasurer

The Harvard Society of Georgia

710 Georgia Casualty Building
MACON, GA.

May 5, 1916.

File MC196.

Mr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear sir:

Friday, April 22, a Harvard Society of Georgia, was organized at the Lanier Hotel in Macon with officers whose names appear at the head of this sheet. A constitution was adopted in which the purposes of the Society were stated as follows:

1st. To bring into closer converse and cooperation those persons who have studied or taught in Harvard University.
2nd. To promote the interests of Harvard University.
3rd. To promote the educational interests of the State of Georgia.

"Any resident or native of Georgia may become a member of this society who has studied or taught in Harvard University, and any person may become an honorary member who has studied or taught in Harvard University or who has been a patron of said University. The regular dues of said Society shall be $1.00 per annum."

Col. Edward T. Holmes, President of Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., who was elected President of this Society was also elected as a delegate to the General convention of Harvard Clubs which shall meet at Pittsburgh soon. Mr. Holmes and Prof. Larden D. Watson were also selected as representatives of the Society to attend a convention of the Harvard Alumni Association of the Southeastern Atlantic States which meets at the Tybee Island in May.

We will be very glad indeed to have you as a member of the Society, and as the dues are nominal and intended merely to cover the incidental expenses, we trust that the writer will receive your favor. We have a letter from Hon. Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History and Government in Harvard University, encouraging this movement, and we hope that we shall have a strong society which will promote the interests of our Alma Mater and do a good work toward obtaining students for Harvard University. Any suggestions you may make concerning the work of the Society will be very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

John Clifton Elder, Treasurer.

JCE/eap.

2/7/159

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COLORED HIGH SCHOOL

BALTIMORE, MD.

'PHONE MADISON 2742.

MASON A. HAWKINS, PRINCIPAL

March 29, 1916.

2/7/19

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Bishop Hurst asks me to extend to you, for him, an invitation to dine on Friday at 5:30. That will let me out of any further dinner preparations during your stay. He says you needn't be particular about bringing any sort of appetite, the appetite will take care of itself. Seriously, the Bishop is very anxious to have you come in time for dinner as he is entertaining the local Boule at that hour.

Your lecture is scheduled for 8:45, which will leave you ample intermission.

Very truly yours,

Mason A. Hawkins

HUBERT C. HERRING, JR.
MINISTER

GEORGE E. STICKNEY
DIRECTOR OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

DAVID E. SONQUIST
DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
BURLINGTON, WISCONSIN.

June 2, 1916

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York

JUN 14 1916

Dear sir:-

Could you give me any assistance in obtaining material for an answer to " The Birth of a Nation" ? We are to be cursed with an appearance of same next week, and if I can get the facts together, I plan to spend a Sunday evening giving the other side of the picture.

Any help that you can give will be greatly appreciated. Possibly you have material which you would be willing to lend. I would see that any such was returned promptly.

Cordially yours

C Herring Jr

Too big a gap between the dates P.S.N.

Should I write him again - that you are not sending data? MSa

WILLIAM McKIMMIE HIGGINS, M. D.

JOHN J. CONNELLAN,
ASSISTANT.

The Higgins Laboratories

SUITE 1006-1007
40 EAST 41ST STREET
TELEPHONE
6950 MURRAY HILL

Specimen Number 64236

NEW YORK, January 22 1916

Name of Patient W E du Bois

Examined for Dr. Johnson

32-37-13

URINE

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

		APPROX. NORMAL
Total amount in 24 hours c. c.	Not stated	1200 c. c.
Total amount in 24 hours ounces		40 ounces
Specific Gravity	1019	1020
Reaction	Acid	Acid
Color	Pale amber	Amber
Appearance	Cloudy	Clear
Sediment	Heavy white flocculent	Light mucous cloud
Urea grammes per litre	20.2	in 24 hours 30 grms.
Urea grains per ounce	10.1	in 24 hours 450 grains

Albumen: Heavy trace

Glucose: Negative per cent.

grains per ounce

Indican: Plus X

Bile: Negative

Acetone: "

Chlorides: Normal

Phosphates: "

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION

CASTS
- Hyaline: Negative
- Granular: "
- Epithelial: "
- Blood: "
- Waxy: "

CRYSTALS
- Uric Acid: "
- Phosphates: "
- Calcium Oxalate: "

AMORPHOUS

CELLS
- Red blood cells: Negative
- Leucocytes: Large number of pus cells
- Epithelium: Occasional large flat

Cylindroids: Negative

Mucus: In large amount

Spermatozoa: Negative

Bacteria: "

The findings show large number of pus cells and large amount of mucus. No bacteriological examination.

Wm McK Higgins

No. 64236 Date January 22 1916

Name W. E. du Bois

Dr. Travis Johnson

203 West 33rd Street

The Higgins Laboratories

SUITE 1006-1007

40 EAST 41ST STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Boston 1907

Lydston 1909

WILLIAM McKIMMIE HIGGINS, M. D.

JOHN J. CONNELLAN,
ASSISTANT.

The Higgins Laboratories

SUITE 1006-1007
40 EAST 41ST STREET
TELEPHONE
6950 MURRAY HILL

Specimen Number 65678

NEW YORK, April 13 1916

Name of Patient Mr Dubois

Examined for Dr. Johnson

URINE
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

		APPROX. NORMAL
Total amount in 24 hours c. c.	Not stated	1200 c. c.
Total amount in 24 hours ounces		40 ounces.
Specific Gravity	1014	1020
Reaction	Faintly acid	Acid
Color	Amber	Amber
Appearance	Cloudy	Clear
Sediment	heavy white flocculent	Light mucous cloud
Urea grammes per litre	6.2	in 24 hours 30 grms.
Urea grains per ounce	3.1	in 24 hours 450 grains

Albumen 1.9% vol. Bile Negative

Glucose Negative per cent. Acetone "

grains per ounce Chlorides Normal

Indican Plus X X X X Phosphates "

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION

CASTS Hyaline Negative

Granular "

Epithelial "

Blood "

Waxy "

CRYSTALS Uric Acid "

Phosphates "

Calcium Oxalate "

AMORPHOUS "

CELLS Red blood cells Few

Leucocytes Large number of pus cells

Epithelium Very few small round

Cylindroids Negative

Mucus In large amount

Spermatozoa Negative

Bacteria No tubercle bacilli

Examination shows a large amount of albumen, extremely heavy indican reactions, few red blood and large number of pus cells, with mucus present in large amount. Bacteriological examination shows no bacteria present. Examination was made especially for tubercle bacilli with negative results. The picture suggests a pussy condition of the kidney, or kidneys.

McKHiggins

32-37-14

No. 65678 Date April 13 1916

Name Mr Dubois

Dr. Travis Johnson

203 West 33rd St

The Higgins Laboratories

SUITE 1006-1007

40 EAST 41ST STREET

NEW YORK CITY

13.1.16

HILLVIEW,
SQUIRE'S LANE, FINCHLEY, N.

Dear Dr Du Bois,

Are you afraid to send on the books you promised for the Negro Library Founder. Nothing further can be done now until they do arrive as a first-instalment. I can afterwards send out the official to the newspapers &c.

Last Sunday aft. I met Mr Du Bois and Yolande at tea in Mr Belaribi's hotel. It was a pleasant little gathering. The child is growing tall and looks well. Mrs B. admired her exceedingly dark eyes.

Mr Belaribi is still in Paris, and his wife expects to go over to him very shortly. I guess the crossing to Algiers from Marseilles now takes 16 hours!

Of course you will address the books, not to me, but to the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, and much worthy are they you have sent them. It seems a pity to have any unnecessary delay when the Secretaries are both so cordial. They might cool down.

May we all have a better
year than the last — is the
earnest wish of

Yours very sincerely

Frances Hoggan

January 31, 1916.

My dear Doctor Hoggan:

Thank you for the little picture. I am so glad to see you looking so well.

Twenty-five of the books have already been shipped, but I presume they will be a long time coming. I shall ship the rest at various intervals during the year. I addressed them to the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, Denison House.

I am glad Mrs. DuBois and Yolande seem to keep well. I would like to have your candid opinion about their further stay. I wrote Mrs. DuBois recently that if the war seemed to go on for another year, and everything points that way, that perhaps it would be well for her and Yolande to come home. On the other hand, of course, I hate to stop Yolande's education just in the middle. She does not seem to be doing very well, but she improves and is satisfied. What would your advice be?

My regards to Mrs. Belaribi. Best love.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Frances Hoggan.

217/209

2/7/215

28 W. 132 St.
N.Y.C.

1916

My dear Dr. DuBois —

Will you kindly cash this check for me? Being unknown it would otherwise be hard for me to get it cashed.

Most respectfully
G. L. Holland.

2/7/220

New York, Oct 25/16

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois in account with HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY,
c/o The Crisis, 70 Fifth Ave, NY
34 West 33d Street.

ROYALTY STATEMENT—From Jan 1/16 to July 1/16

TITLE OF BOOK.	On Hand. Dec 31/15	Received from Bindery since last statement.	Given away for advertising purposes.	Partly paid for by old books in Exchange.	On Hand. June 30/16	Copies previously sold but not paid for.	Number of copies subject to Royalty.	Per Copy.	Total Amount.
The Negro.	330	1001	9		427		895	05	44 75

Credited to your a/c 44 75

Enclosed statement of charges -

Enclosed check for - - -

According to agreement, the balance $_____ due on royalty account will be remitted in sixty days.

☞ Please acknowledge receipt.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Oct 25 1916

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois
The Crisis, 70 Fifth ave NY

2/7/221

TO HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, DR.

No. 34 West 33d Street

HENRY HOLT, PRESIDENT
ROLAND HOLT, VICE-PRESIDENT
EDWARD N. BRISTOL, SECRETARY
JOSEPH F. VOGELIUS, TREASURER

1914						
Nov	2	Check		150 00		
1915 Oct	25	Alterations		18 83		
				168 83		
		Credits				
1915 Oct	25	Royalty	3490			
Dec	31	"	3960			
1916 Oct	25	"	4475	11925		
		Unearned royalty				4958

Refd to Mr. Du Bois

E 564 Fairview 4
Spokane Wash.
Apr. 16th 1916

APR 22 1916

N.A.A.C.P.
70-Fifth Av. N.Y.

Dear Sirs,-
I am writing you for information. We often in our Club work we wish to study the life of some colored man or woman but have no means of obtaining such information. For instance we want the life of "Sojourner Truth" Francis Harper. "Martha Ann Ricks". "Wheatley's life & works" something of Benj. Bannecker" etc. Now is there anything published along the line of an Encyclopedia where from one could get such information, of all our notable men & women, without having to purchase

APR 22 1916

a seperate volume, giving the life of each? I think you understand just what I want. True in some colored histories and in magazines we often find the information desired. But you see with an Encyclopedia, we could at any time open it and read the life of our men & women, just as I can when I need any reference to the dominant race.

Thanking you in advance for any information you may give. I am

Respectfully,

(Mrs.) N. E. Holtzclaw.

12/12/25

April 29, 1916.

My dear Madam:

There is no such book as you mention in your letter of April sixteenth. The nearest that comes to it is Simmon's Men of Mark.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. N. E. Holtzclaw,
E 564 Fairview,
Spokane, Washington.

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL.

January 26, 1916.

My dear Hope:

You know I suppose that Miss Nerney has resigned. She complained and fused and worked herself into such hysteria that everybody was glad to have her go. She has been a hard worker, but a difficult companion.

Now comes the question of filling her place and it has occurred to me to ask you frankly if you would feel like taking up that work. I mentioned the matter to Spingarn and he said, Oh, of course, that would be ideal if he would consider it, and others have said about the same thing.

I do not know that you would consider it and yet there are some things that you ought to place before yourself. First: They would undoubtedly offer you a salary of $2500; Second: There is at this moment a tremendous opportunity of uniting the colored race and its friends. This organization has nearly ten thousand members. It has over sixty Branches in all parts of the United States. It has a self-supporting organ with a net-paid circulation of about thirty-five thousand circulated all over the world. The colored people are ready for guidance. Here is the tremendous opportunity for the right kind of man. Third:

You would have an opportunity to let your family live in the North and have your children educated here, while at the same time you could visit all parts of the country. These are the advantages.

Of course, on the other hand, this job involves the raising of money. It is not difficult to raise twelve or fifteen thousand dollars a year by circularising and membership dues. Probably ten thousand dollars could easily be added to this in a few years' membership and the organization ought very soon to support itself. Nevertheless raising money is hard work as you know. Second: We have a Board of Directors which is intensely human and there are difficulties in getting on with it; still it is about as good a Board as I know, and probably much can be done with it by a politic man. Third: and most serious: It would mean giving up your present work and your living at the heart of the problem. At the same time would it not be stepping into a larger field?

What I want you to do is to think this matter over for a few days, not many days, and then write me frankly whether you would even consider the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

President John Hope,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Ga.

2/2/237

John Hope,
President

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

FORMERLY

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Will Mr. Springarn read & return
W.E.B.D

February 2, 1916.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of January 26th has been not only on my desk, but much more in my mind. I have delayed longer in answering than I expected, but I hate to put aside an offer that has so many personal attractions for me as this one which you are now presenting. However, it seems to me that you are needing somebody at once and that I certainly would not be free for a good many months, even though I might prefer the place which you are suggesting to the one which I am now occupying. I do not see how I could leave Atlanta at this time, especially as this building campaign is still on and the money must be raised. Then too, it may be somewhat upsetting to the work in other ways. Yet it may be that I have overstayed my time here and there is a Providence in this call from you which neither you nor I quite grasp. To say the least, your letter is somewhat upsetting to me. You know that, with all of my conservatism, the field which you suggest is nevertheless very attractive to me. With all my twisting and turning, I am at heart a lover of freedom and I like to be honest. Then too, the attraction of New York City, of travel, and of the association with many people just about fills out my heart's desire so far as I individually am concerned; but as I say, I do not see how I can leave now and you are needing a man now. I am looking at a bare possibility of being in New York sometime this month and if so I can talk things over with you still further. In the meantime, do not let this letter tie your hands or impair the work of

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

FORMERLY

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

the Association. One reason I might have for considering this offer I have not mentioned, and that is the pleasure that I believe I would have of being associated with you. It may be that you and I could help each other and, working together, we might do an additional service for a cause which to my mind is a very high calling. Thanking you for the confidence which your letter indicates, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

2/7/35

John Hope,
President

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

FORMERLY

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 29, 1916.

2/7/233

My dear DuBois:

Mr. W. J. Yerby, United States Consul at Dakar, French Africa, will be in this country soon and I hope that you will meet him. He is a graduate of Roger Williams University and Meharry Medical College. He has been in the United States Consular service for a long time and has had several promotions. He is returning on a two months' leave of absence to take his family back to Africa with him. Yerby is a modest, retiring fellow whom you would have to draw out; but he would probably interest you, especially since you are thinking over the African situation a good deal yourself. He is such a straightforward, capable worker as you would like to mention in the Crisis. I wish I might be in New York City with you and him for a few hours.

What week during the A. M. E. General Conference will you be putting on the pageant in Philadelphia? I may have an opportunity to come East this spring and wish that I might strike Philadelphia in pageant week, especially as I missed it in Washington to my great disappointment. I am hoping that it will be a tremendous success in Philadelphia and that the press end of it will be so handled as to give the pageant more nation-wide publicity in the white press than it received at first.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Hope.

April 4th 1916.

2/7/232

My dear Hope:

The Pageant will be in Philadelphia Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, May 16th, 18th and 20th. I do hope you can come. You will find the Roadside Inn at Fifteenth Street an excellent stopping place.

I shall look out for Yerby. We would be glad to give him a little dinner if he comes through. Be sure and let me know when I can get hold of him.

Very sincerely yours,

President John Hope,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Ga.

John Hope,
President

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

FORMERLY

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 29, 1916.

2/7/23

CONFIDENTIAL.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

New York City.

My dear DuBois:

You will remember that I referred to the murder of a man some weeks ago. From what I have heard nothing seems to have been done about it, but I have just received a letter which looks as if there is certainly a desire to mete out justice. I am hastening this to you, so that you will know the facts. On the whole it has a much more hopeful outlook than I had thought from what I had heard. Kindly return the letter which I am enclosing.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

John Hope,
President

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

FORMERLY

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

July 6, 1916.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

My dear DuBois:

I saw Dr. Moton at Hampton just after leaving you in New York. He said he had not received his invitation to the Amenia Conference, but thought probably it would be at Tuskegee awaiting him. He seemed very enthusiastic about the Conference and expressed his desire to be present, if he knew in time so as to arrange his engagements. It might be well if you wrote him a personal letter after you were certain that Dr. Spingarn had invited him. I am wondering whether you invited W. T. B. Williams. He is a very prominent man in the educational affairs of the Negro and I regard it as worth while that he be present. Of course, I hope you understand the spirit ~~with~~ in which I am saying this. I do not want to be interfering at all with any list of names which you and Dr. Spingarn have prepared, but I am sure that Dr. Spingarn would know little or nothing about Williams unless he was told because his work does not bring him a great deal of prominence, but it does bring him a great deal of authority and information. I have said not one word to Williams about the Conference. Brawley was telling me that he had an invitation, but could not attend. I have written Dr. Spingarn telling him that I would attend.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

NAACP BOOKS 2/7/23

July 17, 1916.

2/7/29

My dear Hope:

Enclosed please find the letter which you kindly sent me. I would like to know the sequel of this affair.

I have had a pleasant letter from Moton and have written him. W. T. B. Williams was invited.

I am glad to know you are coming to the Conference.

Very sincerely yours,

President John Hope,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Ga.

[JOHN HOPE]

Providence, R.I., Dec. 2, 1916.

21/1038

My Dear Du Bois:

While it is on my mind I am writing to ask you to remind me to speak to you about a business matter when I come to New York next week. I intended to mention it when I saw you last, but forgot and for that, standing abashed in your august presence, I may forget again, so I am asking you to remind me. It is not so much but is worth your consideration. I shall be in New York next Wednesday. ~~and perhaps as early as Tuesday~~. I have a picture of Pollard for you.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

2/7/27

December 11, 1916.

My dear Hope:

I am sorry not to have been here when you called; Write me.

Where is that picture of Pollard?

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. John Hope,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

[1916]

Mr. & Mrs. James A. Howard

invite you to a meeting at their home

526 So. Eleventh Street, Philadelphia

to hear

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor The Crisis

Mr. Burroughs
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Dora Cole Norman

Mr. Richard Brown

Friday afternoon, April fourteenth, at two o'clock
nineteen hundred and sixteen

Present this card at the door

Bring one cut flower

March 28, 1916.

My dear Mrs. Cook:

I have reason to think that Miss Mildred Bryant who wants to teach music in Washington, has both energy and ability.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Coralie F. Cook,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

[HUGGINS]

2/7/240

E.San Diego Cal. June dode 1916

Dear Sir,

"The Souls Of Black People" was written some years ago,but I only read it yesterday.It revealed to me a new world. The author dwells in a region very far above that of the ~~au~~ ~~author of that of the~~ author of that iniquitous and pernicious book "theClansman." "Hyperion To A satyr."
I looked you up in "Whose Who in America".I see that some years ago you edited The Crisis,a magazine conducted by colored men.I do not know whether it is still published or not. Nor whether there are other such magazines or not. I shall esteem it a favor if you will kindly send me the title, place of publication and subscription price of that magazine edited by colored men, which in your opinion most ably represents the views and feelings of their race.If you find this request from a stranger indiscreet,pardon me and do not take the trouble to reply.

Yours very sincerely,

E. L. Huggins
East San Diego Cal.
Box 64

Mr.W C.B.DU Bois.

January 25, 1916.

My dear Mr. Humphrey:

I have not had a chance until now to answer your letter of August twenty-second.

My first disagreement with you is your seeming assumption that the Negro represents a step in evolution less developed than that of the white races. This is scientifically untrue and is not held by any modern ethnologists of repute. There is, of course, another loose and colloquial fear of speaking of evolution which would mean that individuals or groups have not been educated in modern ways. When this is true of large groups the resulting problem is very great and it is difficult to change the status of any group suddenly. At the same time the greatest difficulty lies not in the possibility of educating the undeveloped groups, but rather in finding a place for them after they are educated and that is the real white man's problem of Africa. The native can be educated; the native can be made after a comparatively short time to take his place among civilized people, but the trouble is white people do not want them to do this. It is against their interest and particularly their financial interests. Thus financial and economic interests of the dominant white capitalists

49-12-126

are being served consciously and unconsciously by most of the missionaries. I do not think this foundation of color can be controverted and when any person no matter how admirable in personality or fair in purpose they may be starts out to help colored folk with such a thesis as you have they are bound in my opinion to do as much harm as they do good.

To say that the progress of the Negro race has been because of its contact with the white race is to my mind ridiculous. I am not saying these things simply because I wish them to be true or from a "stubborn pride" and I do not question the wisdom or capacity of the Creator' simply because I have no information concerning the same. If you have you are unusually fortunate.

I do resent I must say talk about humility and patience from a representative of the most impatient and inordinately puffed-up race of people in the world. Your picture of stooping to conquer and not crying for the moon is very familiar to us in America, and the Jacobean method of supplanting the Esaus in the world does not, however, appeal to me.

I am not writing thus frankly with the slightest idea of convincing you. You have your own point of view and it has not been changed recently and probably never will be. I am simply stating facts concerning the counter currents of thought which you are going to meet. They are going to become stronger and stronger and one of these days it will be true that the avowal of such a program as you offer will be found to be inexpedient in Africa because as you say deftly, it will be "race opposition."

I quite agree with you that men are not created equal if you mean of equal development and equal capacities, but I absolutely deny

49-12-127

that any line separating men according to capacity would be for a single moment a racial line. Among the greatest mentally and morally would be black men as well as white and yellow and among the least God knows the white race would be strongly if not overwhelmingly represented.

In all this I do not for a moment question that you want the best. It is your intellectual equipment that I question and question gravely.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. W. A. Humphrey,
Marshlands,
Vryheid, Transvaal, South Africa.

49-12-128

[HUNT]

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Saint Etienne, France, January 19th, 1916.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Thanks for your letter of December 29, last, I have ordered a photograph of myself, and will send you it together with afew notes about my life, which you can work together yourself.

Mrs. Hunt has been in America since July last, and is living in Washington with her Sister, Mrs. Marshall.

I have been looking forward to meeting you, but this War has slightly upset my plans. I always recall with pleasure your kindly interest in me when you were at Harvard long years ago.

With the very best of good wishes,

Yours very Truly. Lon Hunt

217244

Jane E. Hunter

General Secretary
The Phillis Wheatley Association

Cleveland, Ohio

INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS
(AGENCY)

130 EAST 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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Antoinette Putman-Cramer ..... Treasurer

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Mrs. Dean P. Lockwood
Mrs. James C. Woodley

March 16, 1916.

2/7/07

To investigate the present conditions of women's work, to develop new opportunities and to secure positions for educated women in pursuits other than teaching.

A Few Figures for 1914-15

Applicants registered for positions	941
Positions referred to the Bureau by employers	968
Positions filled by the Bureau	574
Stenographic and secretarial positions filled	244
Positions filled in social work	173
Types of work represented in positions referred to the Bureau	76
Colleges represented by registered applicants	101
Addresses made by members of the staff	20
Callers to whom information and vocational advice were given	1,377
Brief calls from persons who did not register	1,294
Letters written	16,026
Income from commissions	$6,521
Income from registration fees [net]	$833
Subscriptions from alumnae organizations	$3,179

Positions were filled in the following states: Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Washington, D. C., Canada.

Dr. W.E.Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue
City

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Miss Martha Gruening

has registered with this Bureau for a non-teaching position, preferring literary or social work.

She gives us your name as reference and we should be glad to receive full and frank information regarding her qualifications for such work and her personal characteristics.

Thanking you for your co-operation, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Frances Cummings

Manager.

March 18, 1916.

2/1/108

My dear Madam:

I have known Miss Martha Gruening for five years and always have regarded her as a woman of unusual ability and devotion to high ideals.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Frances Cummings,
130 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

[INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS]

DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL WORKERS
OF THE
INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS
(AGENCY)
130 EAST 22D STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 4576

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MARY VIDA CLARK, CHAIRMAN
MARGARET F. BYINGTON
JAMES S. CUSHMAN
EDWARD T. DEVINE
RICHARD H. EDWARDS
JOHN M. GLENN
MRS. EDGAR C. LEAYCRAFT
HAROLD A. OVERSTREET
MRS. V. G. SIMKHOVITCH
MARY VAN KLEECK

OFFICE HOURS 9 TO 5
SATURDAYS 9 TO 12:30
OTHER HOURS BY APPOINTMENT
EMELYN PECK, MANAGER

December 5, 1916.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Miss Naomi B. Spencer is being considered for registration with us for positions in social work and has given your name as reference. We understand that you have had an opportunity to observe her work and can give us full information as to her past experience and ability in various lines. May I ask you, therefore, to send us a full and frank statement, using for convenience the blank form which is enclosed, or, if you prefer, embodying the answers to our questions in letter form?

Thanking you for your co-operation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Emelyn Peck

Manager.

2/9/94

December 11, 1916.

Miss Evelyn Peck,
Intercollegiate Bureau
of Occupations,
130 East Twenty-second Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Peck:

Miss Naomi B. Spencer was a student of mine some years ago at Atlanta University. She was at that time faithful and reliable and had a good mind. I have not been personally connected with her work since, but from what I have heard I think she is reliable and efficient.

Very sincerely yours,

2/9/2

2/9/3

January 12th 1916.

My dear Mrs. Irvine:

I thank you very much for your kind Christmas greetings.

I hope that you will see Mrs. DuBois and my little girl sometime during your stay in England. Mrs. DuBois' address is #13 Chepstow Place, Bayswater, West, London, and my daughter is at Bedales School, Petersfield.

Very sincerely yours,

Claughton
Liverpool,
Eng

[1916?]

January 29.

Dear Mr Du Bois:

It is very late since our 'Authors Evening' but I want to thank you for your help in making the evening a success - And I

want to wish you
'God speed' in the great
work you are doing

Sincerely

Paula Jacobi

129 East 10

[J. Rosamond Johnson] 7de

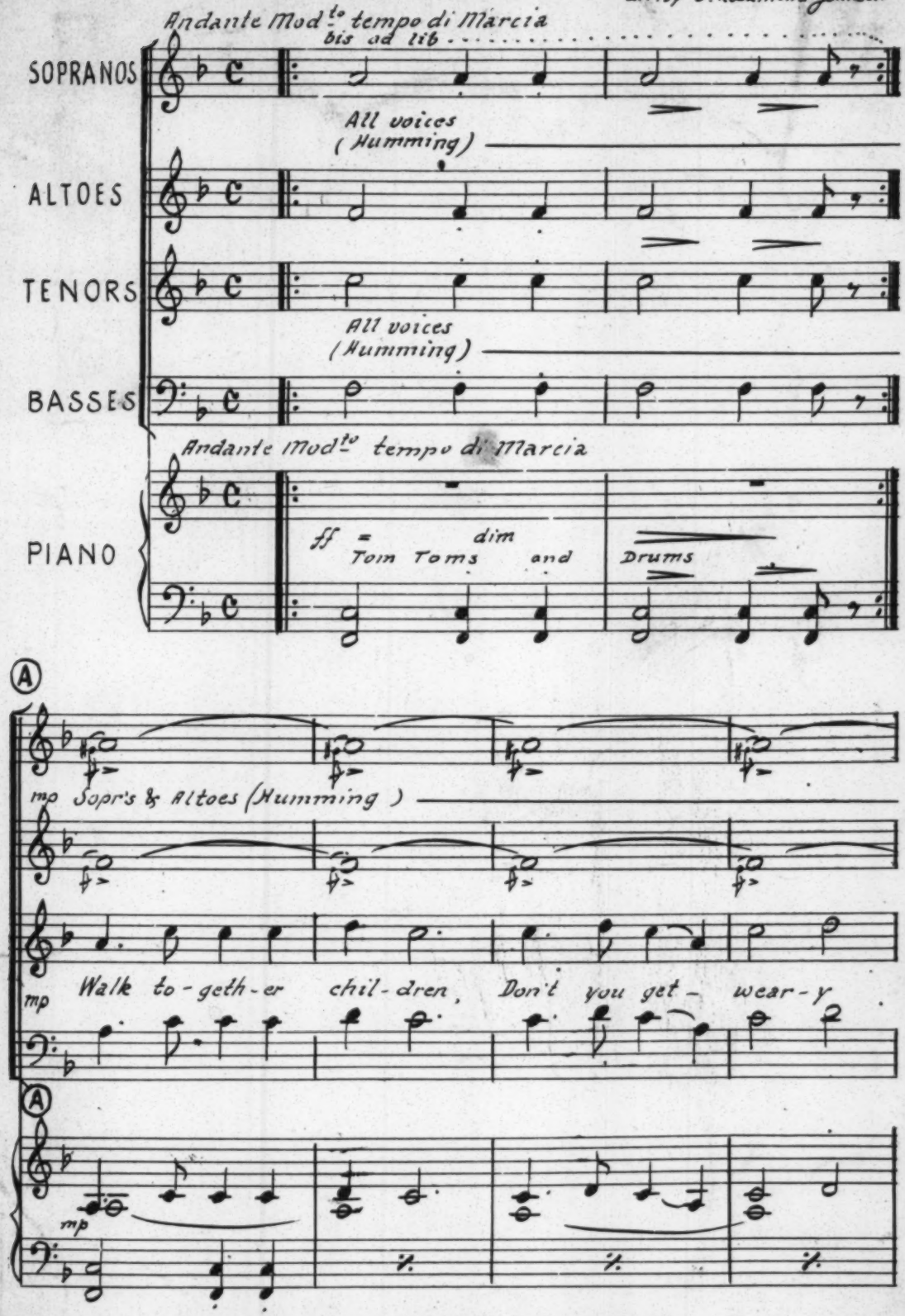
WALK TOGETHER CHILDREN

FROM THE FOLK SONGS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

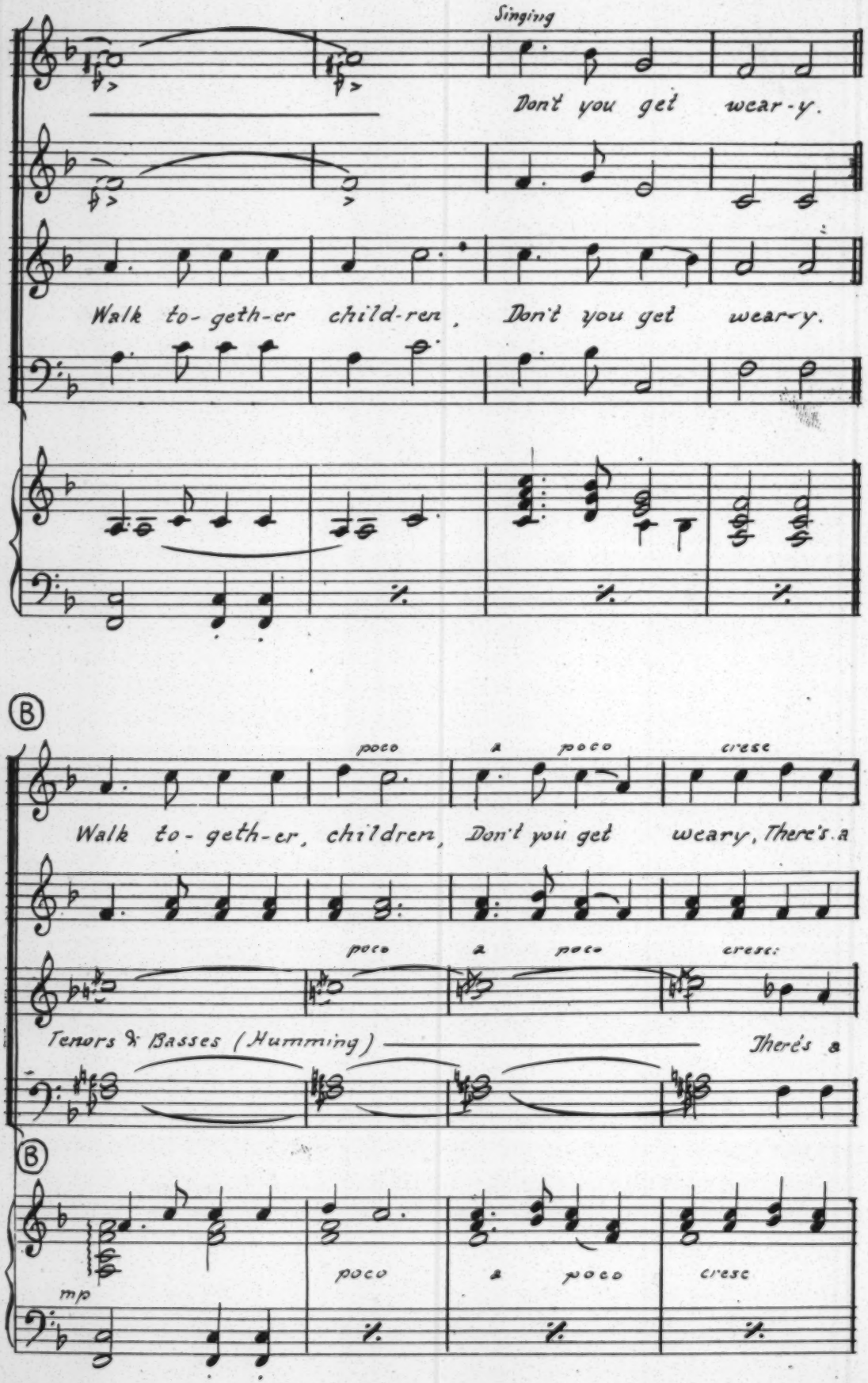
CHORUS FOR MIXED VOICES

(To be sung with, or without accompaniement)

Arr. by J. Rosamond Johnson



Copiright 1916 by J. Rosamond Johnson


Singing
Don't you get wear-y.
Walk to-geth-er child-ren, Don't you get wear-y.
B
poco a poco cresc
Walk to-geth-er, children, Don't you get weary, There's a
poco a poco cresc:
Tenors & Basses (Humming)
There's a
B
mp
poco a poco cresc

I

Maestoso

Walk to-gether Don't get weary

fff Walk to-gether Don't get weary Child-ren

I Maestoso

fff

Trombone solo

Child-ren walk to-gether, Don't you get weary Oh

Don't get weary walk to-gether, Don't you get weary-

subito

subito morendo

(J) obligato walk to- gether Don't get weary

mpp Walk to - gether children Don't you get weary There's a

mpp Walk children walk to-gether Don't you get weary There's a

(J)

mpp subito morendo

1. D.C. ad lib. 2. Last ending

great camp- meeting in the Promised Land - Land-

great camp meeting in the Promised Land - Land-

1. D.C. ad lib. 2. Last ending

2/9/5

Form 709

HOLIDAY GREETING

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT CK 2780 Broadway, N. Y.

C101NY NB 9

FY NEWYORK 440P DEC 25 1916

W E B DUBOIS 676

STLUKES HOSPITAL NEWYORK

WISHING YOU A SPEEDY RECOVERY AND A HAPPY YULETIDE

J ROSAMOND JOHNSON

516P

St Lukes P7

21-1-03

November 1, 1916.

My dear Johnson:

I think you ought to consider very favorably the proposal of Spingarn that you be candidate for organizer.

At first I was rather afraid that this would not be in accordance with your real life work of literature; but I inclined to think that contact with hu[illegible] things will be an incen[illegible] than a drawback to your litera[illegible] The, too, you will remember the [illegible] organization that you and I talked of some time ago. There is no telling what your wide acquaintance as organizer, etc., might not lead to. We might be able to tie a durable knot to insure the permanency of the main organization. Finally, I would expect your field correspondence to be an interesting feature of THE CRISIS.

I think that if you do become candidate, we can land you.

Very sincerely yours.

[illegible] W. Johnson,
[illegible]th Avenue,
[illegible]y.

Please return to
W. E. B. Du Bois

84 Athens St.
Gainesville, Ga.
Feb. 24, 1916.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

A request for letters of reference has been sent to me. If I can get the proper recomendations I will doubtless be given a position as teacher of Primary Methods in a Summer School for Teachers at a Southern State School.

Please write a recomendation for me. I shall certainly do all I can to live up to the good things you may say of me.

I graduated from Atlanta University in the class of 1908 and have been successfully engaged as a grade teacher in the City Public Schools of Georgia.

I desire a position that pays one for her work. Believing the position which I seek is of that desirable type, I desire to forward immediately the reference that you may furnish.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Annie L. Jones,

June 2, 1916.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I am very glad to recommend Miss Anna L. Jones, a former student of mine, as a teacher and excellent young woman.

2/9/17

267 Chadwick Ave.,
Newark, N.J.
March 30, 1916.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Atlanta Univ.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am writing to secure, if possible, some suggestion, advice, and help from you in a study which I am undertaking to make for the Graduate department of Sociology, Columbia University.

The immediate purpose of this study is the perpetration of a Doctor's dissertation, but my own interest in the subject itself leads me into this field.

The thesis I propose: The elements that make for antipathy, sympathy, and cooperation between the negro and other racial types in selected districts of New York City or Philadelphia.

I propose to study the problem in the following phases of negro life: family,

2/9/4

school, business, church. I have read with much profit some of the publications of Atlanta University — and have great sympathy for your point of view.

May I ask you to consider this thesis and make such suggestions as you may deem helpful. I would like especially to have your suggestions as to how — by what method or schedule of inquiry — the necessary data for my purposes can best be secured. Your many studies will no doubt enable you to speak from experience. I am prepared to make a neighborhood study or canvass.

You may list any important books or publications bearing on the subject, if you will.

A preliminary report of my study is to be made before the seminar in two weeks. I would appreciate very much an early reply.

Very truly yours, Luther H. Ketels

2/9/15

COPYRIGHTED 1915 BY J. MARION ALLEN, ATLANTA, GA.

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

WE WERE HERE YESTERDAY WE ARE HERE TODAY WE WILL BE HERE FOREVER

HONOR UNITY

FAULTLESS, FEARLESS AND FOREVER FAITHFULL

FOUNDED 1866 INCORPORATED 1915

AN URGENT CALL TO REAL MEN

FROM THE IMPERIAL PALACE

KNIGHTS OF KU KLUX KLAN (INC.)

ATLANTA, GA.

COL. W. J. SIMMONS
IMPERIAL WIZARD

PRINTED BY THE KU KLUX PRESS

32.6.11

The Imperial Proclamation

TO ALL NATIONS, PEOPLE, TRIBES AND TONGUES, AND TO THE LOVERS OF LAW AND ORDER, PEACE AND JUSTICE, OF THE WHOLE EARTH, GREETING:

I, and the citizens of the Invisible Empire through me, proclaim to you as follows,—

WE, the members of this Order desiring to promote real patriotism toward our Civil Government; honorable peace among men and nations; protection for and happiness in the homes of our people; love, real brotherhood, mirth and manhood among ourselves, and liberty, justice and fraternity among all mankind; and believing we can best accomplish these noble purposes through the channel of a high class mystic, social, patriotic, benevolent association, having a perfected lodge system, with an exalted ritualistic form of work and an effective form of government, not for selfish profit but for the mutual betterment, benefit and protection of all our oath-bound associates, their welfare physically, socially, morally and vocationally and their loved ones; do

Proclaim to the Whole World

that we are dedicated to the sublime and pleasant duty of providing generous aid, tender sympathy and fraternal assistance in the effulgence of the light of life and amid the sable shadows of death; amid fortune and misfortune, and to the exalted privilege of demonstrating the practical utility of the great, yet most neglected, doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man as a vital force in the lives and affairs of men.

In this we invite all men who can [illegible] of the Invisible Empire to approach the portal of our beneficent domain and join us in our noble work of extending its boundaries; in disseminating the gospel of "Klankraft," thereby encouraging, conserving, protecting and making vital the fraternal human relationship in the practice of a wholesome clanishness; to share with us the glory of performing the sacred duty of protecting womanhood; to maintain forever white supremacy in all things; to commemorate the holy and chivalric achievements of our fathers; to safeguard the sacred rights, exalted privileges and distinctive institutions of our Civil Government; to bless mankind, and to keep eternally ablaze the sacred fire of a fervent devotion to a pure Americanism.

The Invisible Empire is founded on sterling character, and immutable principles based upon a most sacred sentiment and cemented by noble purposes; it is promoted by a sincere, unselfish devotion of the souls of manly men and is managed and governed by the consecrated intelligence of thoughtful brains. It is the soul of chivalry and virtue's impenetrable shield; the devout impulse of an unconquered race.

Done in the Aulic of His Majesty, the Imperial Wizard and Emperor of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in the Imperial Palace, in the Imperial City of Atlanta, Commonwealth of Georgia, United States of America, this the fourth day of July, Anno Domini Nineteen Hundred and Sixteen, Anno Klan L.

Signed by His Majesty,

William Joseph Simmons
IMPERIAL WIZARD

32 6·11a

Declaration

WE SOLEMNLY DECLARE TO ALL MANKIND that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, incorporated, is the original, genuine Ku Klux Klan organized in the year 1866, and active during the Reconstruction period of American history; and by and under its new corporate name is revived, reconstructed, remodeled, refined and expanded into a fraternal, patriotic, ritualistic society of national scope, duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia, in the years 1915 and 1916, for the same spiritual purposes as it originally had and more particularly as set forth in Article II, of the Constitution and Laws of the Society.

WE DO FURTHER DECLARE TO THE WORLD that our original Prescript used as the governing law of the Ku Klux Klan, during the period of its former activities, and all official titles, mannerisms, usages and things therein prescribed have not been abandoned by us; but to the contrary all of such together with designs of paraphernalia, regalia, flags, banners, emblems, symbols or other insignia and things prescribed or previously used by or under the authority of the Ku Klux Klan are held sacred by us as a precious heritage; this precious heritage we shall jealously keep, forever maintain and valiantly protect from profanation. All of which are the property of the Ku Klux Klan under and by virtue of its now corporate name of Knights of the Ku Klux Klan .

—Taken from the Constitution of the Order, officially adopted September 29, 1916.

32 6 11a

The Imperial Proclamation

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Proclaim to the Whole World

that we are dedicated to the sublime and pleasant duty of providing generous aid, tender sympathy and fraternal assistance in the effulgence of the light of life and amid the sable shadows of death; amid fortune and misfortune, and to the exalted privilege of demonstrating the practical utility of the great, yet most neglected, doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man as a vital force in the lives and affairs of men.

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—*Taken from the Constitution of the Order, officially adopted September 29, 1916.*

32 6 11a

The Ku Klux Kreed

WE, THE ORDER of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, reverentially acknowledge the majesty and supremacy of the Divine Being, and recognize the goodness and providence of the same.

WE RECOGNIZE our relation to the Government of the United States of America, the Supremacy of its Constitution, the Union of States thereunder, and the Constitutional Laws thereof, and we shall be ever devoted to the sublime principles of a pure Americanism and valiant in the defense of its ideals and institutions.

WE AVOW THE distinction between the races of mankind as same has been decreed by the Creator, and shall ever be true in the faithful maintenance of White Supremacy and will strenuously oppose any compromise thereof in any and all things.

WE APPRECIATE the intrinsic value of a real practical fraternal relationship among men of kindred thought, purpose and ideals and the infinite benefits accruable therefrom, and shall faithfully devote ourselves to the practice of an honorable Clanishness that the life and living of each may be a constant blessing to others.

—Original Creed Revised.

L'ENVOI

TO THE LOVERS OF LAW AND ORDER

Peace and Justice, we send greeting; and to the shades of the valiant, venerated Dead, we gratefully and affectionately dedicate the

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

INVISIBLE EMPIRE

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

(Incorporated)

The following is taken from the Constitution and Laws of the Order

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The objects of this Order shall be * * a common brotherhood of strict regulations for the purpose of cultivating and promoting real patriotism toward our Civil Government; to practice an honorable clanishness toward each other; to exemplify a practical benevolence; to shield the sanctity of the home and the chastity of womanhood; to maintain white supremacy; to teach and faithfully inculcate a high spiritual philosophy through an exalted ritualism, and by a practical devotedness to conserve, protect and maintain the distinctive institutions, rights, privileges, principles and ideals of a pure Americanism.

Section 2. To create and maintain an institution by and through which the present and succeeding generations shall commemorate and memorialize the great sacrifice, chivalric service and patriotic achievements of our original Society—the Ku Klux Klan of the Reconstruction period of American history. * * *

Section 3. This Order is an institution of Chivalry, Humanity, Justice and Patriotism; embodying in its genius and principles all that is chivalric in conduct, noble in sentiment, generous in manhood and patriotic in purpose; its peculiar objects being: First—To protect the weak, the innocent, and the defenseless, from the indignities, wrongs and outrages of the lawless, the violent and the brutal; to relieve the injured and oppressed; to succor the suffering and unfortunate, especially widows and orphans. Second—To protect and defend the Constitution of the United States of America, and all laws passed in conformity thereto, and to protect the States and the people thereof from all invasion of their rights thereunder from any source whatsoever. Third—To aid and assist in the execution of all constitutional laws, and to preserve the honor and dignity of the State by opposing tyranny, in any and every degree attempted from any and every source whatsoever, by a fearless and faithful administration of justice; to promptly and properly meet every behest of Duty "without fear and without reproach."

Officially adopted September 29, A. D. 1916. AK. L.

[IRENE LEWISOHN]

43 FIFTH AVENUE

New York, May 23rd, 1916.

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

Thank you for the tickets to your Pageant. We are very sorry not to have been able to see it but we hope that there will be another opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Irene Lewisohn

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4352 Forestville Ave
Chicago, Illinois,
February 21st 1914

Dr DuBois,
Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 11th inst, I mailed you a few days since, with my compliments and best wishes a copy of "The Facts of Reconstruction" which I hope will answer the purpose desired.

Very truly yours,
John R Lynch

acm

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

March 6, 1916.

My dear Mr. Lynch:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your book which you kindly sent for the Liberian collection, and to thank you for your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. John R. Lynch,
4352 Forrestville Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

A.C. McCLURG & CO.
BOOKSELLERS PUBLISHERS STATIONERS
330-352 EAST OHIO STREET
CHICAGO

44-3-165

June 17th, 1916

What do you think of this?
D

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York,
N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

You may have the plates of "The Silver Fleece" together with the binder's stamps and the halftones of the pictures for $50. The plates are here at our printers, and transportation would be at your expense. In the event, however, of your desiring the plates to come on to New York they could be shipped by freight at a cost of 75 cents per hundred pounds. The total weight we would estimate at something between four and five hundred pounds.

44-3-165

Yours very truly,
A.C.McClurg & Co.

JEB

JEB-JC

October 26, 1916.

My dear Miss Mackay:

I have had for sometime your very kind review of my Souls of Black Folk in the Otago Witness. I wish to tell you how much I appreciate it and thank you for it.

I am sending you herewith some copies of THE CRISIS which I edit.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Jessie Mackay,
c/o Otago Witness,
Dunedin, New Zealand.

January 5th 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois send congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Marcus on the occasion of their marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Marcus,
12 Arden Street,
New York City.

March 27, 1916.

My dear Mrs. Mayhew:

I want to thank you and your husband for your kind hospitality while I was in Milwaukee. I shall remember my visit always with pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. B. Mayhew,
908 Cambridge Avenue,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

21024

June 27, 1916.

Gentlemen:

In answer to your circular letter I beg to say that all human breeds are mixed. There is not a single pure-blooded race in the world, and the Negro is human.

21028

The African Negro is susceptible to development to the same extent as any other group of men. This their past history abundantly shows.

There is no special form of education peculiarly fitted to the Negro. Individually they differ enormously just as individuals of other races differ. Education should always be an individual and not a group matter.

The best available means of teaching the Negro sanitation is through allowing him to live in decent sections and in decent houses.

The Negro should seek every social plane which he individually is fitted for.

Physically he has shown himself capable of living in any climate.

He is less addicted to alcoholism than is any other American group, and his addiction to drugs has been vastly exaggerated.

The same methods that attack these evils among other groups should be used among colored people.

The Negro is undoubtedly a permanent element in America. He should be encouraged to congregate in towns whenever his liberties there are greater than in the country.

All occupations should be developed among Negroes. Not only industrial occupations, bu the professions.

Very sincerely yours,

21029

The Medical Standard,
536 S. Clark Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Phone—7878 Bryant
Cable—"Smartset"

JOHN ADAMS THAYER, President
MARK LEE LUTHER, Treasurer
WILLIAM P. VOORHEES, Secretary

JOHN ADAMS THAYER CORPORATION
34th St. & 8th Ave. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~, New York

Nov. 29, 1916.

21-1-04

Dear Mr. DuBois :

I surely hope that you will not overlook signing the Dreiser Protest. The list of signatures is already very formidable, and such men as H. G. Wells and Arnold Bennett have cabled offers of support from England. There is a great difference of opinion as to the merit of Dreiser's work, but there can be little difference regarding the dangers of an arbitrary and ignorant censorship of letters by persons who boast that they have no regard for artistic values whatever.

If you will return the Protest to me or to Mr. Hersey, whose address appears upon the back, your name will be properly entered. If you are in doubt about signing, I shall be glad to give you any information that you may desire.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Mencken

INEZ MILHOLLAND
ATTORNEY AT LAW
115 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE REC OR 3128

2/9/27

Dear Dr DuBois -

I have only just received the enclosed, owing to absence from the office.

And I never can think of an appropriate sentiment.

You make me for me if the signature alone seems too cold.

I was glad to see you that Friday. It was great fun - always

Ines M.

Sept 18

2/9/30

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Washington, D. C.

Dean's Office

STEPHEN M. NEWMAN, A. M., D. D.
President
ISAAC CLARK, D. D.
Dean of School of Theology
EDWARD A. BALLOCH, A. M., M.D.
Dean of School of Medicine
BENJAMIN F. LEIGHTON, LL. D.
Dean of School of Law
KELLY MILLER, A. M.
Dean of College of Arts and Sciences

LEWIS B. MOORE, PH. D.
Dean of Teachers College
HAROLD D. HATFIELD, M. E.
Director School of Manual Arts and Applied Sciences
LULU VERE CHILDERS, MUS. B.
Director of Conservatory of Music
CHARLES S. SYPHAX, A. B., LL.M.
Dean of Academy
GEORGE W. COOK, A. M., LL. M.
Dean of Commercial College

February 24, '16.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York City.

My dear Du Bois:

I am sending you, under another cover, copies of books autographed for the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society of London.

Yours truly,

Kelly Miller

KM/JB

[1916?]
[fragmentary]

Translated from an extract from speeches given by M. Merlin, Governor General, at the session of the Council of Government of French Equatorial Africa. (La Depeche Coloniale illus., p 9-11)

The hostilities which began in Europe on August 2, 1914 could not fail to have their immediate influence in Equatorial French Africa, which for 3,000 kilometres has a common frontier with the German Kamerun. Thanks to the spirit of decision of Acting Governor General Estebe and General Aymerich, and thanks to the thorough preparation of the troops, and to the order of both officers and soldiers, the French took possession on August 6, 1914, and almost without striking a blow, of Binga, on the 8th of August of Zinga, and on the 22th occupied M'Baiki on the Lobaye. Thus, at the first blow they had taken possession of the points which command the navigation of the Congo, the Sangha, and the Oubangui. Freedom of communication between the different colonies and the different parts of the territory was henceforth assured. Meanwhile the defence of the frontier was organized by a network of posts scattered throughout its whole extent; and besides, several strong columns were organized to pursue their offensive into the regions which interested them particularly. Among these the basin of the Sangha, the roadstead of Coco Beach, Rio Muni and the North of Gabon, and the basin of the Logone were the most important.

The French forces, promptly concentrated, were not long in marking their progress by many successes. On September 21 the Surprise landed a strong force, which took possession of Coco Beach. On October 17th Lieut.-Colonel Morrison took possession of the whole of the Upper Sangha, entering Koumbe, Carnot and Bania on the same day. A few days later he was at Bpuar, and on December 9th at Baturi, in the very heart of Kamerun. Lt. Col. Hutin, after having taken over the whole of the Lower Sangha, from Bonga to Ouesso, took Nola on Oct. 22nd, and captured there several German officers and important artillery equipment. On Dec. 26th and 28th

30-126-7

violent combat brilliantly directed by General Aymerich in person, gave us the post of N'Dzimou. On Dec. 22nd Lt.-Col. Hutin took the strongly defended post of Molundu, on the N'Goko, making a junction between his forces and those of Morrison, and giving the French the entire valleys of the Sangha and the N'Goko. Thus they had not only reconquered most of the territory taken from them in 1911, but had penetrated far into the territory of Kamerun.

Meanwhile in the north the troops of the military territory of Tchad had not remained idle. Col. Largeau, by a happy distribution of his forces, succeeded in a few days in assuring the defence of his frontier along the Chari and the Logone and in organizing his offensive columns. On Sept. 21st he took, after a sharp combat, the fortified position of Kousseri, which menaced Fort Lamy; some days later, continuing his march to the south, he received the submission of the sultans of Kotoko and Mandara, and invested Mora; then, on Dec. 14th, he occupied Maroua, an important Peulh village, which the Germans had left at the approach of the French. Consequently, at the beginning of 1915, the column from the Sangha found itself at Molundou, preparing to march on Yakodouma and Lomie; the column from the Labaye on the Kadei, threatening Doume Station and Bertona, toward which it had even made a bold thrust; the northern column, which had made a junction with the English forces from Nigeria, after having proceeded to the blockade of Mora, on the Benoue, moved toward Garoua. The Franco-British expeditionary force which had landed at Douala, after having touched at different points on the coast, (Victoria, Kribi and Campo), had taken possession of the railway to the North as far as Bare and south as far as Edea, on the Sanaga. The forces from English Nigeria occupied Ossindinge and different other points, of the western frontier of Kamerun, menacing the hinterland of the German colony.

The moment had come to assure the coordination of the separate movements being carried out by the allied forces. To this end a meeting took

30-126-8

phace March, 1915, at Douala, between Governor Fourneau, assisted by Commandant Joly, the Chief of staff of the troops of French Equatorial Africa, and General Dobell and Col. Mayer, heads of the British and French forces, respectively, of the expeditionary corps. An agreement was entered into, whereby Yakoduma was occupied Feb. 3rd, 1915, Assobam on June 19th, and Lamie on June 24th, by the Column from the Sangha; while the Lonaye column occupied Bertona in July 22nd, Doume on the 25th, Abong-Mbang on the 29th; and the column of the North entered Garoua June 11th, N'Gaoundere on July 9th, and Tingere on the 18th of the same month.

These repeated successes had the effect of freeing completely the Northern part of Kamerun. Liaison between Brisset's and Morrison's column was made at Kounde on August 11th; and liaison between Morrison and Hutin on July 29th at Abong-Mbang. It seemed more and more probable that the enemy, retiring toward the South, intended to make of Yaounde, whither the German Government and General Staff had already retired after the flight from Douala, the center of definite resistance. This situation required further examination, and the agreement entered into by the allies in the previous January had to be reconsidered. A conference was held at which were present, Governor General Merlin, General Aymerich, and General Dobell. The arrangements for a general concentric operation toward Yaounde were agreed upon, and General Aymerich immediately set about carrying them out.

General Aymerich arrived at Doume Station on October 18th, and immediately took command of the Morrison and Hutin columns, which were combined into one, called the East Kamerun, in liaison with the Brisset Column. He took Gele-Mendouka November 10th, arrived at Nanga-Eboko Nov. 23rd, and at Tebene Dec. 1st, after having cleared out all the region south of Semini, where the enemy threatened his left, and Abong-Mbang, he moved toward Mougousi, which he reached on Dec. 3rd. In the northern sector Lt.-Col. Brisset occupied Joko on Dec. 13th, and descended toward Nigila and the falls of the Sangha.

30-12b-9

Having come from Orleansville and de Laghouat, the second battalion (the Debieuvre Battalion) made contact with the enemy at Rheims, at the end of September.

Says the report of its commander:

"Artillery fire, especially the heavy artillery, and its effects, w were unknown to the battalion. It felt no surprise, and one might say that it was amused at it. Night and day shrapnel and shells of large caliber rained on the battalion. After the second day the black soldiers were amused by this fire."

From Rheims they went to Maison-Blanche, near Arras, and from there, on the second of November, to Linghen, near the celebrated "Maison du Passeur". On the third, on the Yser, the battalion made an attack over a piece of ground as level as a billiard table, cut at every 50 meters by canals four to five meters wide and two meters deep.

"It had to do in making this attack one of the most difficult things in warfare, even for a very skilful troop, that is, to deploy obliquely to the right, under hostile artillery fire, over ground absolutely open and cut by canals, with the right flank ten meters in advance of its last cover.

This deploying would not have been possible for troops of ordinary training. The Senegalese did it, man by man, under a frightful fire from artillery, infantry and machine-guns, and suffering comparatively slight losses. From eight o'clock in the morning until nightfall the battalion was under a heavy fire. Not a man stumbled, and the progress forward continued without any setbacks..... I had to have two companies and a machine-gun section execute a series of movements under fire, in order to take positions in echelon toward my left. These movements were executed

as if on the drill ground .... In the morning, none of the patrols sent out having returned (they had all been annihilated), the battalion resumed the offensive against the German trenches. It did the same thing in the evening and the next morning, during three nights and two days....

On the ninth of November in the morning, the men came from the trench chilled to the bone. That night, at 8 o'clock, we were ordered forward to make a flank attack on the enemy. It was reinforced by three companies of Algerian tirailleurs placed at my disposal. In the dark, in an icy fog, we had to cross once more canals fifty yards apart. I took eight hours to go 800 meters. I had at my disposal a section of engineers, to cut the German wires, and had to take the doors and shutters from a lock-keeper's house to aid us in crossing the canals. When a canal was crossed we transported the doors to the next one, and so on. At five o'clock in the morning we formed an attacking column in five lines 150 meters from the enemy, without his discovering it. The first two lines were made up of Senegalese. The Algerian tirailleurs formed semi-projecting(?) (demi-debordants) echelons and the reserve..... The order is given not to fire and not to make a sound, an order faithfully kept. We reached the German wires, and the engineers cut them. We are met by a terrific fire and the first line goes down. The second passes over it and carries along the survivors..... A hand-to-hand struggle takes place with the Germans, who pull the tirailleurs into the trench by the feet. Some are drowned in the preceding canal. When the battalion reformed there remained three officers, five non-commissioned officers and one hundred and twenty men.

The remnants of the battalion take the trench again, and, some days later, because of new losses, the battalion is disbanded, for the lack of combatants.

I remained alone at the front, with four non-commissioned officers."

Thus perished on the field of honor the Second Battalion of Algeria. The end of the First - the Brochot Battalion - is invested with such a savage grandeur that this tragedy, sui generis, has no precedent in history. It can have no duplicate. The thing happened at Dixmude. This fascinating name M. Charles Goffic has made, in some fashion, the private property of our marines. In the shadow of the monument of glory he has erected to them, a just future will want to find a place for their comrades in battle, the Senegalese of the Brochot Battalion. On November 10th, between the Belgian troops on the left and the cemetery of Dixmude on the right, they defended trenches at which were hurled furious attacks. Their flanks turned, there rolled down upon them, encircling them, the roaring grey tide. There were two alternatives - to yield or be killed. But they cannot yield. I have told before now of the extraordinary affair of the "38th" man, which happened in Mauretania. A hero who has no other name, and who will be forever unknown. The last survivor of 37 comrades killed before him in trying to save from the hands of Ma-el-Ainin, the marabout, a surprised convoy, the 38th died, too, on the spot. Of the 38 dead bodies which they picked up, which was his? One does not know and cannot know. But when the reinforcements arrived, they noticed near-by that all thirty-eight of the rifles were out of commission, the tirailleur who had fallen last had broken them, so that such a trophy might not go to the enemy. Then, disarmed, the unknown hero had awaited the fatal bullet.

This spirit of self-sacrifice the blacks had brought from Africa. It is inseparable from them. They have it in the blood and the tradition of the race. Having decided to die, this is how these men of Dixmude met their death. Surrounded, little by little, the fury of the combat and the intoxication of the sacrifice agreed upon lifted them out of

themselves. A sacred madness, a mystical and contagious hysteria seized them, freeing the spirit from the body. The breath of Azrael passed, welding their souls into one collective superhuman soul. Then, that happened which outstrips the imagination - a prodigy. A remembrance ten thousand years old, emerged suddenly from the common depths of the race, a mysterious call of the blood - I know not what. But an elemental force of nature, took possession of these supermen who were living already in death. Progressively, their voices, which spat forth hatred, anger and scorn in their hundred African dialects, united and blended in a melody of all their languages, and of none. With a powerful rhythm, slow, but gradually accelerated, formidable, terrible, this chant of war and death, born there suddenly - never again to be heard in this world - dominated the battle. So strange, so terrible was the wild majesty of it that it drowned all other noises. Stupidly the enemy listened and looked. For one instant a truce of religious terror reigned, in which there mounted from the earth to the skies the funeral chant of the black soldiers about to die. But they, full of a sacred frenzy, carried away in ecstasy, rushed forward, striking and killing, tearing eyes and flesh with steel, nails and teeth. The German is always the "Boche". In order to finish these demi-gods in fury, he brought up that which is in Prussia the <u>ultima ratio regis</u> - the artillery. At fifty meters the machine guns mowed down the black flesh. Amid the volleys, dying forever with the dead, the unique hymn grew softer and was still. But it has a right to eternal echoes in history.....

The two units prepared in Algiers to take part in a European conflict were not, however, the only Senegalese troops engaged in 1914 on our front. The energetic measures taken by General Lyautey in Morocco,

without delay, had permitted the sending into Europe of forces employed elsewhere. Among the number was, notably, the 3rd Battalion of Morocco - the Frèrejean Battalion - which came from Taza into Champagne, and then by autobus into Flanders. Being placed on October 24th at the disposal of General d'Urbal, commanding the 8th Army, he formed a regiment of it under the orders of Major Pelletier, and after he was wounded, of Major Frèrejean, together with the two battalions from Algiers, whose lot it shared. As did they, it melted away in the battle on the Yser. To give all the details would be to indulge in repetitions, a few other bodies having come from Morocco, followed a little later. To all the troops who came from this source could be applied that remark of such a connoisseur as Colonel Debieuvre, that they "made a good showing. Good fighters, but we might reproach them with a lack of finish in their training."

Unfortunately, we could not rely upon having there solid units. The unpreparedness before the war was bearing fruit. The 'specialists' in black troops had feared for a long time in advance, and rightly, that, under the lash of necessity, we should no longer employ upon the European battlefields trained troops, but bands of black recruits -- a fatal consequence of the haste which succeeded our inertia.

The mobilization had, indeed, its echo in Western Africa, as it did in Morocco. M. Merlaud-Ponty, governor general of that land of the black troops, hastened to make up for the time which had been lost through no fault of his. Picking up such available forces as he could find within reach, in Senegal, Mauretania, and the lower Soudan, he made use of them to enroll such recruits as were encountered, men out of work, professional idlers yawning in the sun on the docks of Dakar. From the whole a regiment was formed, which embarked just as it was for France. It comprised, as does every unit, good and bad, a mixture from which the special effect of our discipline on the blacks would have made a unit as good as any other. But under the stress of events, as soon as they arrived in Marseilles, and

had the rough edges smoothed off at the Camp of Carpiagne, the Senegalese of the Lavenir Regiment -- Lavenir was their first Colonel -- were thrown into the midst of the fight, in Champagne. The war was going to separate the good grain from the chaff. To a neighboring unit, a little hesitant, Captain Pourpart (who has since died gloriously) was able to call out, "Come, men! One more try! Hold them! See how your black comrades are holding on!"

But others, who made their debut in the profession of arms in the same place, did not hold so well as their veterans. Did they run away? Not at all. But crouching under the machine-gun fire, huddled together in little groups, they formed little by little a mass stupefied, inert, deaf to commands, incapable of any action, either of advance or retreat. But it was only for a time. Very quickly they became accustomed to the big shells, which, as a matter of fact, make more noise than they do damage, and to the bullets which sing when they do not strike. The war taught them its most profitable lessons, those which are learned to the sound of the cannon. In this school progress is rapid. Their lessons must have been learned, for on October 24th they were transported in auto-trucks in all haste to Maison-Blanche, near Arras, where they arrived on the 25th at close of day. Between the capital of Artois and the Germans there was nothing but empty trenches. In their haste and in the darkness no reconnaisance was possible of the ground which they must take. Moving toward the enemy from one parallel to the next, then in the open fields, as long as they found the place clear they advanced, one battalion in reserve, and two in line. A mill was flaming up on the horizon. Under the hypnosis of this single ruddy point mechanically the men drew closer together. Suddenly, there is a blinding flash. A short distance away, an infernal rifle-fire and machine-guns show the zigzag of the German trench. When the flash subsided, a pile of black soldiers were stretched on the ground. The surprise endured some seconds. On one side, some young recruits, frightened, were crouching down. But the order to charge, which

after having reached the first objective, THE SECOND LINE PASSED THE FIRST, then outstripped it and marched on the final objective. Thus these native companies found themselves in the first line, after having executed under fire a very delicate manoeuvre.

The experiment of October 24th was then developed on a very large scale, and we have, regarding the conduct of the Senegalese and the Somalis, the opinion of a large number of officers of high rank who have commanded them while directly under fire. The opinion is unanimous, and perfectly conclusive, and we know that Senegalese battalions, with little training, composed of young recruits and only moderately well officered, can be amalgamated with good European troops, whether metropolitan or colonial, and in the latter case the possibilities for their employment are very much increased. Thus utilized, the native units of our colonies give results superior to what one might expect. They introduce into the European regiments a fine spirit of rivalry. They bring with them their fiery ardor in hand to hand combats. They quickly acquire the skill which they lack in the beginning.

It is possible to look forward to grouping them into battalions as soon as they become accustomed to the effects of modern artillery fire -- to which all troops of whatever origin, must become accustomed -- and after they have gained the necessary skill. But, in order to be able to reinforce them with soldiers for the special services of every kind, the Senegalese battalions have need of a European reservoir. Not that it is impossible for the blacks to become machine-gunners, telephone operators, and the like, but because to that end we should have to improvise an organization which does not now exist, and because the time is lacking to enable us to train a sufficient number of specialists. The Senegalese battalion must, then, be part of a European regiment.

Thus, we shall give a Senegalese battalion to each regiment of infantry of certain divisions to which a special role in offensive work has

been assigned . . . . . .

The twelve or thirteen millions of inhabitants of French West Africa can surely give us 200,000 soldiers in less than a year. These are precious resources, which we have surely available, and which we must not neglect."

I stop here with my quotations. They are sufficiently strong to prove without question the value of the forces we have been so long in discovering.

30-126-17

2/9/31

February 25th 1916.

My dear Mr. Moore:

I want to thank you very much for your kind hospitality during my stay in Tampa. I enjoyed the visit tremendously.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. E. J. Moore,
1516 Jefferson Street,
Tampa, Florida.

District Attorneys Office
County of New York

January 7,1916.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

2/9/32

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Many thanks for your letter to Judge Swann in my behalf. I have no doubt that it contributed greatly toward assuring him of my character and fitness. The knowledge that I enjoy your esteem in such large degree as the letter disclosed is a source of much pleasure and satisfaction to me. I hope that I shall justify that esteem not alone by the performance of my duties in this office, but also by some honorable achievement, even though small in measure, for the public good.

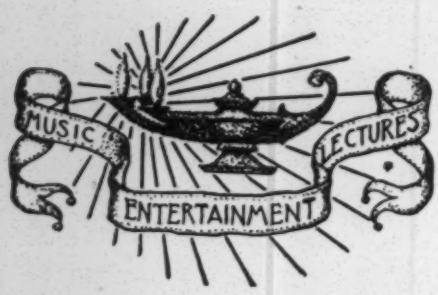
Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year,

I am, very sincerely yours,

F. A. Moton

P.S. I am informed that Judge Swann is receiving many complimentary letters from persons who indorsed the candidacy of men whom he has appointed. As one who indorsed me, should you care to write such a letter?

FOR DATES, TERMS, INDIVIDUAL CIRCULARS, ETC., ADDRESS A. C. BARRELL, DIRECTOR, ROOM 831, COLONIAL BLDG., 100 BOYLSTON ST. TEL. OXFORD 1284



Music and Lecture Guild of New England

BOSTON, MASS., April 28, 1916.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I see that it is just about the time to renew our contracts for another year, 1916-'17. It is also our mailing season.

Because of so much falling off in this work, due to the war, we have not felt justified in re-printing our illustrated Year Book. So many felt for the same reason that they would make use of their individual circulars and have asked us to mail these in quantity, either 500 or 1000 at their expense, $10. for 500, or $20. for 1000. As several can be mailed together we can do it in this way.

All of the best printing of your last circulars have been sent out, but we have quite enough of the poorer ones for this season. The fault was simply in the inking, as you may remenber. Would you kindly write us what is your pleasure in regard to these? Of course where we undertake a special trip, as that to Milwaukee, we spare no pains in writing and sending circulars, as we did in March. Some of those efforts should surely bear fruit for the coming year, as they were too late for 1916.

Early in April I sang for a Club in Hartford and as I returned to Boston I visited several of the Conn. and Mass. smaller cities and towns. I shall do quite a little of such visiting among the Colleges, Schools and Clubs this Spring as for two years I have been in the West at this time, When calling in Amherst, I was greatly surprised to learn that recently you had lectured for the College there. This was of course in the territory where you have given us the"exclusive management"of your lecture work and the engagement should have been made by us. You may recall that I have several times,- first by a visit to Dean Olds, then by letter,taken up the consideration of a lecture at Amherst College for you. It places

us and our work in rather an absurd light to send out your circulars with the imprint "Under the Exclusive Direction of the Music and Lecture Guild of New England" and then to have a College or Club find that you ignore this and go to them by direct application. Will you not be so kind as to explain this?

We enclose a copy for your signature if you wish to renew the contract with us. As we are sure you know, we will do everything in our power to further the interests of your lecture work, as in the past. We will be sure to avoid and negotiations with Colored Organizations. Should any come to us, we will at once send them to you.

The announcement of the coming presentation of your Pageant in the Crisis is most interesting and I hope that this evil weather will in no way interfere with its success. To-day we are enjoying a heavy snow storm, the country was white as we rode to the city.

Very sincerely yours,

Alexina Carter Barrell

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City
New York.

[enclosure]

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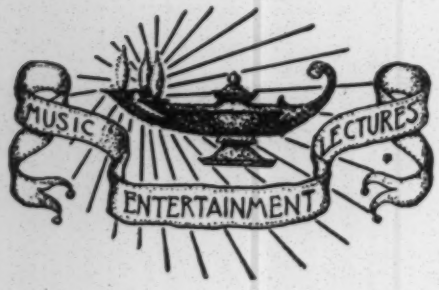


Music and Lecture Guild of New England

BOSTON, MASS., May 1, 1916.

Agreement between

The Music and Lecture Guild of New England and
Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.

I hereby agree to accept the services of The Music and Lecture Guild of New England, under the direction of Mrs. A. C. Barrell, and to give her power to contract for all Lectures given by me throughout New England for one year from date, May 1, 1916, except those before Colored audiences.

In return for her services I agree to pay her a fee of 20% commission on each and every engagement.

I further agree to put into her hands all correspondence received by me in regard to Lecture engagements throughout New England, and to inform her immediately of any applications for Lectures conveyed to me oraly by any person, except from Colored Organizations.

Signed:

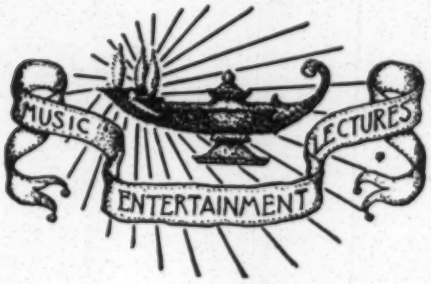
In consideration of the contingent fees named above, I agree earnestly and faithfully to further the interest of Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois and to secure for him engagements for Lectures and Addresses wherever it is possible.

Signed:

A. C. Barrell, Director

48-2-105

FOR DATES, TERMS, INDIVIDUAL CIRCULARS, ETC., ADDRESS A. C. BARRELL, DIRECTOR, ROOM 831, COLONIAL BLDG., 100 BOYLSTON ST. TEL. OXFORD 1284



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In return for her services, I agree to pay her a fee of 20% commission for engagements, application for which is made to her, or in reference to which she has correspondence of earlier date than any held by me, or written record according to the practice of the Guild, of visits made in my interests.

I further agree to give her, on request, a full list of all engagements made and filled by me, including the person, place and date, within sixty days previous to the engagement.

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A. C. Barrell, Director.

48-2-106

[enclosure]

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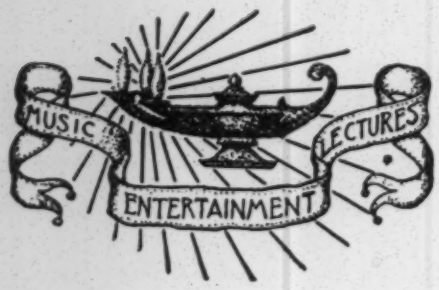

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A. C. Barrell, Director.

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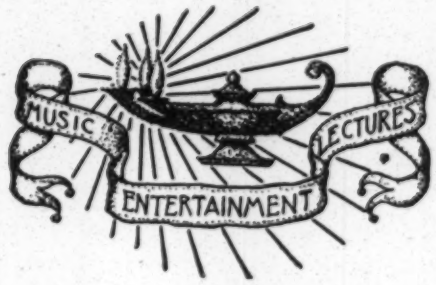

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In return for her services, I agree to pay her a fee of 20% commission for engagements, application for which is made to her, or in reference to which she has correspondence of earlier date than any held by me, or written record according to the practice of the Guild, of visits made in my interests.

I further agree to give her, on request, a full list of all engagements made and filled by me, including the person, place and date, within sixty days previous to the engagement.

Signed:

In consideration of the contingent fees named above, I agree earnestly and faithfully to further the interests of Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois and to secure for him engagements for Lectures and Addresses wherever possible.

Signed:

A. C. Barrell, Director.

2/7/53

May 29, 1916.

My dear Mrs. Barrell:

I should be glad, of course, to have you undertake lectures for me and to have exclusive control in New England with two exceptions: First - colored audiences, and Second - the forum audiences as controlled by the Open Forum Speakers Bureau.

This Bureau has the practical control of forum speakers, and I should not like to be left out. I trust this may suit you.

I beg to say with regard to Amherst that I lectured there about five years ago, but not since.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. A. C. Barrell,
100 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

38-2-227

AGREEMENT

between

The Music and Lecture Guild of New England and Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

June 12, 1916.

I hereby agree to accept the services of The Music and Lecture Guild of New England, under the direction of Mrs. A. C. Barrell, and to give her power to contract for Lectures and Addresses given by me for one year from date, June 12, 1916, reserving, however, the right to make contracts personally with any individual or organization outside of New England, provided such a contract is not made with any Bureau, Management or Agency whatever other than the Open Forum Speakers Bureau for Sunday Forums only, or on information or assistance supplied by any Bureau, Management or Agency whatever other than the Open Forum Bureau, for Sunday Forums only.

In return for her services, I agree to pay her a fee of 20% commission on each and every engagement made by her, and a commission of 20% on each such return engagement, application for which is made to her, or in reference to which she has correspondence of earlier date than any held by me, or written record according to the practice of the Guild, of visits made in my interests.

I further agree to give her, on request, a full list of all engagements made and filled by me, including the person, place and date, within sixty days previous to the engagement.

Signed:

W. E. B. Du Bois

In consideration of the contingent fees named above, I agree earnestly and faithfully to further the interests of Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois and to secure for him engagements for Lectures and Addresses wherever it is possible. I further agree that I will not manage the Lecture work of any other speaker on such Racial subjects as those announced on the circular of Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois and issued by The Music and Lecture Guild of New England.

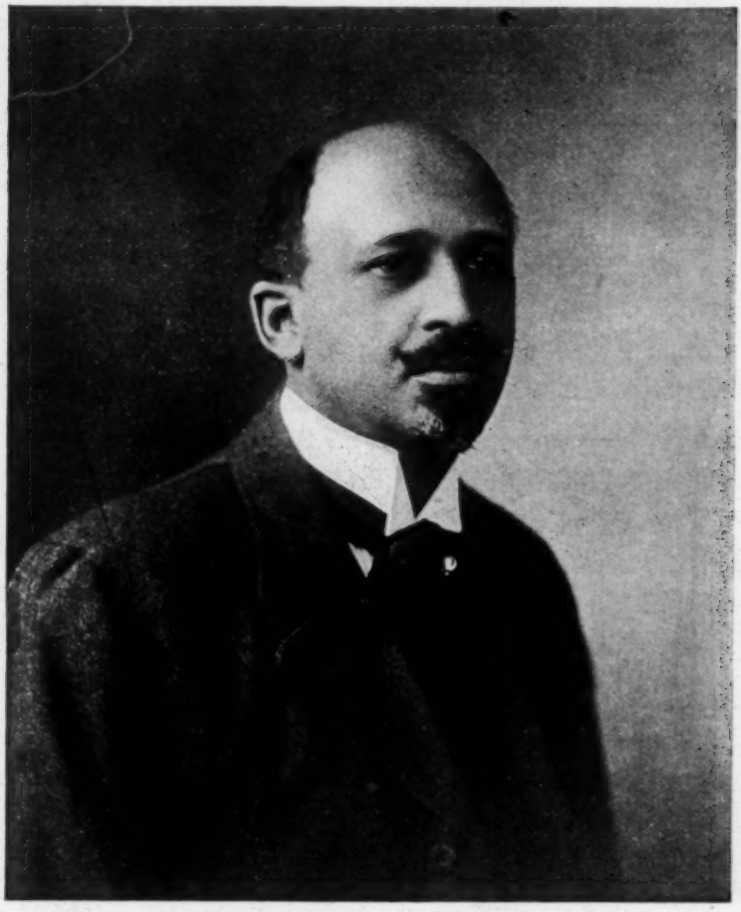
Signed.

Alexina Carter Barrell.

(Please sign and retain)

[Music and Lecture Guild. . . .]
[1916]

Lectures on Social and Economic Subjects



W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.

UNDER THE EXCLUSIVE DIRECTION OF
The Music and Lecture Guild of New England
831 COLONIAL BUILDING
100 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
TELEPHONE OXFORD 1284

DR. DuBOIS was born in Massachusetts, of Negro descent. He graduated from Harvard in 1890, and received a Ph.D. in 1895. Later he studied at the University of Berlin. On his return he was appointed assistant Instructor in Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, and afterwards was Professor of Economics and History at Atlanta University. This last position he left to become Director of Publications and Research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an association supported by some of the most prominent men of the country

A Monograph in the Harvard Historical series Number 1, on "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade," early showed his remarkable ability. An author of fiction counted classic, a writer of history of distinction, the first scholar of the Colored Race in America, and a remarkably easy, clear, and forceful speaker. Those who have been so fortunate as to hear his discussion of such questions as Socialism, Feminism, and other social topics, have found few speakers in this field so illuminating and so interesting

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Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Editor of "The Crisis." Formerly Professor of Economics and History, Atlanta University. Author "Souls of Black Folk," "Suppression of the Slave Trade," "Life of John Brown," "The Quest of the Silver Fleece," "The Negro." Author and producer of the Pageant "Star of Ethiopia." Director of Publications and Research, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Honorary Secretary for the United States of the First Universal Races Congress in London, 1911

Press Notices

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The attendance at last Sunday's session of the Braintree People's Forum was the largest of the season. Dr. DuBois is one of the ablest representatives of the Colored Race and presented many little-known historical facts concerning his people. He is a finely educated man and gave his address in such pure English and in such a comprehensive way that his hearers were deeply interested.—*Braintree Observer.*

The features of Mr. DuBois' mind are Negro features to a degree that those of his face are not. They are the sensibility, the tenderness, the "avenues to God hid to men of Northern brain," which Emerson divined in the black people. Back of this there is careful knowledge of past and present conditions in the South, clear insight into their meanings, a firm, intelligent apprehension of their tendency, which is something to be reckoned with by every citizen who has at heart the welfare of his country, inseparable from the welfare of the Colored People.

A society based upon character and culture will always welcome him though he were blacker than the ace of spades, not as showing him a favor, but as anxious to avail itself of his ability.—*New York Evening Post.*

Professor DuBois is probably the most highly educated Negro in the United States. One is impressed at every turn with the vigor, originality and literary skill of the author. Through it all runs the charm of a chaste, yet almost lyric style. *Chicago Record-Herald.*

Professor W. E. B. DuBois; Booker T. Washington: They represent different types of character, different conceptions of the race problem, different methods for its solution, and they deal with it in a widely different spirit.—*The Outlook.*

The "Souls of Black Folk" is one of the most noteworthy books, not merely of the year, but of the epoch. Its every page is filled with vigor, spontaneity and spirituality. . . . . A very sincere, a very vigorous, a very terrible analysis of a vital problem.—*Boston Transcript.*

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"A deep and comprehensive address."—*Kingston, Jamaica, Daily Gleaner.*

"The Pageant was a remarkable spectacle of great educational value."—*Henry P. Blair, President of the Board of Education, District of Columbia.*

Bd 32.32-33.67

Lecture-Subjects

The Great War — War and Prejudice

The Theory of Exclusiveness

Socialism — Democracy

Ideals of Education — Woman Suffrage

Feminism

Pageantry as a Means of Social Uplift

The World Problem of the Color Line

John Brown — The History of the Negro Race

The Work of Negro Women

The Negro American Folk Songs

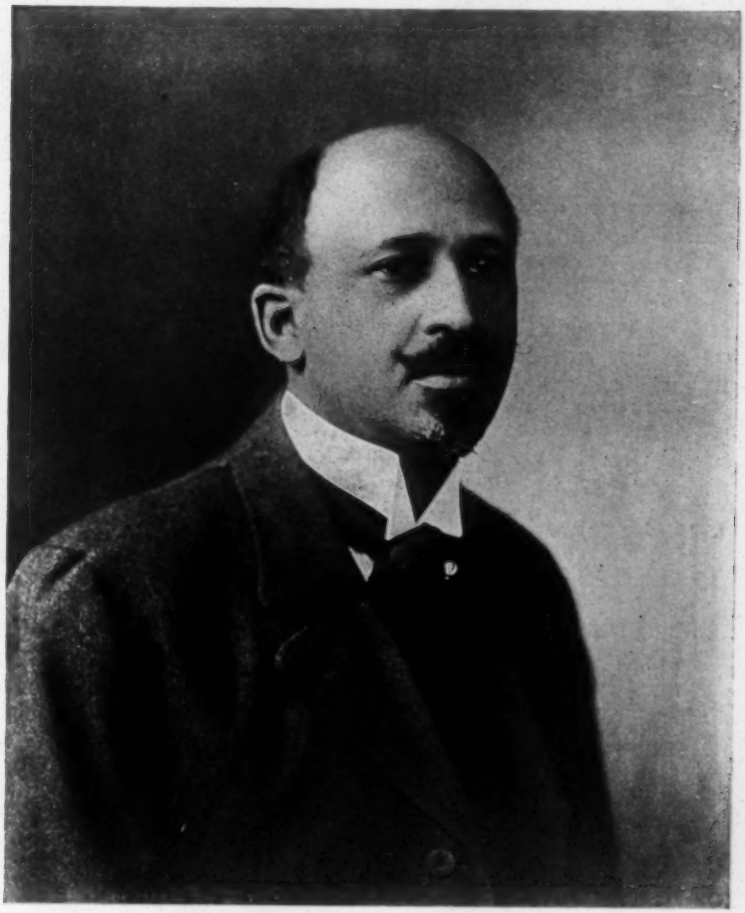
(Illustrated by Vocalist)

Some of the Colleges and Clubs for which Dr. DuBois has recently spoken:

Harvard University, Clark University, Columbia University, University of Chicago, Cornell University, Western Reserve University, Ohio State University, Smith College, Wellesley College, Mount Holyoke College, Salem Normal School, Milwaukee College Endowment Association, Milwaukee-Downer College

The Chicago Woman's Club
Buffalo Woman's Club
The Outlook Club, Montclair, New Jersey
Dorchester Woman's Club
Salem Woman's Club
Gloucester Teacher's Association
Chelsea Woman's Club
Middlesex Woman's Club, Lowell
Twentieth Century Club, Boston
National Woman's Suffrage Convention, Philadelphia
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
Equal Suffrage Association, Boston
Ford Hall and Somerville Forums

Lectures on Social and Economic Subjects



W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.

Under the Exclusive Direction of

The Music and Lecture Guild of New England

831 Colonial Building

100 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Telephone, Oxford 1284

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"First of all I want to thank you for a splendid and crystalline presentation of the fundamentals of Democracy last Sunday evening at the Melrose Forum. More, I am sure, than anyone save myself can realize, you made possible the spiritual unity of what was by common consent the greatest meeting ever held in our city." — *Harold Marshall.*

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#356

Lecture-Subjects

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The Theory of Exclusiveness

Socialism — Democracy

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Feminism

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The Chicago Woman's Club
Buffalo Woman's Club
The Outlook Club, Montclair, New Jersey
Dorchester Woman's Club
Salem Woman's Club
Gloucester Teacher's Association
Chelsea Woman's Club
Middlesex Woman's Club, Lowell
Twentieth Century Club, Boston
National Woman's Suffrage Convention, Philadelphia
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
Equal Suffrage Association, Boston
Ford Hall, Melrose and Somerville Forums

THE PRATT COMPANY, PRINTERS, QUINCY, MASS.

2/9/90 [NEGRO ARTS EXHIBIT]

1916(?)

You are cordially invited to att i the formal opening of the Ne Arts Exhibit on the evening of Friday, August 5th, from 7 to 10. There will be a musical program.

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The New
REPUBLIC
421 West 21st Street
New York City

January 20, 1916.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am afraid your article on "The Social Significance of Booker T. Washington" is altogether too long for publication in The New Republic.

Sincerely yours,
Herbert Croly
[HERBERT CROLY]

HC/B

The New
REPUBLIC
421 West 21st Street
New York City

Negro file

21-5-/32

January 17, 1916.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Following our conversation the other night I took up the matter at an editorial meeting, and we all agreed that your point was entirely well taken, and it is now a rule in our office that Negro should be spelled with a capital N. Personally I am sorry that the matter ever had to be discussed because your position is so obviously correct.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Walter Lippmann

[Walter Lippmann]

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

WL/SW.

EDITORS
Frank Bohn; William E. Bohn; Louis B. Boudin; Floyd Dell; W. E. B. Du Bois; Louis C. Fraina; Felix Grendon; Isaac A. Hourwich; Paul Kennaday; Robert Rives La Monte; Robert H. Lowie; Helen Marot; Joseph Michael; Moses Oppenheimer; Herman Simpson; Wm. English Walling.

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New Review

A Critical Review of International Socialism

Published on the first and fifteenth of the month by the
New Review Publishing Association
256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ALEXANDER FRASER, President
JULIUS HEIMAN, Treasurer
LOUIS C. FRAINA, Secretary

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Six months	.75
Canada, 1 year	1.75
Foreign, 1 year	2.00

LOUIS C. FRAINA, General Manager
B. A. MILNER, Circulation Manager

TELEPHONE: 6064 BARCLAY

April 4, 1916.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:-

The editorial department of the New Review has been reorganized in order to facilitate the work. The Board of Editors and Advisory Council has been done away with. In their place will be a board of Executive editors and a board of contributing editors.

The executive editors will have charge of the actual editing of the magazine, while the contributing editors will meet once a month and discuss the problem of contributions.

We would greatly appreciate it if you would consent to become one of our Contributing Editors. Please let us have your reply at your earliest convenience. If we do not receive an answer in two weeks we will presume your declination.

Very sincerely yours,
Robert Wolfe
For the Editors.

2/1/47

April 11, 1916.

My dear Mr. Appleton:

My name has been on the editorial board of the New Review for a year or more. In that time I have done practically nothing except attend one meeting and write one article.

It seems to me a sort of imposition to keep my name there and do so little. At the same time with my other engagements I am fraid to promise any immediate improvement.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. B. P. Appleton,
the New Review,
256 Broadway,
New York City.

[NEW YORK CITY — MAYOR]

CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

April 28, 1916 R

2/9/108

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Mayor directs me to ask that you accept appointment as a delegate for the City of New York to the forty-third annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, May 10th to 17th, 1916.

The program of this conference indicates that important and far-reaching questions of public policy will be discussed by leading speakers from various sections of the country. The Mayor hopes that New York City may be represented by a large delegation, and he regrets that it is not possible for the city to defray the expenses of delegates.

Will you please let me know if you can accept this appointment, as the convention authorities wish to be notified officially as to the number of delegates they may expect.

Very truly yours,

Theodore Housseau

Secretary to the Mayor

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
National Association for Advancement
of Colored People,
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

[NEW YORK CITY-
MAYOR]

May 6th, 1916.

Mr. Theodore Rousseau,
Office of The Mayor,
City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

I shall be glad to accept appointment as delegate to the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Indianapolis, May 10th to 17th. I am not sure, however, that I shall be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

WEB/B.

NORMAL VOCAL INSTITUTE
E. AZALIA HACKLEY, DIRECTOR
3019 CALUMET AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILL., July 20 1916

Mr W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City

Dear Mr. DuBois, —

Thank you for your letter of this morning. I have been out all morning trying to find a photo of Mrs. Talbert and have succeeded in getting the photo of the New Half Century Magazine. It will be sent to-morrow by special delivery

Mrs. Talbert is "en tour" with the Hann singers trying to get enough "to start" on the tour of seventy engagements which I have planned for her among my personal friends in various places hoping that she will net enough to open a Chicago studio and provide a home for her mother — who needs one just now.

I am sending you a clipping from the "Defender" which tried to gouge this young woman. This is the type of Chicago "musician" that she is in competition with. A Post Office clerk who came into notice because he directed the colored P. O. boys at their concert. He directs Bethel Choir for $12 a month just to keep up his musical reputation. A "public school music" graduate — think of it — decrying folk songs. He is the same one who fought my appointment as Director of the Lincoln Exposition because I was a "newcomer" yet his story gives four years as the length of his residence or musical activity. He has made all manner of fun and criticism about the Folk Songs, yet to-day as a result of the fight he and others set up against an outsider, nothing was ready for this big Pier event, but, — the Folk Song Chorus. I might add — that neither he nor the others received all their pay from the Exposition, but I received $25 more than I expected and cleared $375 in spite of their opposition and when this present opportunity presented

7/21/12

itself to sing with the other ~~peoples~~ ~~that~~ the Folk Song
and they only alive musical organization.
Chorus is still intact. I have used the Lincoln Exposition
title for spite work. It is the only way I can "rub in" their defeat, and
early death.

Another thing, I am not sure that you know that Clarence Carroll Clark, one of my Denver boys, is - I am ~~certain~~ the first colored person to put in a record for the Victor people. He sent me a catalogue - years ago. He is around New York or Jersey City and can verify this. I think that I am the only one to have made records abroad. I have forgotten the name - not the Victor Phonograph but the new company, whose catalogue was not then out - nine years ago - They sent the records (but I do not know where they are) Mrs Annie Hutchinson Hackley has ever witnessed the "effort". I had an order for twelve more the day I sailed. When I was abroad, during the beginning of the war, I meant to look into the matter, but the mobilization of the troops made me forget every thing but to get back to America. I forgot to send my photo and I travel around so fast that the matter slipped my mind, since I had been paid outright. The four songs were Last Rose of Summer, Suwanee River, Comin' Thro' the Rye and Heuschel's "Spring" - all in English. I was asked to put in "Why Adam Sinned" and popular songs the next time.

I simply tell you this that Mr. Clark may have whatever credit is due him, as the first colored singer to make records in the U. S.

It may interest you to hear that two weeks ago the Phila Peoples Choral Society which I organized eight years ago, sent me $50. The Hampton Choral Union sent me $50 in March. It is quite a rare thing for musical societies to "remember".

I will leave Chicago the last of September to do the Extension work of the Institute, in the way of Community Services, from New York City to Washington D.C. - beginning with the Folk Songs
that I gave and preserve them.

With renewed thanks for your help
for Vivo I albert, I am
Sincerely yours
E. Azalia Hackley

In consideration of the fact that the budget of the N.A.A.C.P. will in 1916 be $2,500 less than formerly in normal years by reason of the ability of the CRISIS to pay the full salary of the Director of Publications and Research,

44-1-227

Voted that expenditures during 1916 be increased as follows:

$360 to be added to the salary of the Secretary making it $2,160 a year or $180 a month instead of $1,800 a year.

A Publications Fund of $1,500 to be established

Voted that the Publications Fund be expended by the Director of Publications and Research, under the direction of the Board and with the advice of the Publications Committee, for the purpose of preparing and issuing a series of Bulletins on the race problem, at the rate of at least six per year and for other publications in the same line; provided that no publication be issued without the consent of the Board and no expenditure be made beyond the amount appropriated.

Voted that beginning with the month of January 1916 the salary of the Director of Publications and Research be paid entirely from the CRISIS Fund, and that his salary be increased to $3000 whenever the CRISIS Fund warrants such increase.

Yours to Command
2/9/42

246 FULTON STREET
BROOKLYN

Jan 3, 1906.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Of course I will do the Teacher work.

The Annual meeting was a sorry affair without you, and you can guess it is mighty hard doing anything knowing that you are still ill and likely

to have to go through
another period of suffering
and anxiety. But we will do
our best, and you must
take a long time to rest
[redacted] without strength for work.

I hear you have a delightful
interview. This gives you the Call
to rest. How fully

Cordially yours
Mary W. Temple

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

ANNUAL MEETING
January 3, 1916.

Ethical Culture Assembly Hall - Central Park West & 64th Street

BUSINESS SESSION
2.30 P.M.

ORDER of BUSINESS.

REGRETS:

Ascertainment of members present.

Minutes of the last Annual Meeting.

ELECTION:

In accordance with Article VIII, Section 5, of the Constitution, the Nominating Committee submit the following nominations for members of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the term expiring January, 1919:

MR. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, New Haven
BISHOP JOHN HURST, Baltimore
MR. PAUL KENNADAY, New York
MR. JOSEPH PRINCE LOUD, Boston
DR. W. A. SINCLAIR, Philadelphia
MR. ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, New York
MR. CHAS. H. STUDIN, New York
MISS LILLIAN D. WALD, New York
REV. G. R. WALLER, Springfield, Mass.
MR. BUTLER R. WILSON, Boston.

Since no other nominations have been received, the Chair directs the Secretary to cast one ballot for these nominations.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS:

Report of the Chair.
Report of the Secretary.
Report of the Treasurer.
Report of the Director of Publications & Research.

REPORTS OF BRANCHES:

Boston.
District of Columbia.
Baltimore.

CALL FOR REPORTS FROM OTHER BRANCHES.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES:

None have been planned for.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

NEW BUSINESS.

49-12-133

BUTLER R. WILSON
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ROOMS 30-31, 34 SCHOOL STREET
TEL. FORT HILL 3296

[NAACP]

1910 Vermont Ave

BOSTON, MASS. Wash. Jan. 6th 1916

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave. New York N.Y.

Dear Sir — The committee (except Prof. Cook) met to day and learning that Mr. Villard will not return to Wash. until Tuesday of next week addressed him in writing stating the situation plainly and urging him to serve as treasurer for this year.

I now think that you ought to see Mr. Villard and in the spirit ~~to~~ you showed at the conference Monday go over the situation plainly and frankly with him and I believe you two can get together.

It is now possible for you to have the power and great influence of both the Association and the Crisis with you. Of the two, in the next 10 years, the former will be the greater power. And the leader will be fortunate with its influence and strength behind him. Every body concedes your mental equipment. Not so many concede your ability to lead men. Why has not your time come? Why not make the best of it? The colored people are ready to follow a big man. No other will fill the bill.

Very truly,

Butler R. Wilson

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Chairman of the Board of Directors: DR. J. E. SPINGARN, New York.
Director of Publications and Research: DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York.
Treasurer: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
Secretary: MISS MARY CHILDS NERNEY, New York.

Vice-Presidents: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
MR. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington.
REV. GARNETT R. WALLER, Springfield.
MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.
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Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, New York.
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

January 6, 1916.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

In recent discussions of the work of the Association, which included the possible resignation of Miss Nerney, the following suggestions were made by Dr. Du Bois:

1. That the Crisis and the Association be separated and Dr. Du Bois be permitted to purchase the Crisis.

2. That a colored man at a salary of $1200 be appointed Secretary.

3. That the offices of Secretary and Director of Publications and Research be combined, that Dr. Du Bois hold both offices, and his salary be raised to $3,000.

At one meeting it was suggested that with Dr. Du Bois as Secretary and Director of Publications and Research, Miss Ovington be made Chairman, or that Mr. Grimke be made Honorary Chairman and Miss Ovington Vice-Chairman, with the executive power. Both of these suggestions were regarded favorably by Miss Ovington and Dr. Du Bois.

Miss Nerney, therefore, in suggesting at the annual meeting that the offices of the Association be filled by colored people was not "drawing the color line" but merely voicing the opinion of distinguished members of our Board. She also felt that in recommending a salaried position be held by a colored man, she was following what has long been the avowed policy of the Association, namely, to always give, whenever practical, a salaried position to a colored man in preference to a white man. Furthermore, she felt that the combination of the offices of Director of Publications and Research and of Secretary in the person of Dr. Du Bois would probably give the work what it has always needed, more of his time and talent

Miss Nerney understands her resignation will not take effect until her successor is appointed or until she has been advised that a satisfactory arrangement has been made for carrying on the work of the Association. She is therefore keeping in touch with the office and will leave the work up to date and in the best possible condition for the new Secretary

Very truly yours,

Mary Childs Nerney

Dictated - not read

R

2/9/88

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Chairman of the Board of Directors: Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Director of Publications and Research: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York
Treasurer: Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Secretary: Miss Mary Childs Nerney, New York.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimke, Washington.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
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Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston.
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Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York
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Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelpia
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Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller. Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

January 7, 1916.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The meeting of the Board on Monday, January 10, at 4 P. M., is of the very highest importance in view of the fact that the officers of the Association will be elected at this meeting.

A crisis is now confronting the Association and every member of the Board is urged to make a special effort to attend.

J. E. Spingarn

Chairman, Board of Directors.

21457

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors
January 10, 1916.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 10th day of January, 1916, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Crawford, Dr. Du Bois, Bishop Hurst, Dr. Jones, Mrs. Kelley, Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Loud, Miss Ovington, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Dr. Underhill, Mr. Villard, Dr. O. M. Waller, Mr. Walling, Mr. Wilson.

Regrets from Mr. Cook, Mr. Russell, Mr. Milholland, Miss Wald.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

In the absence of the Secretary, Miss Mary Childs Nerney, Mr. Butler R. Wilson of Boston was elected Secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

On motion of Dr. Sinclair, duly seconded, voted that the Board proceed to the election of officers. The following officers were duly elected:

President, Mr. Moorfield Storey; Vice Presidents, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Mr. Archibald H. Grimke, Miss Mary White Ovington, Rev. G. R. Waller; Director of Publications and Research, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, at an annual salary of $2500 per annum.

Dr. Spingarn offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: That the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People accepts with deep regret the resignation of Miss Mary Childs Nerney as Secretary of the Association. When she accepted this position in 1912, the Association had three or four branches and less than one thousand members; it now has nearly ten thousand members and sixty-three branches and locals; and no small share of the credit for this extraordinary growth is due to her energy and devotion to her work.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, Miss Mary White Ovington was elected Acting Secretary.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, voted unanimously that in addition to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Treasurer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Miss Mary White Ovington be authorized and empowered to sign checks.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard was unanimously elected Treasurer.

Voted that the Chairman of the Board of Directors appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to report at the next meeting of the Board of Directors the name of a person for Secretary of the Association, and that all members of the Board of Directors are hereby requested to offer suggestions as to a candidate.

Voted that the Chairman of the Board of Directors appoint a committee of three or five persons with power to augment this number whose duty it shall be to prepare and publish the annual report of the Association.

Mr. Villard, the Treasurer, reported as follows:

Receipts	GENERAL	FUND	Expenditures
Balance in Bank		Salaries	530.49
Nov. 30, 1915 -		Printing	84.50
Corn Exchange	191.37	General Expense	131.43
Lawyers' Title	1514.87	*Postage	176.83*
(Reserve)		Travelling Expense	8.44
December Receipts -		Crisis (November Ac'ct)	141.40
		Memberships returned to	
Memberships	498.00	Branches	59.50
Contributions	234.50	Legal	50.00
Pins	8.30	Total - - - -	1182.59
Literature sold	9.58	Balance in Bank December	
Miscellaneous	.05	31, 1915 -	
Crisis subscriptions	131.10	Corn Exchange	190.31
		Lawyers' Title	
		(Reserve)	1214.87
	2587.77		2587.77

	SPECIAL	FUNDS	
Balances in Bank		Balances in Bank	
Nov. 30, 1915 -		December 31, 1915 -	
Maclean Fund	273.35	Maclean Fund	273.35
Federal Aid	195.63	Federal Aid	195.63
	468.98		468.98

C R I S I S

Balance in Bank		Balance in Bank	
Nov. 30, 1915 -	4.04	December 31,1915 -	228.28
December Receipts	2556.63	December Disbursements	2332.39
	2560.67		2560.67

*Postage includes 1800 "begging letters" and two sets of delinquent bills, amounting to 460.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois: Dr. Du Bois reported as follows:

The Crisis did the largest business during the month of December as it has ever done since its foundation, the cash income being $2556.62.

The auditor has gone over our books and announces the business to be in excellent condition. The details of his report were given in my annual report to the Association.

We have had one rather severe misfortune. Copy for the January number of the Crisis came in late in spite of repeated urging on my part. This made the printing late. After about nine thousand copies had been printed the whole plant of Harvey Brothers, who are our printers, was burned and everything destroyed. The whole January issue had to be set up a second time, the cuts remade and the rest of the edition printed and bound. Despite this, every copy was mailed from the office by January sixth.

Most of the loss fell upon our printers, but the paper and cuts belonging to us which were in their hands were destroyed and our loss consequently will be about three hundred dollars.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Voted that the time and speakers for the proposed meeting at Carnegie Hall be referred to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Acting Secretary and the Director of Publications and Research.

Voted to defer the recommendations made by the former Secretary, Miss Mary Childs Nerney, until the next meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn

Chairman, Board of Directors.

Butler R. Wilson

Temporary Secretary.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Chairman of the Board of Directors: DR. J. E. SPINGARN, New York.
Director of Publications and Research: DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York
Treasurer: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
Secretary: MISS MARY CHILDS NERNEY, New York.

Vice-Presidents: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
MR. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington.
REV. GARNETT R. WALLER, Springfield.
MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller. Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

2/7/26

January 11, 1916.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held January 10, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee on the subject of preparing and printing our Annual Report, with power. I have appointed the following committee:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Chairman
Dr. John Haynes Holmes
Mrs. Florence Kelley
Mr. Archibald H. Grimke
Mr. William English Walling

The committee should begin its work as soon as possible in order that the publication of the report may not be delayed.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Chairman, Board of Directors.

JES/RR

Dic.-not read.

Entered PY

[NAACP]

40-12-134

January 12th 1916.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

I shall be very glad to go and see Mr. Villard if either directly or indirectly I receive the slightest intimation that he would be willing to talk over matters frankly, but unless I receive such intimation I am unwilling to go to him because knowing him as I do I am sure I would accomplish no good.

I thank you for your other words. There is no use of my trying to be a leader of men. I am a writer and a critic, but I do not easily make friends; I am not a "mixer" and there is no use in my trying to be a popular leader. I have not and never have had a desire to lead the N.A.A.C.P. One department of its work I am willing to do if I can be allowed to do it with reasonable freedom.

I appreciate your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Butler R. Wilson,
34 School Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
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Director of Publications and Research: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York
Treasurer: Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimke, Washington.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn

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Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
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Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore.
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Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller. Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

February 5, 1916.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The next regular meeting of the Board will be held on Monday, February 14, at four o'clock, in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The election of the new Secretary will come up for action.

Attention is called to the fact that owing to a clerical error in the minutes of the last meeting sent out to the members of the Board, Mr. John E. Milholland is not mentioned as having been elected Vice President, nor Dr. J. E. Spingarn as Chairman of the Board. These corrections have been made in the minutes placed on file.

Very truly yours,

Mary White Ovington

Acting Secretary.

2/9/12

File

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

February 14, 1916.

NAACP

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 14th day of February, 1916, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Jones, Mr. Walling, Mr. Milholland, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Miss Ovington.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

Regrets from Mr. Grimke, Prof. Cook, Miss Wald, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. O. M. Waller, Mr. Studin, Mr. Villard, Bishop Hurst, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Loud.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:

2/9/82

GENERAL ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURES	
Balances in Bank Dec. 31, 1915 -			Salaries	339.88
Corn Exchange -	190.31		Postage	46.80
Lawyers' Title - (Reserve)	1214.87		General Expense	117.65
			Printing	105.66
			Memberships returned to Branches -	28.50
January Receipts -			Crisis -Dec. acc't	79.63
			Legal (St. Louis)	240.00
Interest (Reserve)	27.78		Traveling Expense	1.30
Memberships	428.67			
Contributions	466.58		Total	958.32
Pins	10.00			
Crisis subscriptions -	113.33		Balances in Banks Jan. 31, 1916 -	
Miscellaneous	.10		Corn Exchange	250.67
			Lawyers' Title	1242.65
Total -	1046.46			
	2451.64			2451.64

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in Bank Dec. 31, 1915 -		Balances January 31 1916	
Maclean Fund	273.35	Maclean Fund -	276.81
Federal Aid Fund	195.63	Federal Aid	195.63
January Receipts -			
Maclean Fund - Interest	5.46		
	474.44		474.44

CRISIS

Balance Dec. 31, 1915 -	228.28	January Expenditures	2278.58
January Receipts	2082.46	Balance Jan. 31, 1916	32.16
	2310.74		2310.74

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Ovington:

Miss Ovington reported that Royal Freeman Nash went to Georgia on January 11 at the request of Dr. Spingarn to investigate the recent incendiary fires in Cherokee County popularly credited to night riders who aimed at driving out the Negroes. Mr. Nash drove through Forsyth and Dawson Counties where the entire colored population was driven out in 1912, as well as through Cherokee County. Full report of his findings are to be published in The Crisis.

Report accepted.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois:
Dr. Du Bois's report was as follows:

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Published 36,000 CRISIS
Sold 35,000 "
Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of January $2,435.66
Received in cash during the month of January 2,082.46

Expenses for the month of January were as follows:

General	$ 268.46
Postage	235.31
Publishing	1,041.37
Salaries	579.40
Stationery & Supplies	58.00
Total -	$2,182.54

Cash balance January 31, 1916	32.16
Total indebtedness	854.15
Gain in business during January	99.39
Net worth	5,738.51

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Committee on securing a new Secretary:

The Chairman, Mr. Kennaday, on behalf of the Committee, recommended the appointment of Mr. Royal Freeman Nash as Acting Secretary for three

months at a salary of $200 a month.

On motion of Mr. Kennaday, voted that Mr. Nash be appointed to commence work February 15, 1916.

On motion, voted that the Committee be continued for a further consideration of the Secretaryship

Report of the Legal Committee, Mr. Spingarn:

Mr. Spingarn reported on the recent decision of the Appellate Court that dance halls are not places of amusement.

The Committee was authorized to expend money necessary for legal disbursement in carrying the case up to a higher court.

On motion, voted that Dr. Underhill be asked to go to Washington to see the first performance of Miss Angelina Grimke's play, "Rachel" which the Association hopes to produce in New York.

On motion, voted that the matter of creating two colored artillery regiments, proposed by the El Paso Branch, be postponed until the next meeting.

On motion, voted that the Crisis Committee at the next Board meeting report on the advisability of republishing as a pamphlet Booker T. Washington's article on segregation in the New Republic.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of Directors

Mary White Ovington
Acting Secretary

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TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1916, AT EIGHT P.M.

PRESENTATION

OF THE

SPINGARN MEDAL

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

AWARDED TO THE MAN OR WOMAN OF AFRICAN DESCENT AND OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP WHO SHALL HAVE MADE THE HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE PRECEDING YEAR IN ANY FIELD OF ELEVATED OR HONORABLE HUMAN ENDEAVOR

41-15D-1

COMMITTEE OF AWARD

Bishop JOHN HURST, *Chairman*

Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
Dr. JAMES H. DILLARD
Mr. JOHN HOPE
Mr. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

THE GRAVURE-PRINT: 52 PURCHASE STREET, BOSTON

Spingarn Medal

Program

SINGING COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB
Mr. F. P. WHITE, Director

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS
Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY
National President N. A. A. C. P

ADDRESS ALEXANDER MANN, D. D.
Rector of Trinity Church

ADDRESS W. E. B. DuBOIS. Ph. D.
Director of Publications and Research N. A. A. C. P.
Editor of THE CRISIS

ADDRESS, AND PRESENTATION OF THE SPINGARN MEDAL
Hon. SAMUEL W. McCALL
Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

"THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC" — Julia Ward Howe
Sung by GLEE CLUB AND PEOPLE

ADDRESS Rev. WALTER D. McCLANE

ADDRESS HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
Major 43d U. S. Colored Troops in Civil War
Former President of Atlanta University, Georgia

ADDRESS JOHN W. HAMILTON, D.D., LL.D.
Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Fifteen minutes

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

WHAT THE ASSOCIATION STANDS FOR

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seeks to uplift the colored men and women of this country by securing to them the full enjoyment of their rights as citizens, justice in all courts, and equality of opportunity everywhere. It favors, and aims to aid, every kind of education among them save that which teaches special privilege or prerogative, class or caste. It recognizes the national character of the Negro problem and no sectionalism. It believes in the upholding of the Constitution of the United States and its amendments, in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln. It upholds the doctrine of "all men up and ~~no man down.~~" It abhors Negro crime, but still more, the conditions which breed crime, and most of all the crimes committed by mobs in the mockery of the law, or by individuals in the name of the law.

It believes that the scientific truths of the Negro problem must be available before the country can see its way wholly clear to right existing wrongs. It has no other belief than that the best way to uplift the colored man is the best way to aid the white man to peace and social content; it has no other desire than exact justice, and no other motive than humanity.

"Do you call this the land of the free?"
"What is it to be free from King George and continue the slaves of King Prejudice?"
"What is it to be born free and not to live free?"

—*Thoreau.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

OFFICERS

National President
[redacted]OORFIELD STOREY, Boston

[redacted]ew York
[redacted]. New York
Mr. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York
Mr. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE, Washington
Rev. GARNETT R. WALLER, Springfield
Miss MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn

Chairman of the Board of Directors
Dr. J. E. SPINGARN, New York
Director of Publications and Research
Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York
Treasurer
Mr. OSWALD G. VILLARD, New York
Acting Secretary
Mr. ROYAL F. NASH, Brooklyn

Official Organ, *THE CRISIS*, Published Monthly

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore
Prof. George William Cook, Washington
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven
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Mr. Arthur B Spingarn, New York
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York
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Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn
Mr. William English Walling, New York
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston

BOSTON BRANCH OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President, Mr. Joseph P. Loud
Treasurer, Mr. George G. Bradford
Secretary, Mr. Butler R. Wilson
Miss Adelene Moffat
Mrs. May Hallowell Loud
Dr. Horace Bumstead
Rev. Samuel A. Brown
Mr. Rolfe Cobleigh
Mrs. Theodore A. Auten

BRANCH OFFICE, 34 SCHOOL STREET, ROOM 32

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

March 13, 1916.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 881, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 13th day of March, 1916, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice, Dr. J. E. Spingarn presiding.

Present: Dr. J. E. Spingarn, Dr. Jones, Dr. Brooks, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Underhill, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Dr. Bishop, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Walling, and the Acting Secretary.

Regrets were received from Miss Ovington, Mrs. Kelley, Mr. Grimke, Mr. Wilson, Miss Wald, Mr. Villard, and Bishop Hurst.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were adopted as sent out.

On motion duly seconded and carried, it was
MOVED, That during the absence of the Chairman through April and until such time as he returns to New York, Miss Ovington be empowered to act as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Report of the Treasurer for the month of February:

RECEIPTS			GENERAL ACCOUNT	EXPENDITURES
Balances in Bank January 31, 1916 -			Salaries	444.63
Corn Exchange		250.67	General Expense	122.40
Lawyers' Title (Reserve)		1242.65	Crisis (Jan. Acc't)	101.03
February Receipts -			Traveling Expense	63.35
Memberships	372.83		Printing	40.50
*Contributions	1019.00*		Postage	19.38
Crisis subscriptions	79.81		Memberships returned to Branches -	39.50
Miscellaneous	.74		Prize Contest (Loving Cups to Branches)	31.02
Total Receipts		1472.38	Total Expenditures	861.81
			Balances in Bank February 29, 1916 -	
			Corn Exchange	861.24
			Lawyers' Title	1242.65
		2955.70		2955.70

*Contributions include the following: Miss Helen Keller, $100; Miss Ida Wilgon, $50; Misses Alice and Irene Lewisohn, $200; Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, $50; Samuel Fels, $500.

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in Bank January 31, 1916 -		Balances in Bank February 29, 1916 -	
Maclean Fund	278.81	Maclean Fund	278.81
Federal Aid Fund	195.63	Federal Aid Fund	195.63
	474.44		474.44

CRISIS

Balance in Bank January 31, 1916	32.16	February Expenditures	2161.87
February Receipts	2446.84	Balance in Bank February 29, 1916	317.13
	2479.00		2479.00

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:

The net paid circulation of the CRISIS for February was 36,000 copies. There was due for subscriptions, etc., $2291.26. The expenses for the month were $2202.15, making a gain in business for the month of $89.11. The total gain in business since January first has been $188.50.

The cash received during the month of February was $2446.84. Of this $2161.87 was expended, leaving $317.13 in the bank.

Our total indebtedness is $854.15.

During the month of February the Director has spoken at a Forum in Jersey City, at the Republican Club in New York City, at the Gasparilla County Fair, Tampa, Fla., at the State School, Tallahassee, Fla., two schools in Cuthbert, Ga., Jethro Church, Atlantic City, N.J., the West Side Forum, Chicago, Ill., the School of Philanthropy, Chicago, and at Atlanta University and Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

The Director has written and edited and the CRISIS has published the Sixth Annual Report of the Association. Thirty-seven thousand copies were sent to our regular readers and 6,500 others to names furnished by the Association. Five thousand special separate bound copies of the Report have been delivered to the Secretary.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Acting Secretary:

The fight of the railway mail clerks on the Atlantic Coast Line R. R. against segregation has been won by the Washington Branch.

Mr. Grimke and our legislative agent in Washington report that the anti-Negro bills have no chance of passing during the present session.

Regarding the legal fight against segregation, Mr. Charles Boston has suggested that a proper presentation involves "an argument, not on the form of the law, but on the facts, so as to show that in actual operation . . . the fundamental object actually effected by such ordinances is a denial to all members of the black race in the community the equal protection of the laws, etc."; and that the results of a survey should be presented in evidence for the purpose of review by a

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higher tribunal, as Mr. Brandeis presented the case for the constitutionality of the eight hour laws in Washington and Illinois.

The membership of the Association was reported to include 4000 names of members delinquent previous to February 1, 1916, some of them dating two years back.

Report accepted and placed on file.

On motion duly seconded and carried, it was

RESOLVED, That the N.A.A.C.P. favors such a survey of the facts of segregation as has been suggested by Mr. Charles Boston, and recommends to the St. Louis Committee which brings the segregation case to trial that such a survey be made.

On motion duly seconded and carried, it was

MOVED, That members be carried on the books as "active members" for one year after becoming delinquent in their annual dues, and then dropped.

On motion duly seconded, it was

RESOLVED, That Oswald Garrison Villard, the Treasurer of this Association, be and he is hereby instructed and empowered to open and keep an account of deposit and discount with the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New York City, in the Name and for the use of this Association, to deposit in said bank to the credit of this Association from time to time, any and all moneys, checks, drafts, notes, acceptances or other evidences of indebtedness (whether belonging to this Association or otherwise) which may now be or may hereafter come into its possession, and until otherwise ordered said Bank be and hereby is authorized to make payments from funds of the Association on deposit with it upon and according to the check, draft, note or acceptance of the Association, signed by its Treasurer, Chairman, or M. W. Ovington, and the said Treasurer, Chairman, or Mary White Ovington, are authorized to sign, endorse, accept, make, execute and deliver any and all checks, notes, drafts and bills of exchange.

FURTHER RESOLVED, That all checks of this Association drawn upon such accounts and signed as aforesaid, including checks drawn to the individual order of the signing officers or any of them signing said checks as aforesaid, shall be honored and paid by this Association's Bankers and banking connections and charged to this Association's account.

<u>Report of the Crisis Committee</u> by Mr. Kennaday:

At the meeting of the Crisis Committee, March 7, it was voted to instruct the Acting Secretary to compile a pamphlet on segregation from the MSS. prepared by Dr. Du Bois, Miss Ovington, and from the article by Dr. Washington in the New Republic.

Hereafter a full page statement of the officers and purposes of the Association will be printed in the Crisis opposite the first page of reading matter, at the actual cost price to the Crisis $20.04 per month. Report accepted and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Kennaday, duly seconded, the following:

"RESOLVED, That the individual members of the Board of Directors shall be requested by the Secretary to sign letters to be prepared in the office of the Association and to be sent to all members of the Association not Crisis subscribers, urging such members to become Crisis subscribers, And further be it

RESOLVED, That the cost of such letters to non-subscribers shall be advanced by the Association and shall be repaid by the Crisis as

as able so to do" -

was referred to the Director of Publications and Research for report and recommendation at the next meeting.

On motion duly seconded and carried, it was
MOVED, That Dr. Du Bois present a list of proposed members for the Publications Committee at the next regular meeting.

On motion duly seconded and carried, it was
MOVED, That the application of the York, Pa., Local be referred to the Committee on Branches with power.

Dr. Underhill reported that the initial performance of "Rachel", a race play by Miss Angelina Grimke given in Washington on March 4, showed a well written work dealing with a large and vital theme, but that the length, three hours and a half, was prohibitive of success if the play should be brought to New York in its present form, and that the play would be much stronger with many irrevelant episodes eliminated.

On motion duly seconded and carried, it was
MOVED, That Dr. Underhill urge the author to cut and reshape the material so as to do better justice to the theme, in the hope that it might be suitably reshaped for production in New York.

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Report of the Committee on Federal Aid to Education:

Mr. Walling reported that there would be an opportunity to get the question of Federal Aid to Education again before the public at the meeting on National Educational Preparedness to be held here in May, and that he had instructed the Secretary to immediately get in touch with the list of people whom the Association interested in this cause in the Spring of 1914, with a view to getting together at a luncheon or other meeting this Spring.

The views of members of the Board regarding details for an anti-lynching campaign to be laid before Mr. Peabody were read, and on motion duly seconded and carried, it was
MOVED, That the Chair appoint a committee of five to include the Chairman, the Director of Publications and Research and the Acting Secretary, to draw up an anti-lynching programme and present it for Mr. Peabody's consideration.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of Directors.

Roy Nash
Acting Secretary.

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

April 10 1916

The April meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis 70 Fifth Avenue at four o clock pursuant to notice Miss Mary White Ovington presiding

Present: Mr Walling Dr Du Bois Dr Bishop Dr C. M. Waller Dr Underhill Mr Kennaday Mr Villard Dr Jones Miss Ovington Mrs. Kelley and the Acting Secretary

Regrets from Dr Spingarn, Miss Wald, Dr Cardozo Mr. Grimke, Mr Loud, Dr Holmes Prof Cook, Mr Wilson, Mr Milholland Mr Arthur B Spingarn and Mr. Studin

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as sent out after correcting to include Mr. Studin as among those present

Report of the Treasurer for the month of March:

RECEIPTS			GENERAL ACCOUNT	EXPENDITURES
Balances in Banks February 29, 1916 -			Postage	65.21
			Stationery & Supplies	36.26
			General Expense	8.91
Corn Exchange		861.24	Rent	50.00
Lawyers Title (Reserve)		1242.65	Telephone	14.88
			Telegrams	.75
			Salaries	48.49
March Receipts			Memberships returned to Branches	27.50
Memberships	51.56		Furniture & Fixtures	25.35
*Contributions	103.00		Printing	11.80
Literature	6.50		Crisis	
Miscellaneous	1.60		Annual Report	726.50
Crisis subscriptions	88.42		February Account (subscriptions)	71.81
			Books (Prizes)	16.34
			Adv April Number	20.05
Total -		761.10	Total - - - - - - -	1512.65
			Transfer from Reserve	242.65
Transfer from Reserve Fund		242.55	Balances in Banks Mar. 31	
			Corn Exchange	352.36
			Lawyers Title	1000.00
		3107.64		3107.64

*Contributions include: Alexander Lewis, $50; Hon George R. Carter $100.

RECEIPTS		SPECIAL FUNDS	EXPENDITURES
Balances in Bank February 29, 1916		Balances in Bank March 31, 1916	
Maclean Fund	278.81	Maclean Fund	278.81
Federal Aid Fund	195.63	Federal Aid Fund	195.63
	474.44		474.44

CRISIS

Balance in Bank February 29, 1916 -	317.13	Total Expenditures	3320.67
Total Receipts	3107.79	Balance in Bank, March 31, 1916 -	104.25
	3424.92		3424.92

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:

The Crisis published for March 43,000 copies and sold all but about 500 copies.

The total income for the month was $3101.17. The total expenses for the month were $3371.90. The loss in business of $270.73 as shown is accounted for by the bills for losses sustained in the fire which destroyed our January issue.

The magazine is still in good condition and its circulation is increasing rapidly. At the same time the cost of materials like paper and cuts is going up rather alarmingly.

During the month of March the Director lectured in Milwaukee, Wis., before the Woman's Club and Milwaukee-Downer College; in Brooklyn, N. Y., before the Civitas Club and at a parlor meeting at the home of Miss Bertha Johnston; in Baltimore, Md., at the closing of the colored night schools.

The Director is at present promoting a third presentation of the Pageant in Philadelphia, Pa. at the invitation of the 100th General Conference of the A.M.E. Church.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Acting Secretary:

Segregation carried in Dallas, Tex., on April 4 and in Oklahoma City; and Paris, Tex., is agitating a similar ordinance. The case in St. Louis will be argued on April 17 by distinguished counsel who have volunteered their services. The Louisville case was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States on April 10.

A Jim Crow street car bill has been killed by the Louisville Branch cooperating with the street railway companies.

No appeal for funds was made in New York as suggested at the last meeting because the Treasurer has been South most of that time and the Chairman of the Board ill.

Report accepted.

The report of the Committee on Branches was made by the Acting Secretary:

By the unanimous vote of the Committee the application of York, Pa., was approved and charter issued as a local on March 24

Report of the Committee on Federal Aid:

Mr. Walling reported progress but deferred a detailed report until the next meeting of the Board.

Report of the Committee on Anti-Lynching Programme:

At a meeting on April 10, attended by Mrs Kelley Dr Du Bois, Mr. Walling and the Acting Secretary the suggestions of the Directors as to an anti-lynching campaign were reviewed in detail. Mrs. Kelley is very doubtful of the value of any work to be done by paid Southerners; but favored strongly in addition to legal action, a Northern campaign for federal intervention and the reduction of representation in Congress using the Mexican situation and the opportunities of the Presidential campaign for calling the attention of the press and of the Federal Government to the breakdown of democracy in the South

Dr Du Bois's suggestion in brief is to spend $1000 for gathering the facts of lynching; $2000 for investigating particular lynchings on the ground as they occur; $3000 for organizing Southern sentiment against lynching, and $4000 in bringing suits in the name of surviving relatives and against sheriffs under existing laws.

Mr. Walling lays chief emphasis on organizing existing Southern sentiment against lynching, possibly through the agency of members of the Southern Sociological Congress.

In the discussion following, Dr. O. M. Waller urged that we should seek to mould the opinion of the Southern student bodies; he does not believe legal action stands any chance of success anywhere in the South.

Mr. Kennaday urged an appeal more particularly to economic motives, arousing Chambers of Commerce to the costliness of lynching to themselves and the hurt done their labor market; and Mrs. Kelley agrees that neither persuasion nor an appeal to sentiment stands any chance of influencing the South.

On motion of Mr. Walling, duly seconded and carried, it was

MOVED That it is the sense of the meeting that the anti lynching campaign should follow three main lines of effort in ascending order of importance: (1) Gathering and compiling the facts in regard to lynching; (2) investigating specific cases as they occur; (3) organizing the existing Southern opinion of practical business and political leaders who are opposed to lynching.

At the suggestion of the Secretary, Mr. Villard consented to represent the Association when the proposal is put before Mr. Peabody.

Dr. Underhill reported that he is assisting Miss Grimke in her revision of "Rachel"

The Director of Publications and Research reported on the resolution offered by Mr. Kennaday at the last meeting that he was

2/19/63

not yet convinced of the desirability of undertaking the expense of circularizing the members as suggested, and the proposition was left open for action at a later date.

Mr. Villard reported on his recent meeting with the colored people of Asheville N C

On motion duly seconded and carried, it was
MOVED That the present supply of literature on hand in the office of the Association be distributed without charge to Branches upon their request, the Branches, however, to pay the transportation charges

On motion duly seconded and carried, it was
MOVED That the emblems of the Association, pins, buttons and coat chains be sold to Branches at cost

On motion of Mr. Villard, duly seconded, it was
MOVED That the Sixth Annual Report of the Association be sent to all school and college libraries having five thousand volumes or more.

Mr. Walling suggested that 500 to 1000 copies should be sent to a selected list of ministers throughout the United States. Decision deferred.

On motion of Mr Villard, duly seconded, it was
MOVED That the case of Hubert Eaves of Des Moines, who was recently expelled from the public schools for refusing to salute the flag be referred to our Legal Committee.

On motion duly seconded, it was
RESOLVED That the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People express to Mr Joseph Prince Loud and the Boston Branch their deep sense of loss to the whole colored race in the death of May Hallowell Loud. The cause of brotherhood and fundamental humanity for which this Association stands has never been served by one of more devoted ideals

There being no further business the meeting adjourned

Mary White Ovington
Acting Chairman

Roy Nash
Acting Secretary

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

May 8, 1916

The May meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock pursuant to notice. Miss Mary White Ovington presiding.

Present: Dr. Waller, Dr. Du Bois, Miss Ovington, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Dr. Jones, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Bishop, Mr. Kennaday, and Mr. Villard.

Regrets from Mr. Loud, Dr. Cardozo, Prof. Cook, Dr. Holmes, and Miss Wald.

Voted that in the absence of the Acting Secretary, Miss Randolph act as Secretary of the meeting.

Voted to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.

Report of the Chairman:
Miss Ovington reported that work on organizing a New York Branch is under way; that one organization meeting has been held and a committee on the nomination of officers appointed.
Report accepted.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:
The net paid circulation of the CRISIS for the month of April was 37,200 copies. The cash income was $2,180.00, and the gain in business during April, $327.00. The total indebtedness is $602.00 and the net worth, $6,633.00.
The Director has lectured in April before the Brooklyn City Club, and for the Anti-Preparedness Exposition in Brooklyn; the Quakers' Sunday School in Philadelphia, the Institute for Colored Youth at Cheyney, Pa., and at Lafayette Hall in New York City.
Outside of the CRISIS and these speeches his time during April was given to preparations for presenting the Pageant, the "Star of Ethiopia," in Philadelphia. This bids fair to be the best of the three presentations. Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Acting Secretary:
With a view of introducing speakers of national distinction regularly to our larger Branches next winter, the Acting Secretary is attending the third annual gathering of the Open Forum Council in Buffalo on May 7 and 8, where he will get in touch with the leaders of the movement from all over the country.
The Louisville segregation case has been set for reargument before a full bench, probably next Fall. Mr. Blakey's bill of $300

will be covered by contributions from Branches: Washington has already sent $200, an audience of seventy five gave Mrs. Wilson $25 in Newark last week, Wilmington has contributed $20 and all will be heard from to the extent of their ability. Funds for this specific case will be forthcoming in proportion as a direct appeal can be made.

Kathryn Johnson, Field Agent, has reorganized the Shreveport, La., Branch during the past month; and is now helping New Orleans in their 500 membership campaign.

There were received during April 97 new members, 237 renewals while 402 members delinquent for one year or more were dropped from the rolls, leaving a total paid-up membership of 7570. We are therefore losing ground rather than gaining. This indicates clearly that the greatest immediate need of the Association is a National Organizer.

Mrs. Butler R. Wilson has been speaking for the National Office during the first week in May, at Mount Olivet Church on April 27, the meeting in Lafayette Lodge Rooms on April 28, twice in Montclair on Sunday, April 30, at Lincoln University with Mr. Grimke on May 1 at the meeting of the New York Committee on May 2, Newark on May 3, before the 100th General Conference of the A.M.E. Church in Philadelphia on May 4, and at Mother Zion, Lincoln Settlement, and the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension on Sunday, May 7. For this she and Mr. Grimke receive travelling expenses which will be more than covered by memberships and contributions received. Mr. Grimke reports that we have the entire faculty and student body of Lincoln University behind the N.A.A.C.P. at last.

The Cleveland Branch has arranged a District Conference for May 30 and 31, to which Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Toledo, Detroit, and Dayton will send delegates. It will take up two afternoon and two evening sessions, and a representative of National Headquarters has been promised them.

The Secretary of the Tacoma Branch, Allen Mack, gave letters from Dr. Du Bois, President Storey, Mr. Villard, and Mrs. Kelley to the New York News for publication in a way that seems as though the Directors were discrediting the Director of Publications. Entirely regardless of the merits or demerits of the Tacoma fight, the Acting Secretary thinks the Secretary of the Tacoma Branch should be informed in no uncertain terms that internal dissensions of this sort are not to be aired in the press.

The Acting Secretary represented the Board at the memorial services for Mrs. Loud in Boston.

Regarding the future the agreement under which the present Secretary entered the work terminates on May 15, and if the committee has anyone better fitted for the task in sight, he is entirely ready to turn over the office, glad of whatever service he has been able to crowd into the past three months

Report placed on file

On motion duly seconded, it was

VOTED that the Chair appoint a committee to consider the question of a National Organizer. Dr. Jones, Mr. Villard, Dr. Bishop, and Mr. Nash were appointed.

On motion duly seconded, it was

VOTED that a committee consisting of Miss Ovington, Dr. Du Bo

and Mr. Nash be named to select a delegate or delegates to attend the Cleveland Conference on behalf of the National Association

On motion duly seconded it was
VOTED that a letter be written to Allen Mack Secretary of the Tacoma Branch expressing the Board's disapproval of his action in turning over to the New York News correspondence between him and members of the Board of Directors

Report of the Treasurer for the month of April

GENERAL ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURES	
Balances in Banks March 31 1916			Postage	88.69
Corn Exchange		352.36	General Expense & Supplies	30.64
Lawyers Title (Reserve)		1000.00	Rent	50.00
			Telephone	16.26
			Telegrams	3.97
April Receipts			Salaries	435.86
Memberships	379.90		Memberships returned to Branches	42.50
*Contributions	228.50		Crisis -	
Pins	7.00		Apr. subscription acct.	65.42
Crisis subscriptions -	85.75		May Advertisement	20.05
Refund on Carnegie Hall contract	50.00		Traveling Expense	45.50
			Printing - stationery & pamphlets	135.85
		751.15		934.74
			Balances in Banks April 29 1916 -	
			Corn Exchange	168.77
			Lawyers Title	1000.00
		2103.51		2103.51

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in Bank March 31 1916		Expenditures -	
Maclean Fund	278.81	Federal Aid - travelling expenses of Marie B. Owen to Luncheon -	75.00
Federal Aid	195.63	Balances in Bank April 29 1916	
		Maclean Fund	278.81
		Federal Aid	120.63
	474.44		474.44

*Contributions include: Samuel Sachs $100; Charles W. Chesnutt $50

After reading his report Mr Villard stated that on a trip to Boston in the near future he intends trying to see some of our large contributors who have not yet renewed their contributions
Report accepted and placed on file

Report of the Committee on Lynching Program:
Mr Villard reported that it is proposed to meet Mr Peabody in Boston on May 20 Mr Storey is doubtful as to whether he will be able to be present but Mr Villard and Mr Nash will see Mr Peabody. The matter for discussion is being prepared by Mr Nash The only question is whether we can convince Mr Peabody that we have a sufficiently practical program One of the recommendations made to Mr. Peabody will be the reprinting and distributing in the South of 25,000 or 50,000 copies of a strong paper against lynching which has been prepared by Mr W D Weatherford. This paper represents the views of the Southern Sociological Congress before which it was read.

Report of the Committee on Securing a Secretary:
The Chairman, Mr. Kennaday, on behalf of the Committee recommended that Mr. Roy Nash, for three months Acting Secretary be made Secretary of the National Association.
On motion of Mr Kennaday, duly seconded it was
VOTED that Mr. Nash be appointed Secretary of the Association at a salary at the rate of $2400 a year, payable monthly, until the next annual meeting of the Association; with a vacation of one month in the summer.

On motion, duly seconded, it was
VOTED that the matter of sending the Sixth Annual Report to a selected list of ministers as suggested by Mr Walling at the last Board meeting be referred to Mr Nash and Dr Du Bois.

After discussing Mr Villard's suggestion of sending copies of the new Journal of Negro History to all Southern colleges
On motion of Mr Spingarnm duly seconded it was
VOTED that the National Association send fifty annual subscriptions to a selected list of Southern Colleges the selection to be made by Dr Du Bois and Mr Nash

On motion of Mr. Villard duly seconded it was
VOTED to return to the Federal Aid Fund the fifty dollars borrowed and placed in the General Fund

Mr Villard read a letter coming from Dr. A. E. Fisher of Boston expressing her dislike for the cover of the May Crisis. Mr Villard said his attention had also been called to this by Mr. Francis J Garrison Discussion
On motion of Mr Villard duly seconded, it was
VOTED that the matter be referred to the Crisis Committee with the Board's disapproval of the cover

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Mary White Ovington
Acting Chairman

Acting Secretary

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Special Meeting
of the
Board of Directors

June 1 1916

The Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue at four o'clock pursuant to notice Miss Mary White Ovington presiding.

Present: Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Walling, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Dr. Du Bois Dr. Bishop, Miss Ovington, Mr. Nash.

Regrets from Mr. Loud, Bishop Hurst, Dr. Holmes, Dr. O. M. Waller Dr. G. R. Waller Mr. Villard, Dr. Jones.

Mr. Villard's request that $325 be donated for posting 25,000 copies of Dr. W. D. Weatherford's pamphlet against lynching was presented to the Board, and on motion, it was
VOTED that before taking action copies be secured by the Secretary and mailed to each of the Directors before the June meeting at which time the request will be acted upon.

2/19/09

On motion of Mr. Walling seconded by Mr. Spingarn, it was
VOTED that the National Association endorse the plank on Federal Aid to Education being put forward by the Committee on Federal Aid just organizing and instruct those representing the N.A.A.C.P. at the several conventions to support it.
This proposed plank reads as follows:
We demand that the Federal Government shall extend such substantial monetary aid to the several States as will enable them to secure adequate industrial and agricultural education, to improve rural schools, to eliminate illiteracy and to Americanize the immigrant.

It was suggested that the Federal Aid Committee be asked to change the word "secure" to "provide."

After a thorough discussion of the points to be covered in the plank put forward by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on motion it was
VOTED that the Chair appoint a committee to embody these suggestions in a plank to be presented at all of the political conventions. Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Walling and Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn were appointed.
There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Mary White Ovington
Acting Chairman.

NOTE: Attached is a copy of the plank drawn up by the committee for the conventions.

B. Nash
Secretary.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors
June 12, 1916.

The June meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice, Dr. Spingarn presiding.

Present: Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Studin, Dr. Spingarn, Dr. Du Bois, and the Secretary.

Regrets from Mr. Villard, Mr. Loud, Mr. Grimke, Dr. Holmes, Bishop Hurst, Dr. Jones.

In the absence of a quorum the following action was taken subject to ratification by the next meeting of the Board.

Report of the Treasurer for the month of May:

RECEIPTS			GENERAL ACCOUNT	EXPENDITURES
Balances in Banks April 29, 1916			Postage	22.54
			General expense and office supplies	20.98
Corn Exchange		168.77	Rent	50.00
Lawyers' Title (Reserve)		1000.00	Telephone	15.62
			Telegrams	10.05
			Salaries	486.49
May Receipts -			**Traveling Expense	220.24
			Printing	86.17
Memberships	309.25		Memberships returned to Branches	22.00
*Contributions	1244.00		Crisis - April subscription account	66.75
Donations from Branches to Segregation case -	538.41		Refund to Federal Aid Fund for loan of Nov. 11, 1914	50.00
Crisis subscriptions	72.00		Legal - Louisville segregation	304.83
Miscellaneous	.20		Balances in Banks May 31, 1916	
Pins	3.77		Corn Exchange	980.73
Total -		2167.63	Lawyers' Title	1000.00
		3336.40		3336.40

SPECIAL FUNDS			
Balance in Bank April 29, 1916 -		Federal Aid expenses	102.16
Maclean Fund	278.81	Balances in Bank May 31 1916 -	
Federal Aid	120.63		
Refund to " " from General Fund for loan of Nov. 11, 1914	50.00	Maclean Fund	278.81
		Federal Aid	68.47
	449.44		449.44

*Contributions include: Jacob H. Schiff, $1000.00; James Loeb, $100.
**Traveling expense include: trips of Mrs. Wilson, Elizabeth Freeman, Mr. Grimke, Mr. Nash.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:

We published 39,500 copies of the May CRISIS and sold 39,000 copies.

The cash income for the month was $2,303.00, and the expenditure $2,118.00. The indebtedness is $652.00, and the net worth $6,853.00.

The CRISIS cash income for the first five months of 1916 has been $12,121.83 as compared with $10,750.66 for the corresponding months of 1915, and $8,996.75 during the corresponding months of 1914, and $7,434.42 in 1913.

The average net paid circulation during these same months has been:

First five months	1913	27,960
" " "	1914	32,200
" " "	1915	30,946
" " "	1916	37,800

This is gratifying, although the high cost of material, especially paper and cuts, makes the margin of profit very small.

The Pageant was given in Philadelphia, Pa., to audiences aggregating 8,000 persons. Artistically, it was a pronounced success, and very nearly met expenses.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary:

The Secretary reported that immediately after the Waco lynching, Miss Elizabeth Freeman went to Waco from Fort Worth and made a ten days' investigation for the Association, the result of which will appear as a supplement to the July Crisis; and that he is endeavoring to secure a competent Texas lawyer to bring suit for us.

The Cleveland Conference, a full report of which will appear in the July Crisis, has shown the way to a big development of internal solidarity, and the idea will be carried out throughout the whole organization next Fall.

The membership on May 31 was 7700, which includes 183 new members during May and 188 renewals; but does not include the splendid results of the New Orleans campaign nor the members taken in at the Cleveland Conference, which will total between 300 and 400 more.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Reports of Standing Committees:

Mr. Studin of the Committee on Branches reported on the organization of a New York Branch with Mary White Ovington as President; and read the following from Mr. Grimke:

"May 28, 1916

"My dear Mr. Nash:

Yours with the correspondence relating to the Tacoma Branch trouble came duly to hand, and in compliance with your request, I have read the same and considered the subject carefully and recommend, as Chairman of the Committee on Branches, to the Board of Directors, the revocation of the charter of this Branch as the wisest if not the only solution of the question which the dispute presents. I do not believe that the breach among the members will ever be healed under existing circumstances. Our friends out there had better bide a time without a charter

and when local conditions promise success, begin the work of reorganization as now.

"It is a delicate matter to handle and requires not a little tact in order to give as little offense to either side as possible. That is the reason I did not reply to Mr. Mack's resentful letter toward Dr. Du Bois. It is a dangerous matter for individual directors to enter into disputes between national officers and a branch, or among members of a branch either. It is safer to refer all such matters to the Board, I think, for attention."

On motion of Dr. Du Bois, seconded by Mr. Studin, it was
VOTED that in view of the dissensions in Tacoma, the charter of that Branch is hereby suspended pending further action by this Board

Mr. Kennaday of the Crisis Committee reported that a 50,000 edition of the Waco lynching story had been authorized by the Acting Chairman of the Board after a conference with the New York directors, 42,000 of which are to be distributed to their readers by the Crisis, and 8,000 to be delivered to the Secretary to be used to further the anti-lynching campaign

On motion, it was
VOTED to appropriate a sum to reimburse the Crisis for the expense of this supplement, not to exceed $329.40 for an eight-page supplement with fourteen cuts.

Report of the Committee on Anti-Lynching Campaign:
The Secretary, reporting for the Committee on Anti-Lynching Campaign read the following:

"Boston, Mass., May 29, 1916.

"Moorfield Storey, Esq.,
Pres. N.A.A.C.P.

"My dear Sir:

"I have given careful consideration to the conference we held last Monday, and regret that I am not convinced that the small sum of ten thousand dollars would be likely to accomplish the desired result; one matter which I had not foreseen, viz., the need of working in the dark - in which I quite acquiesce - makes the entire struggle a much more difficult one: it entirely removes all hope of accomplishing anything in the direct, open way, in which we might hope for the aid of the Northern press, to its fullest extent.

"I beg to enclose my check for one thousand dollars, as a contribution to the treasury of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I am, somewhat unexpectedly, leaving for Europe, to be absent until about July 20th.

"If, before August 1st, enough people, who have confidence in my being in error in this matter, can be found, to contribute nine thousand dollars, to aid in

the abolition of lynching, I will be very glad to make the sum up to ten thousand, by giving the remaining required one thousand.

Yours very truly
(Signed) PHILIP G. PEABODY"

"Boston 31st May 1916

"Roy Nash Esq.
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

"Dear Mr. Nash:

"I enclose a letter which I received from Mr. Peabody and the enclosed checque. You will be sorry as I was to see that he is not satisfied with the plan which we proposed, but I do not think it should on that account be abandoned. I think we ought to raise the other $9000 among our friends. I will contribute $1000 myself if the rest can be raised.

Very truly yours,
(Signed M. STOREY"

On motion, the Chair was instructed to appoint a committee of three, with Mr. Villard as Chairman, to consider plans and if possible to raise the sum of $8000 before August 1, in order to take advantage of Mr. Peabody's and President Storey's offer.

Mr. Villard's request that $325 be voted to pay for mailing 25,000 copies of Dr. Weatherford's pamphlet against lynching to a list of county superintendents, farm demonstration agents, judges, ministers, and teachers, which the author is preparing, was referred back to the Trustees in view of the unexpected expense of over $500 which the Tuscaloosa investigation and supplement will cost the Association.

The Board expressed the opinion that the services of our legislative agent in Washington could be dispensed with until the next Congress opens.

On motion of Mr. Kennaday, duly seconded, the salary of Mr. Turner, the bookkeeper, was raised from $72 to $75, and the salary of Miss Randolph, the stenographer, from $62 to $70, both effective from June 15.

The resignations of Miss Wald and of Dr. Brooks from the Board of Directors because other duties prevented them from attending the meetings, were read, but action was deferred.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman Board of Directors
Roy Nash

2/4/23

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

July 10, 1916.

The July meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice, Mr. Villard presiding.

Present: Mr. Villard, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Du Bois and the Secretary.

Regrets from Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Mrs. Kelley, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Cardoza, Mr. Grimke, Mr. Loud.

There being no quorum, the minutes of the June meeting were not approved, and the following action was taken subject to approval by a subsequent meeting.

Report of the Treasurer for the month of June:

RECEIPTS			GENERAL ACCOUNT	EXPENDITURES	
Balances in Banks May 31, 1916 -				Postage	49.11
Corn Exchange		980.73		General expense & supplies	52.51
Lawyers' Title (Reserve)		1000.00		Rent	50.00
				Telephone	21.01
				Telegrams	10.41
June Receipts -				Waco lynching cuts and photographs	74.50
Membership	410.42			Subscriptions to Journal of Negro History	50.00
*Contributions	1054.35			Salaries	449.33
" from Branches to Segregation -	131.95			Traveling expense	67.25
				Printing	77.95
				Memberships returned to Branches -	33.94
Crisis subscriptions -	51.58			Crisis -	
Pins	.60			May subscriptions acc't	64.00
Literature sales	5.89			June advertisement	20.05
Anti-Lynching	2.00			Waco supplement	329.40
Miscellaneous	4.75			Total -	1349.46
Total -		1661.54		Balances in Banks June 30, 1916 -	
				Corn Exchange	292.81
				Lawyers' Title	2000.00
		3642.27			3642.27

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in Banks May 31, 1916 -		Balances in Banks June 30, 1916 -	
Maclean Fund	278.81	Maclean Fund	278.81
Federal Aid	68.47	Federal Aid	68.47
	347.28		347.28

*1000 contribution for the general fund from Mr. Philip G. Peabody.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:
The net paid circulation of the June Crisis was 39,000 copies.
The total cash received was $2,542.
We published for the N.A.A.C.P. 50,000 copies of the Waco Supplement, delivering 8,000 copies to the Association, and distributing the others as a Supplement to the CRISIS. We did this at cost, which was $329.40.
We have about 4,000 copies of the July CRISIS left and would be glad for any suggestion for getting rid of them.
We have a cash balance of $741, and a total indebtedness of $570. This situation is partially offset by increased bills which will come in because of the Waco Supplement and the large edition.
The net worth of the business was $7,448 July 1.
We must expect decreased business during the next three months.
Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary:
The Secretary reported on the progress of the campaign for a $10,000 anti-lynching fund. The Supplement was mailed to a list of 700 newspapers, and a notice of our campaign with cuts of the lynching to fifty colored papers. In addition Mr. Villard personally wrote thirty prominent editors. The Supplement has gone to all members of Congress and together with the appeal for funds to a list of 500 moneyed men in New York, 670 members of the New York City Club, 600 members of the Indian Rights Association, 900 members of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society and to 1800 New York churches.
The membership for June increased by 328 new members, 152 renewals, and 201 delinquents were dropped from the list, giving a total membership on July 1 of 7,827.
Report accepted.

On motion, duly seconded, the Secretary was authorized to send Miss Elizabeth Freeman, who made the Waco investigation, on a two weeks' speaking tour in the interest of the $10,000 fund, at a salary of thirty dollars ($30.00) per week and expenses.

On motion, it was
VOTED to reprint for distribution by the Association 2,000

copies of the leading editorial in the July Medical Review of Reviews entitled, "The Negro in American Medicine."

Dr. Brooks told of a case of reported rape that had been brought to his attention which the Secretary was instructed to investigate and take up with the District Attorney of Suffolk County, L. I. immediately.

On motion, it was
VOTED to discontinue the services of both field agents after thirty days' notice pending decision as to the appointment of a national organizer in the fall.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Oswald Garrison Villard

Acting Chairman.

Roy Nash

Secretary.

2/9/52

MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston, National President
Dr. J. E. SPINGARN, New York, Chairman of the Board of Directors
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, Treasurer
Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York, Director of Publications and Research

Vice-Presidents
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York
MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York
REV. G. R. WALLER, Springfield, Mass.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore
Prof. George William Cook, Washington
George W. Crawford, New Haven
Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York
Paul Kennaday, New York
Joseph Prince Loud, Boston
Charles Edward Russell, New York
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia
Arthur B. Spingarn, New York
Charles H. Studin, New York
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York
Lillian D. Wald, New York
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn
William English Walling, New York
Butler R. Wilson, Boston

Membership 7800 { Donors - - - - - - $100 to 500
Contributing Members - 2 to 10
Sustaining Members - - - - $25
Associate Members - - - - - 1

2/17/36

ROY NASH, Secretary
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephone, Chelsea 7481

August 7, 1916.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
C/O Mrs. Lucy Lee,
Ocean House,
Sea Isle City, N. J.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am tremendously sorry that you have been under the weather and can sympathize with you the more because I was laid up with a bad interior two or three days last week myself.

I have particularly missed you in regard to many points which I wanted to consult you about concerning the Amenia Conference. Miss Allison has just handed me your memorandum of yesterday, but Dr. Spingarn wants to get a program blocked out in considerably more definite shape if you agree. His idea is that the main topics for discussion for the different sessions should be decided upon now and perhaps one person designated and asked to open up ~~the~~ each discussion. Furthermore, he thinks that perhaps the chairman for each session should now be chosen and notified. It seemed further to be his idea, although it is not mine, that sectional meetings should be had, one devoted to music, one to literature, etc., which would be attended

by small groups interested in those particular subjects. My personal idea is that we have plenty of time with three sessions a day to cover the whole field of human endeavor and back again before the whole Conference and that few people will be sufficiently interested in restricted fields to care to miss the general pow-wow.

I enclose herewith a list of the colored guests who have accepted to date. If your idea falls in with Dr. Spingarn's at all, will you go over it and indicate those we should ask at this time to be prepared to lead the discussion along certain lines. Inez Milholland wants to open up the question of a Negro Party on Friday afternoon and will be prepared to lead that discussion. Inasmuch as Spingarn, Villard and Walling disapprove of the suggestion, that ought to afford one interesting debate.

> Dr. Spingarn writes: "Notified local colored organization, founded by me, of coming conference, in confidence ("Heart of Hope Club"). Can you suggest anything for them to do? Membership about thirty; available colored people to join with them, at least fifty or a hundred; they have little club-house loaned by me about two miles from camp-site. (Dr. Du Bois knows about this club; my first letter to him was a request for suggestions as to what could be done in the club-house.)"

He further thinks you should be on the ground on the 23rd. I shall go up not later than the 21st.

With the earnest hope that you are on your feet again in a few days, I am

Cordially yours,

Roy Nash

P. S. - The $10,000 fund is decidedly in sight.

RN/RR

[ENCLOSURE]

AMENIA CONFERENCE ACCEPTANCES FOR THREE DAYS.

**

1. Bentley, Charles E.
2. Bruce, Roscoe C.
3. Bruce, Mrs. Roscoe C.
4. Bulkley, Dr. W. L.
5. Burroughs, Charles
6. Burroughs, Nannie
7. Carter, Justin W.
8. Chesnutt, Charles W.
9. Cobb, James A.
10. Cook, George W.
11. Cooke, Mrs. Coralie F.
12. Coppin, Bishop L. J.
13. Crawford, George W.
14. Du Bois, Dr. W. E. B.
15. Gregory, Montgomery
16. Grimke, Dr. Francis
17. Hall, Dr. George C.
18. Hawkins, Dr. John R.
19. Hawkins, Mason A.
20. Hawkins, W. Ashbie
21. Hershaw, L. M.
22. Hill, Leslie Pinckey
23. Hill, Mrs. Leslie Pinckey
24. Hope, President John
25. Hunton, Mrs. A. W.
26. Hurst, Bishop John
27. Johnson, James W.
28. Johnson, James W.
29. Just, Ernest E.
30. Laney, Miss Lucy C.
31. Lynch, John R.
32. Miller, Prof. Kelly
33. Moore, Fred R.
34. Moton, Robert R.
35. Napier, J. C.
36. Pickens, William C.
37. Scott, Emmett J.
38. Sinclair, Dr. W. A.
39. Smith, Brown S.
40. Terrell, Mrs. M. C.
41. Terrell, Judge R.
42. Thomas, Neval H.
43. Walters, Bishop Alexander
44. Warren, Francis H.
45. Williams, E. C.
46. Williams, W. T. B.
47. Wilson, Mrs. B. R.
48. Woodson, Dr. C. G.
49. Ovington, Miss Mary W.
50. Nash, Roy

National President:
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston
Vice-Presidents:
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard
New York
Rev. John Haynes Holmes
New York
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York
Mr. Archibald H. Grimke
Washington, D. C.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller,
Springfield, Mass
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

(INCORPORATED MAY 25, 1911)

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Official Organ: THE CRISIS

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
Dr. J. E. Spingarn
New York
Director of Publications & Research:
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York
Vice-President & Treasurer:
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard
New York
Secretary:
Miss Mary Childs Nerney
New York

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Miss Jane Addams
Dr. C. E. Bentley
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop
Rev. W. H. Brooks
Dr. F. N. Cardozo
Prof. George William Cook
Mr. George W. Crawford
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Mr. Archibald H. Grimke
Rev. John Haynes Holmes
Dr. V. Morton Jones
Mrs. Florence Kelley
Mr. Paul Kennaday
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud
Mr. John E. Milholland
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr.
Miss Mary White Ovington
Mr. Charles Edward Russell
Dr. William A. Sinclair
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn
Dr. J. E. Spingarn
Mr. Moorfield Storey
Mr. Charles H. Studin
Dr. John G. Underhill
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard
Miss Lillian D. Wald
Rev. Garnett R. Waller
Dr. O. M. Waller
Mr. William English Walling
Mr. Butler R. Wilson

Miss Kathryn M. Johnson
NATIONAL FIELD AGENT

121-A-132nd St. New York City. Sept 6. 1916

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York city.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:—

I am enclosing you copies of letters I am sending to all the members of the Board of Directors. I feel that Mr Nash's letter stating reasons for my dismissal is without any foundation in fact.

Anyone who has been connected with this work as long as I have knows that nobody but intelligent people read the Crisis or become members of the N.A.A.C.P., so that if I haven't reached them, as Mrs. Wilson is quoted as saying, I haven't reached anybody.

As to the meeting at Mr. Spingarn's house, it would be difficult to rub the fur of Mr. Fred Moore and some others that were there, anyother way but the wrong way. They have been in New York since the beginning of the organization and nobody else has been thoughtful enough to get them in. Why should I be cast out as might be because I failed as others have done,

Very truly,
Kathryn M. Johnson

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

[Enclosure]

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Chairman of the Board of Directors: Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Director of Publications and Research: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York
Treasurer: Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York
Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore.
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York.
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelpia.
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, New York.
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller. Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

2417

MISS KATHRYN M. JOHNSON, *Field Agent*

copy of letter sent to members of Board

On July 15, I received a letter from Mr. Nash dispensing with my services as Field Agent, which was my first intimation that my work was not satisfactory

I have been with the Crisis and The National Association for nearly 4 years. The Crisis allowed $1.00 a day, railroad expenses, and half of the balance as salary, from sales I made and subscriptions taken. From the National Association I received first a commission and then $ 50.00 a month, being allowed regular agent's commission for the sales of the Crisis in addition. I brot in nearly 1/3 of the present membership, that is, about 2000 members; over 700 Crisis subscriptions and sold over 10000 single copies, travelling 20331 miles, delivering nearly 1500 addresses to approximately 200000 people. I organized 23 Branches and locals, more than 1/3 the entire number, among them being Wilmington, Del. Topeka, Kan. Des Moines, Ia. Muskogee, Okla. and Shreveport, La. the latter two being the first two organized in the far south.

I also brot in to the National Association and its branches nearly $6000. put the machinery into operation which brot the St. Louis anti-Segregation campaign to a successful conclusion and went into a city as far south as New Orleans, where fear is a predominating factor, and brot in 200 new cash members in 10 days.

I feel that while the Crisis and the Association were in the crude, formative stage, they were glad to have my services, for practically my bare living expenses. They could probably get no one else whose honesty was unquestioned, and who was a good speaker, on the same terms. They were glad to exploit me. Now that they are able to afford to pay a salary, partly as a result of the work I have done, I am dismissed.

I could not state in a letter the dangers of the work, or its difficulties, nor would one without experience in the field be likely to understand them.

I could not go into smaller towns in the south because it was not safe to do so, and the distances between the large towns was so great as to increase railroad fares so as to materially reduce profits. Even then in a town so large as Tyler, Tex. where they had roasted two men and lynched a third within two years, I was forbidden to speak plainly and promised no protection in case of trouble. In the recent anti-segregation campaign in Dallas, Tex. the entire city was deluged with threatening circulars about my presence there.

Having received no reply to three letters sent to Mr. Nash. asking for specific reasons for my dismissal, I wrote him a fourth letter in which I stated, that I feared my enthusiastic recommendation that Miss Freeman be engaged to tell the story of the Waco Horror, had had a good deal to do with my dismissal, because at the meeting where I made the suggestion Mr. Nash in a burst of temper said:- "Oh! I know Elizabeth Freeman, she's broke and out of a job and she wants to get employment from the National Association; thats all that's the matter with her!"

As Miss Freeman lost her position with the Suffrage people in Texas, because she advocated votes for Negroes, I could not understand Mr. Nash's attitude and could not help connecting in my mind his anger with the note of dismissal I received in a few days, as I had had no complaint made of my work.

I enclose a copy of Mr. Nash's reply to my letter and must say with all due respect to Mrs. Wilson that I am amazed that her opinion should be quoted, as a reason for my dismissal, since she is not a member of the Board, not an officer of the Association, and has long been a candidate for the position made vacant by me.

As to Mr. Nash's statement that I am unable to reach white people in the Branch I organized in Topeka, Kan. the governor of the state has been its president since its incipiency, and has been one of our stanchest friends. In Des Moines, the white membership of the Branch I organized included the Governor, the Attorney General, the editor of the Des Moines Register & Leader, ex-congressman Schenck and a number of others.

In St. Louis we secured a committee of one hundred of the most prominent white people in the state to assist in our anti-segregation campaign, including ex-secretary of Commerce & Labor, Chas. Nagel, Mayor Henry W Kiel, Col. Wills Blogett, chief Consul for the Wabash Railroad and Marion Reedy, editor of St. Louis Mirror. These men increased our campaign fund from $1400 to nearly $2000, assisted us in the publication of the 310000 pieces of literature which we distributed, and gave their legal assistance free, which ultimately resulted in killing residential segregation in St. Louis.

Again I wish to say that no one who has not been in the field knows how difficult it is to get white people to take more than a passive interest, as is very evident by the experience of the New York Branch.

It seems hard indeed to me, that in a work which has meant so much personal sacrifice, that a little more consideration and real human kindness was not shown by an organization which professes such liberal ideals toward the colored people. I am not asking for reinstatement, nor for anything; only expressing my deep regret that I could not have had longer warning: more time in which to adjust my affairs and to plan for the future, and above all I regret that the growth of the association seems to be in part at least dependent upon the same methods of exploitation that we criticise in our white brother's attitude towards my race.

Very truly,

Kathryn M. Johnson,

121 - West 132nd St.
New York City -

Sept 6, 1914.

(Copy of Mr. Nash's letter)

15th August, 1916.

Miss Kathryn M. Johnson,
121 West 132nd St.,
New York.

My dear Miss Johnson:

In reply to yours of yesterday I feel that a frank statement of the Board's reasons for discontinuing your services is necessary to dispel the idea you are giving out that Miss Freeman had anything to do with it. I didn't do this when I sent you notice of their action because I wanted to spare your feelings. But inasmuch as you have had the bad taste to spread a rumor which is a hundred miles from the truth, I shall have to talk plainly.

The first suggestion that you were not up to the work we expect of our representatives in the field came from Mrs. Butler R. Wilson months before I had seen or heard you. Mrs. Wilson said that while you were devoted and sincere and doing the best you knew how, you lacked the personality and intellect to interest either the more cultured members of the colored race or the white friends we should be getting hold of.

The second suggestion that you are not up to the work we expect of our representatives in the field came from Miss Ovington, vice-president of the Association, when I discussed bringing you up from the South for the Cleveland Conference. Miss Ovington said you were a problem she had long on her heart and mind; that she appreciated you loyalty, but did not feel you quite represented the N.A.A.C.P.; and advised that you be called in near headquarters where we could better size up your work before deciding whether to let you go or not. This before I had ever seen you, don't forget, and because the Board felt that the greatest need of the organization is someone in the field of distinguished ability, someone whose personality is big enough to get our propaganda across before just the audiences which deny you a hearing, someone like Dean Pickens or Mrs. Wilson or Miss Ovington.

I met you in Cleveland and reported to the Board that you make a strong speech and made a very good impression on the Conference, as Dr. Spingarn will bear witness. I also reported that the almost exclusive blackness of those audiences and the fact that we have not over two or three strong white members in a northern city like Cleveland indicates that the organization is rapidly getting away from the ideal of practical cooperation between the liberal members of both races with which the N.A.A.C.P. was founded.

Only in so far as the Directors feel that you have never shown any ability to reach liberal whites could that report be considered in any way a reflection on you.

You came to New York. At a meeting of the executive Committee of the New York Branch in the home of Mr. Arthur Spingarn we gave you a chance to meet and talk to a dozen or fifteen of the most distinguished colored men and women in the city. You rubbed everybody the wrong way; you went after the dollars of men of large means and big affairs exactly as you would go after the dollar of a levee hand in New Orleans. When Mr. Spingarn described the impression of tactlessness and bad taste you made at that meeting to the Directors there was no dissenting voice on the proposition that your connection with the organization be terminated after due notice and someone of decidedly different calibre be appointed as National Organizer in the fall.

I trust that makes it plain that Miss Freeman had nothing to do with the matter. She is speaking for us before the Business League and the Medical Convention in Kansas City this week, and will continue to do so as long as we can afford her services. She is one of five applicants being considered for the new position and there was a chance of your being reappointed as an assistant to the Organizer in the fall, as the motion to discontinue your services stated, if you had shown a different spirit in the matter. None of us ever said that there are not places and audiences and kinds of work for which you are admirably fitted, or that if we could afford several people in the field we would not keep you on notwithstanding your limitations. But your having spread the report that you are the victim of gross injustice and petty, personal malice makes it impossible to work with you further.

We shall be very glad, as I wrote you, to pay your traveling expenses back to Kansas City, if you will be so kind as to send us a memorandum of your expenses.

Your expense check for June and July was mailed by Mr. Turner to your Philadelphia address and has undoubtedly been forwarded. If not received promptly, let me know and we will cancel and mail you another. Your salary check up to Aug. 15 inc., will be mailed you today to your New York address if it comes back from Dr. Spingarn before night. Check for your August expenses we will mail as you direct.

Regretting exceedingly that you should be ending your service with the Association with any hard feelings, and with sincere good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Roy Nash

Dear Dr. Du Bois: After reading this ~~enclosure~~ do you think we ought to send out copies of the Conference Report to the white or colored press? Please do not regard the procedure of the Age as anything but a newspaper's normal desire for a "scoop" — if ~~that~~ not a mere accident.

Yr. J.E.S.

September 7, 1916.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. SPINGARN:

As soon as your note of the 4th came in reference to the Amenia Conference Statement, I called up Mr. Johnson and asked him for the brief statement which was to be placed in front of this. He told me it would be ready in a day or two, and the next day asked me for the printed circular which would help him in preparing it. I sent this to him. Yesterday he telephoned that the matter was being printed in the Age this week and that galleys would be sent us.

This morning Dr. Du Bois received one galley, and when I called up Mr. Moore and asked about the others, he said he was sending you a paper, and that this office could get it from our copy of the Age.

Since this has already appeared in the Age, do you still want copies sent to the other colored papers? If so, I will have them done as soon as I hear from you.

Dr. Du Bois says galleys should have been sent us early enough to have the matter appear in the rest of the papers at the same time it appeared in the Age, since Mr. Johnson did not send his statement direct to us.

R. RANDOLPH

2/7/248

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

October 9, 1916.

The October meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice, Dr. Spingarn presiding.

Present: Dr. Jones, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Mr. Walling, Dr. J. E. Spingarn, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Grimke, Dr. Du Bois, and the Secretary.

Regrets from Mrs. Kelley, Mr. Loud, Dr. Brooks, Mr. Storey, Prof. Cook, and Mr. Villard.

Report of the Treasurer for the month of September:

RECEIPTS		GENERAL ACCOUNT		EXPENDITURES
Balances in Banks Aug. 31, 1916 -		Postage		42.18
		Gen.Expense and Supplies		44.48
Corn Exchange -		Rent		50.00
General Fund	381.57	Telegrams		26.45
Anti-Lynching	4220.04	Salaries		350.00
Anti-Segregation	206.53	Printing		10.00
	4808.14	Anti-Lynching -		
Lawyers Title Bank		Refund	958.71	
(Reserve)	2017.78	Printing	47.50	
		Traveling Exp.	92.52	
September Receipts -		Salaries	105.00	
				1203.73
Membership	133.50	Pittsburgh Branch-		
*Contributions	1072.00	Contest prize		200.00
Anti-Lynching	2698.62	The Crisis - due N.A.A.C.P.		
" " refund		for contributions to		
from N.A.A.C.P.	958.71	Anti-Lynching Fund		131.75
Crisis sub-		Transfer of A.L. Fund		7877.37
scriptions	41.86	Balance in Corn Exchange		
Refund for		Bank Sept.30, 1916 -		
Amenia Conf.		General Fund		1658.60
expenses	70.49	Anti-Segregation		206.53
Total - - - -	4975.18			
	11,801.10			11,801.10

SPECIAL FUNDS			
Balances in Banks Aug 31, 1916		Balances in Banks Sept. 30, 1916 -	
Maclean Fund	284.37	Maclean Fund	284.37
Federal Aid Fund	49.58	Federal Aid Fund	49.58
Transfer of Anti-Lynching Fund from Corn Ex. Bank	7877.37	Anti-Lynching Fund	7877.37
	8,211.32		8,211.32

*Includes Mr. Rosenwald's annual contribution of $1000.

Report of the Treasurer accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:

The net paid circulation of the September number of THE CRISIS was 36,000 copies.

The total cash income was $2,198 and the cash balance September 30 was $7.67.

Our total indebtedness is $215.76 and our net worth $7,637.

Everything looks favorable for the future except the price of paper. Our paper bill for the September number was $642, which is a pretty large item.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary:

The Secretary gave a financial statement of the Anti-Lynching Fund up to October 7, as follows:

Total Cash Receipts to Oct. 7, 1916		9969.71	
Unpaid Pledges -			
Mr. Peabody	1000.00		
Mr. Milholland	100.00		
Mr. L.G. Jordan	100.00		
Toledo Branch	50.00		
Miscellaneous	50.00	1300.00	
Total - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			11,269.71

EXPENSES AT PRESENT CHARGED AGAINST THE FUND -

Salaries -		
Miss Freeman - Waco investigation	83.30	
Miss Hopkins - Gainesville, Fla., investigation	40.00	
Traveling Expense -		
Miss Freeman - Waco investigation	92.59	
Miss Hopkins - Gainesville "	91.45	
Printing of the Waco Supplement in Crisis	329.40	
Reproduction of Waco lynching photographs	34.50	
Total expense charged against the Anti-Lynching Fund - - - - - - -		671.24
Balance in Anti-Lynching Fund Oct. 7,1916 -		
Cash - - - - - - -	9298.47	
Pledges - - - - -	1300.00	10,598.47

COST OF RAISING ANTI-LYNCHING FUND TO N.A.A.C.P.

Salaries -	
Miss Freeman, July 14 to September 19-	310.00
Extra help in sending out appeals	48.61
Miss Freeman's traveling expenses	369.77
Printing and stationery	258.55
Postage on appeals sent out	187.00
Miscellaneous	29.80
Total cost of raising Fund - - - - -	1,203.73

Report of the Secretary accepted and placed on file.

On motion, it was
VOTED to reconsider the motion passed at the September Directors' meeting which provided "that all expenses of raising the Anti-Lynching Fund be defrayed out of the General Fund of the Association and not charged against the Anti-Lynching Fund."
On motion, it was,
VOTED unanimously to reject the above motion passed at the September meeting.

On motion of Dr. Du Bois, seconded by Mr. Grimke, it was
VOTED that the expense of raising the Anti-Lynching Fund be taken from the Fund.

On motion, it was
VOTED unanimously that the expense of the Gainesville, Fla., lynching investigation, being the kind of investigation contemplated by this fund, shall be charged against the Anti-Lynching Fund; that in regard to the Waco lynching investigation, all expenses incurred before the official inception of the Fund shall be paid out of the General Fund of the National Association, and that all expenses incurred in connection with the Waco investigation after the official inception of the Fund, namely, the cost of the Waco Supplement and photographs, shall be charged against the Anti-Lynching Fund.

Report of the Chairman of the Committee on Branches, Mr. Grimke:
The Committee on branches recommends that the application of the Camden, N. J., group for admission as a local, and that of the Gary Local for a charter as a Branch be favorably acted upon.
Report of the Committee accepted and approved.

Report of the Committee on resignations of Miss Wald and Dr. Brooks:
A letter was read from Dr. Brooks reiterating the impossibility of his attending Board meetings on Monday and stating that his physician has strictly forbidden his undertaking the work that he has carried for the past twenty years.
On motion it was,
VOTED that the resignation of Dr. Brooks be accepted with deep regret.
The Board of Directors is deeply conscious of how great a source of strength the interest and active support of Dr. Brooks has been ever since the organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Though his counsel will be missed at their meetings, the National Association knows it can count upon the same loyal support that Dr. Brooks has given as one of its Directors.

A letter was read from Mr. Villard stating his inability to serve as Chairman of the Committee on securing a National Organizer during the next few weeks, and on motion, it was
VOTED that the former committee be discharged with thanks.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was
VOTED that a committee of three be appointed to consider applications for the position of National Organizer, and that the committee be empowered to report a selection at the next meeting of the Board. The Chair appointed the following: Miss Ovington, Prof. Cook, Bishop Hurst.

On motion, it was
VOTED that the above named committee be empowered to recommend names for the vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by the resignation of Dr. Brooks.

On motion, it was
VOTED that a committee of three be appointed to take charge of the arrangements for the next annual meeting and convention of the National Association, with power to select the date and place of such convention. The following committee was appointed by the Chair: Mr. Wilson, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Bentley.

On motion, it was
VOTED that the Committee on the Annual Meeting shall also consider the question of District Conventions and their relation with the National body, as well as the general question of establishing a closer relation between the Branches and National Headquarters.

On motion, it was
VOTED that a Budget Committee of three be appointed to consider a financial campaign to be conducted before the next annual meeting. The following committee was appointed by the Chair: Mr. Studin, Mrs. Kelley, Mr. Villard.

On motion, it was
VOTED that a committee of five be appointed to formulate plans for the administration of the Anti-Lynching Fund: The Chair appointed the following: Mr. Storey, Mr. Philip G. Peabody, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Walling, Mr. Grimke.

On motion, it was
VOTED that the Secretary be immediately authorized to spend from $200 to $300 in the preparation of a pamphlet to be distributed through the branches and locals, calling the attention of local campaign committees to the facts of lynching during the present Presidential campaign.

The Chairman reported that the letter signed by himself, the Director of Publications and Research, the Treasurer, and the President of the District of Columbia Branch, had been sent to Mr. Hughes asking his position on the Negro problem, and that only a formal acknowledgment had been received from his Secretary. After discussion a telegram was prepared asking Mr. Hughes to reply within forty-eight hours and the Director of Publications was asked to hold the Crisis from going to press for that length of time.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of Directors.

Roy Nash
Secretary.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston, National President
Dr. J. E. SPINGARN, New York, Chairman of the Board of Directors
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, Treasurer
Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York, Director of Publications and Research

Vice-Presidents
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York
MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York
REV. G. R. WALLER, Springfield, Mass.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Jane Addams, Chicago
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore
Prof. George William Cook, Washington
George W. Crawford, New Haven
Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York
Paul Kennaday, New York
Joseph Prince Loud, Boston
Charles Edward Russell, New York
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia
Arthur B. Spingarn, New York
Charles H. Studin, New York
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York
Lillian D. Wald, New York
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn
William English Walling, New York
Butler R. Wilson, Boston

Membership 7800 { Donors - - - - - - $100 to 500 / Contributing Members - 2 to 10 } Sustaining Members - - - - $25 / Associate Members - - - - - 1

21-1-02

Office of the Secretary
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephone, Chelsea 7481

November 10, 1916

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I congratulate you most heartily upon getting The Crisis out of debt and being on the high road to still better conditions. I am also much interested in the correspondence from Mr. Tumulty. It is an amazing statement that the President makes through Tumulty. a false one

Sincerely yours,

Oswald Garrison Villard

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

NAACP

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

November 13, 1916.

The November meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice, Dr. Spingarn presiding.

Present: Mrs. Kelley, Prof. Cook, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Spingarn, Miss Ovington, Mr. Kennaday, Bishop Hurst, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Loud, Dr. Waller, Dr. Bishop, Mr. Walling, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Studin, Dr. Jones, and the Secretary.

Regrets from Mr. Grimke, Dr. Cardozo, Mr. Villard.

The minutes of the October meeting were approved as sent out.

Report of the Treasurer for the month of October:

RECEIPTS		GENERAL ACCOUNT	EXPENDITURES	
			Salaries	300.00
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank			Postage	73.62
September 30, 1916		1658.60	Rent	50.00
			Gen. Expense & Supplies	22.60
October Receipts			Questionnaire - lists of	
Membership	186.00		candidates for Congress	25.00
Crisis subscriptions	33.12		Memberships returned to	
Refund from Anti-			Branches	16.00
Lynching Fund	1027.84		Furniture & Fixtures -	
Miscellaneous	.10		Typewriter 25.00	
			Duplicator 15.30	40.30
Total - - - - - -		1247.06	Printing	6.75
			Total - - - - - -	594.27
			Balance in Banks	
			October 31, 1916 -	
			Corn Exchange	1589.96
			Lawyers Title	721.41
		2905.66		2905.66

SPECIAL FUNDS			
Balances in Bank Sept. 30.		October expenses of Anti-	
1916 -		Lynching Fund -	
Maclean Fund	284.37	Refund to Gen. Acc't	1027.84
Federal Aid Fund	49.55	Adv. for travelling exp.	
Anti-Lynching Fund	7827.37	to Abbeville, S. C.	125.00
Anti-Segregation Fund	206.53	Balances in Banks Oct. 31.	
Anti-Lynching Fund re		Maclean Fund	284.37
ceipts for October -	2831.70	Federal Aid Fund	49.55
		Anti-Lynching Fund	9556.23
		Anti-Segregation Fund	206.53
	11,249.55		11,249.55

21078

Report of the Treasurer accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:
The net paid circulation of the Crisis for the month of October was 36,100 copies. The cash income was $2850. Part of this income was due to advertising space sold the National Republican Committee at regular rates. All the other parties were offered space at the same rates.
The cash balance October 31 was $40.75, and I am glad to report that the Crisis is now out of debt.
Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary:
The Secretary reported that in accordance with the authorization of the Board at its last meeting to spend between $200 and $300 for a campaign anti-lynching circular, he had had printed an edition of 100,000 which were distributed, 40,000 through the branches and 60,000 through selected Republican State Headquarters, after consultation with the Republican National Committee. The cost was $363.97, of which Mr. John E. Milholland personally contributed $100, leaving the charge against the Anti-Lynching Fund $263.97.
He further reported that he made a personal investigation of the recent lynching at Abbeville, S. C., the results of which will shortly be published.
Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Anti-Lynching Committee, Mr. Walling, Chairman:
Mr. Walling reported that the Anti-Lynching Committee was to hold a meeting in Boston on November 27. He reported also that he had had a very interesting and helpful conference with Dr. James M. Dillard, head of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, in regard to plans for the anti-lynching campaign.
Report accepted.

Report of the Crisis Committee, Miss Ovington, Chairman:
Miss Ovington reported that the Crisis Committee had voted that the salary of the editor of the Crisis be raised from $2400 to $3000 a year, beginning January 1, 1917. She also reported that hereafter members of the Board would be requested to write editorials for the Crisis from time to time.
Report accepted.

On motion of Miss Ovington, duly seconded, it was
VOTED that beginning January 1, 1917, the salary of Dr. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis and Director of Publications and Research, be $3000 per annum.

Report of the Committee on Branches:
The Secretary reported that an application had been received from a group in Davenport, Ia., for a local in that city, but that he had not been able to obtain any information concerning those making the application. Dr. Holmes offered to send names of persons in Davenport from whom this information could be obtained, and
On motion duly seconded, it was
VOTED that the application from Davenport, Ia., be laid over until the next meeting of the Board.

21179

Report of the Committee on Federal Aid, Mr. Walling, Chairman:

Mr. Walling reported that the Federal Aid Committee was becoming an independent body because of the nature of its work, since it was necessary to have southern cooperation. He reported that the Executive Committee of fifteen was doing excellent work and that very soon a national committee of fifty would be formed. He asked that the balance of $49.58 still in the treasury of the N.A.A.C.P., but which was a part of the $200 donated by Mr. Milholland for Federal Aid, be turned over to the Committee.

On motion, duly seconded, it was

VOTED that the Board authorize payment to the Federal Aid Committee of their balance of $49.58, that the Committee be discharged with thanks, and that the members of this Association be urged to cooperate in every way possible with the work of the Federal Aid Committee.

Report of the Budget Committee:

The Budget Committee had been unable to meet, but the Secretary urged the advisability of an annual financial campaign participated in by all the branches in accordance with their strength.

Discussion.

On motion of Miss Ovington, seconded by Prof. Cook, it was

VOTED that the Budget Committee be requested to raise an additional $5,000 for the 1917 budget and that they are hereby authorized to spend $500 in an effort to raise that amount.

Report of the Committee on National Organizer, Miss Ovington, Chairman:

Miss Ovington reported that the Committee had gone over several recommendations, that there were two candidates who were admirable and yet very different in their characteristics. The Committee asked to be given another month so as to be able to interview these candidates with some of whom all the members of the Committee are unacquainted.

Report accepted, and on motion duly seconded, it was

VOTED that the Committee be also authorized to offer a reasonable salary to the person selected by them as National Organizer.

Report of the Committee on the Annual Meeting, Mr. Wilson, Chairman:

Mr. Wilson reported that it had been difficult to select a place of meeting for the Spring Conference, since the Committee understood that the Spingarn Medal was to be presented by a Governor. Chicago, Toledo and Cleveland had been discussed.

After a lengthy discussion both as to the place of meeting and the person to make the presentation,

On motion of Miss Ovington, seconded by Dr. Holmes, it was

VOTED that the annual meeting for the transaction of business be held on January 2 and that the Spring Conference be held in Cleveland if a person of distinction can be induced to attend and present the Spingarn Medal.

Report of the Nominating Committee, Mrs. Kelley, Chairman:

Mrs. Kelley reported that it had not been possible for all the members of the Nominating Committee to meet, but that through correspondence, at the suggestion of Mr. Loud, in which Mr. Grimke and Mrs. Kelley concurred, the Committee recommends the reelection of the Directors whose terms expire January, 1917, and the name of Miss [illegible] Lewisohn to take the place of Dr. Brooks, resigned.

After much discussion the recommendation of the Committee was accepted.

The Committee on Annual Meeting, which was requested also to consider the subject of a closer relation between the branches and National Headquarters, asked for more time in order that they might bring in definite recommendations. The request was granted.

Report of Committee appointed to Confer with Urban League:
Dr. Spingarn reported that at the request of the Urban League, the Chairman had appointed Mrs. Kelley, Dr. Du Bois, and the Secretary to confer with a committee from the Urban League consisting of Mrs. Baldwin, Dr. Jones, Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood, and Dr. E. P. Roberts; that nothing had come of the meeting except the proposal of the Urban League that the Association cooperate with them and pay one-half the expenses of a person who is to go South and persuade the white papers of the South of the importance of advocating fairer conditions for colored people.

Discussion.

The Secretary announced that replies in regard to changing the name of the Association had been so varied and suggestive that they were worthy of consideration by a committee.

On motion of Dr. Du Bois, seconded by Mr. Studin, it was
VOTED that the Chair appoint a committee of three to consider the question of changing the name of the Association. The following persons were appointed: Dr. Holmes, Chairman; Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn.

On motion of Mr. Studin, seconded by Miss Ovington, it was
VOTED that the Anti-Lynching Committee shall have power to expend monies from the Anti-Lynching Fund up to $500 without any further authorization from the Board, and to report its expenditures at the next meeting of the Board, these expenditures to be for the purposes for which the Fund was instituted.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of Directors.

Roy Nash
Secretary

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

December 11, 1916.

The December meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice. Dr. Spingarn presiding.

Present: Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Holmes, Miss Ovington, Dr. Spingarn, Dr. Bishop, Mr. Crawford, Dr. Jones, Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Russell, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Mr. Wilson, and the Secretary.

Regrets from Dr. Cardozo, Mr. Grimke, Mr. Loud, Miss Wald, Dr. G. R. Waller.

The Minutes of the last meeting were approved as sent out.

Report of the Chairman.

The Chairman reported that during the month he had addressed the annual meeting of the Boston Branch and had delivered a week's course of lectures at both the University of North Carolina and the University of South Carolina during which he had exceptional opportunities for ascertaining theopinicnof a great many southern men on the problems in which we are interested. He also spoke at the Negro Educational Conference at Durham, N. C., Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., and elsewhere.

Report accepted.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research.

The net paid circulation of THE CRISIS for November was 37,000 copies. The cash income was $2173.86.

We are publishing a calendar of Negro biography which will, I think, be of interest to the Board.

I have been lecturing in Virginia, North Carolina, and West Virginia to teachers and citizens and found much interest in our work.

Report accepted and placed on file.

The Report of the Treasurer was adopted as sent out.

Report of the Secretary.

During the month the Secretary attended the Boston annual meeting, the meeting in Boston of the Anti-Lynching Committee, spoke against lynching before the Men's Clubs of the Ethical Culture Society and the Bronx Liberal Alliance, sent out the story of Abbeville with cuts, to fifty leading colored papers and the entire Friendly List of white papers, in many of which editorials appeared on the subject, and placed the main story of Abbeville in the Independent for December 11.

The first issue of the Branch Bulletin has just been gotten out and will be distributed this month without charge to all branch officers. It will be sold in quantities to branches at $3.00 per 100. The

Secretary requested that a committee be appointed to assist him in formulating a definite program for 1917 to be announced in the next Bulletin.

The Secretary reported also that the matter of segregation in the St. Louis Post Office is being taken up with the Postmaster General at Washington. He announced that seven of those arrested in the Abbeville lynching matter have been bound over for the Grand Jury; that the New Orleans Branch is making a fight against women prisoners working on the streets; and that Gary is taking up the matter of segregation in their schools.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Anti-Lynching Committee; Dr. Du Bois:

The Anti-Lynching Committee met at Mr. Storey's residence in Boston on November 27. There were present Mr. Storey, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Grimke, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Walling, and the Secretary, Mr. Walling presiding. The meeting was entirely informal, discussing in the broadest way the policy to be followed.

(1) All were agreed that the most important thing which can be done immediately toward stopping lynching is to gather all the facts of lynching and give them the widest publicity.

(2) It was agreed that someone should go through the South to ascertain who are our friends and their strength. Mrs. John D. Hammond of Dalton, Ga., was mentioned as the most available agent, and it was left to the Chairman to try and arrange magazine connections for her through Mr. Paine or Mr. Mareesson of the Saturday Evening Post, if possible.

(3) It was agreed that a conference of southern leaders opposed to lynching should be aimed at from three to six months hence, with Dr. Dillard to take the initiative in calling it, and the Anti-Lynching Committee to furnish necessary travelling expenses up to $1000.

(4) In regard to Prof. Scroggs's suggestion that the committee encourage southern youths to think about the evils of lynching by offering prizes for the best high-school commencement orations and for college essays on the subject, it was agreed to as being excellent. To make it possible without drawing on the anti-lynching fund, President Storey and Mr. Peabody each offered to contribute $100 for this purpose whenever the award is to be made, and suggested that Prof. Scroggs be asked to offer the prizes without mentioning the donors.

(5) In discussing the budget, Mr. Grimke wished to go on record as opposed to devoting any part of the fund to prosecutions in the South, and in favor of restricting prosecutions to northern cases only.

On motion of Dr. Du Bois, duly seconded, it was

Voted, That the following reserves be made of the anti-lynching fund now in bank:

For investigation and publicity . . .	$5000.00
For propaganda in the South	$2500.00
For legal cases	$2000.00

(6) On motion of Mr. Storey, seconded by Mr. Peabody, it was

Voted, That the New York members of the Anti-Lynching Committee, Mr. Walling, Dr. Du Bois, and Dr. Spingarn, be constituted an Executive Committee of three with power to carry out the above outlined program.

Report accepted, and the New York members of the Anti-Lynching Committee, as recommended, were authorized to carry out the program outlined above.

2/19/2

Report of the Committee on Branches:

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Branches, it was

VOTED, That Davenport, Ia., Montclair, N. J., and Oberlin, O., be granted charters as locals and that the application of the Key West Local for charter as a branch be granted.

The recommendation of the Chairman of the Branch Committee, Mr. Grimke, that that Committee be authorized to grant temporary charters for a limited period so that applicants may not be discouraged by the lapse of time sometimes necessarily occurring between the date of their application and the granting of a charter was discussed.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That the Committee on Branches be given power to grant provisional charters as locals for a period not to exceed six months, where the obtaining of complete information would entail unnecessary delay.

2/9/47

Report of the Budget Committee:

There being no member of the Budget Committee then present, the Secretary reported that at the meeting of the Budget Committee attended by Mr. Villard and Mr. Studin, Mr. Villard had considered the Secretary's plan for a financial campaign arranged and directed by National Headquarters a waste of money because of the difficulty of securing efficient cooperation from many branches, and that instead of spending any money on such a campaign, the Committee favored making the appeal which appears on page 4 of the December Bulletin.

The report was laid on the table for consideration at the January meeting.

Report of the Committee on the Annual Meeting:

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee, reported that the afternoon session of the annual meeting will be held on January 2 in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, 105 East 22nd Street, at 2:30, and will be devoted to the reports of the National Officers, the election of officers, and the transaction of business; and that the evening session will be held at St. Philip's Church, 212 West 134th Street, and will be devoted to the reports of the branches, and to discussion of means of effecting closer relations between the branches, the directors, and the national executive offices.

The Committee reported also that Governor-elect Cox had been approached relative to presenting the Spingarn Medal but declined to make appointments this far ahead.

Report of the Committee on Presenting a Loving Cup to Sheriff Klay:

The Secretary reported that Governor Willis who a month ago said it would be impossible to make the presentation, has reconsidered the matter and will make the presentation on either the 19th or 20th of December at Columbus, in his office.

Mr. Russell announced that he would be in Columbus attending the annual session of the American Sociological Congress on December 27, 28, and 29.

On motion, it was

Voted, That the Columbus Branch be asked to arrange a meeting for the evening of December 27 and that Governor Willis be invited to make the presentation at that meeting, Mr. Russell to make the presentation in case the Governor is unable to accept, Mr. Russell to be the principal speaker of the evening in either case.

Report of the Committee on the Name of the Association:

Dr. Holmes reported that the Committee had met and considered the letters received by the Secretary both in favor of and against changing the name; that the greater part of the sentiment was in favor of a change if we could agree upon the right name. The chief objection to changing the name seemed to be the fear that it would take a long while to reestablish a new name and that a name which really represented our uncompromising radicalism might alienate certain of our southern friends. Neither of these objections appeared valid to the Committee which recommended that the Board of Directors put itself on record as favoring changing the name of the Association to the "Garrison-Douglass Association", but to leave the final decision of the matter to a referendum of the whole membership.

On motion regularly made and seconded, it was

VOTED, That the name of the National Association might advantageously be changed, the vote being 9 to 5.

The motion that the name of the National Association be changed to the "Garrison-Douglass Association" was lost 9 to 5.

On motion of Mr. Kennaday duly seconded, it was then

VOTED, That a notice be inserted in both the Branch Bulletin and the Crisis stating the reasons which led the Board to consider changing the name, the various suggestions that have been made, and asking all members to communicate their sentiments on the matter and any suggestions as to a new name to the National Office.

Report of the Committee on National Organizer, Miss Ovington, Chairman:

The Committee recommended for the position of National Organizer Miss Mary E. Jackson of Providence, R. I. The Organizer should begin work January 1 and shall be considered to be on probation for a year. Three months notice should be given on either side if the arrangement is to be terminated. She should be given a salary of $2,000 per year, expenses paid when in the field (headquarters to be in New York), and should work under the direction of the Secretary. The Committee also recommended that her title be Field Secretary and Organizer as this more nearly covers the work in which she would be engaged than the title of National Organizer.

Moved by Dr. Sinclair and seconded by Mr. Kennaday that the report of the Committee be approved. Discussion.

After discussion by Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Bishop, Dr. Holmes, and Miss Ovington, the motion was lost.

It was then moved by Dr. Sinclair and regularly seconded that the matter be laid on the table until the next Board meeting. Motion lost.

On motion of Mr. Studin, regularly seconded, it was

VOTED, That Mr. James W. Johnson be appointed Field Secretary and Organizer and that a committee consisting of the Chairman and one other be empowered to enter into a contract with him upon substantially the terms specified in the report of the Committee.

The motion was carried with only one dissenting vote.

The Chair appointed Mr. Nash to serve with him on this Committee.

Mr. Russell recommended that the annual convention be held in the District of Columbia, but because three other Negro conventions have been held there during the past year, it was felt inadvisable to accept this suggestion.

2/9/48

On motion duly made and seconded, it was
VOTED, That Mr. Lincoln be reappointed legislative agent to watch hostile legislation in both houses of Congress upon the same terms as last year, ten dollars a week, with instructions to report both to Mr. Grimke and to the National Headquarters immediately.

On motion duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That a committee be appointed to draw up an immediate program and outline a policy for 1917. The Chair appointed Miss Ovington, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Villard, Dr. Du Bois, and Mr. James W. Johnson.

On motion of Miss Ovington, duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That the Branch Bulletin be continued until further notice.

Action on appointing a Publicity Secretary to devote all of his or her time to getting our propaganda into the magazine and newspaper press was discussed, but it was the consensus of opinion that finances at the present time did not warrant making further additions to the staff immediately.

On motion the Chair was asked to appoint a committee with instructions to express to Mr. John E. Milholland the deep sympathy of the Board and the loss felt by all colored people in the death of his daughter, Inez Milholland. The Chair appointed Mr. Grimke and Dr. Bishop.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman Board of Directors

Roy Nash
Secretary.

2/9/44

[1916]

NAACP

THE NEGRO IN WARTIME

The Seventh Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held December 27-28029-30. It is proposed at this conference to discuss freely the phases of the economic and civic relations of the colored peoples, especially the American Negro, to the war and the adjustment of those relations after the war.

3/12/80

ANTI-LYNCHING FUND

Financial Statement, December 30, 1916

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND TO DECEMBER 30, 1916 - - - - -

COST OF RAISING THE FUND -

Salaries -		
Elizabeth Freeman - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	310.00	
Extra help - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	48.65	
Traveling Expense -		
Elizabeth Freeman - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	369.77	
Miscellaneous printing and stationery - - - - - -	258.55	
Postage on appeals, etc. sent out - - - - - - - -	187.00	
Photographs, cuts - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	15.60	
Miscellaneous expenses - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	14.20	
Total Cost of raising Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,203.
TOTAL NET AMOUNT OF FUND - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		10,335.9.

EXPENDITURES FROM THE FUND

Salaries -		
Mary A. Hopkins - Gainesville investigation	40.00	
Traveling Expenses -		
Mary A. Hopkins - Gainesville investigation -	91.45	
Roy Nash - Abbeville investigation and Committee meeting in Boston - - - - - - -	119.30	
S. D. McGill - Gainesville investigation - - -	68.90	
A. H. Grimke - Committee meeting in Boston - -	33.90	
W. E. B. Du Bois - " " " " --	16.00	
Printing -		
Waco Supplement to The Crisis - - -b- - - - - -	329.40	
100,000 election campaign circulars -- - - - -	275.76	
10,000 reprints of The Independent - - - - - -	71.00	
5,000 reprints of the New Republic - - - - - -	40.00	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	8.80	
Photographs, cuts and slides - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	102.36	
Miscellaneous expenses - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7.80	
Total expenditures from The Fund - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,204.67
BALANCE IN BANK DECEMBER 30, 1916 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		9,131.24

0/4/2

ANTI-LYNCHING FUND.

RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 30,1916 ----------	$ 11,539.64	
RECEIPTS, JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 21 ----	1,078.53	
JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 21-ANTI LYNCHING AND MOB VIOLENCE FUND ----------	1,026.82	
TOTAL	$ 13,644.99	$ 13,644.99

EXPENDITURES

Investigation and Publicity

Gainsville, Fla. ----------	$ 200.35
Abbeville, S. C. ----------	119.30
Murray, Ky. ----------	50.25
East St. Louis, Ill. ----------	889.90
Memphia, Tenn. ----------	85.11
TOTAL	$1,344.91

PRINTING

Waco Supplement, CRISIS ---------	$ 329.40
Memphis " " ---------	266.58
East St. Louis Article, CRISIS --	388.76
Circulars and pamphlets, etc. ---	638.29
Compilations and statistics -----	931.28
TOTAL	$ 2,554.31

Expense of raising funds and committee meetings	$ 1,350.09	
Legal defense ----------	200.00	
Campaign in the South ----------	296.00	
TOTAL	$ 1,846.09	
TOTAL ----------	$ 5,745.31	$ 5,745.31
BALANCE ON HAND ----------		$ 7,899.68

44-3-242

Since this data was dictated the following ~~extract~~ quote from a personal letter to the Chairman of the Legal Committee has been referred to this office:

"What would you do with the effort to drive all the Negroes out of some of the counties down here (Georgia) even to the extent of burning the property of whites who continue them in their employment. It is reputed that this has been done to the extent of about $100,000 in Cherokee County in the last week. In my opinion the state is almost impotent to stop it, and will continue so until it either abandons democracy or properly educates its people."

30-27-50

President Hope and Prof. Brawley were written to. It was suggested that if they so advised, an investigator be sent from Headquarters. No further report can be made.

the Attorney General to force the Supreme Court to pass upon the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The Washington Branch secured a public hearing and no one of these measures passed Congress during 1916.

The Association has long felt that our best hope of obtaining decent elementary education for the Negro in the rural South lies in obtaining Federal aid and in seeing that colored children receive their just proportion. It has been deemed wiser to organize a separate body to push this legislation in Congress, as southern support is absolutely necessary; and so we have aided in the formation of a Committee on National Aid to Education, to be formally launched in New York during the month of January.

This year questionnaires were again sent out from national headquarters to Congressional nominees endeavoring to put each candidate on record as to his stand on the Negro problem. The results were published in the CRISIS. A determined attempt was made to inject the issue of lynching into the Presidential campaign, by the circulation of 100,000 circulars graphically portraying the horror.

The awarding of the Spingarn Medal annually calls attention to the achievements and talents of the colored race. In 1916, besides the award of the Spingarn medal to Major Charles Young, a $200 scholarship was granted through the Pittsburgh Branch to one of its members as a reward to the branch for turning in the greatest number of new members.

The appointment of Mr. James Weldon Johnson as Field Secretary and Organizer meets one of the greatest needs of the Association, a field captain to rally the cohorts.

An especially valuable development, because it arose at the suggestion of one of the branches (Cleveland) out of its own needs, was the District Conference. The Great Lakes District held its first meeting on Decoration Day, and since that time all the branches of the Association have been grouped into nine districts as follows: Yankee District, Chesapeake District, Great Lakes District, Ohio Valley District, Prairie District, St. Louis District, District of the Plains, Southern District, Pacific District.

A third guarantee of a stronger organization hereafter is *The Bulletin*, devoted entirely to Branch news.

During the year five groups have been admitted as locals, two locals have been given charters as branches, and a New York Branch has been formed. New members to the number of 2,253 have been taken in during the year; 30,063 pieces of first class mail, 6,094 packages, and 199,690 pieces of literature have been sent from national headquarters.

Treasurer's Report
of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

January 1 to December 31, 1916

Cash Balance December 31, 1915—	
General Fund	$ 1,430.18
Maclean Memorial Fund	273.35
Federal Aid to Education Fund	195.63
	$ 1,899.16
INCOME January 1 to December 31, 1916	
Contributions	$ 6,291.49
Memberships	4,817.02
Literature sold	22.83
Pins sold	22.87
Subscriptions and sales of Branch Bulletin	3.25
Total receipts of the General Fund	$11,157.46
Special Funds	
Maclean Memorial Fund—interest	$ 11.02
Anti-Segregation Fund—contributions from Branches	761.36
Anti-Lynching Fund	11,539.64
Federal Aid to Education Fund	50.00
Jim Crow Fund	2.00
Total receipts of the Special Funds	$12,364.02
Total amount raised by N. A. A. C. P. from January 1 to December 31, 1916	$23,521.48

Editorial

EXPENSES January 1 to December 31, 1916

Salaries	$ 5,053.04
General Expense and Supplies	1,419.25
Printing and Stationery	1,319.88
Postage	584.30
Traveling Expense	558.20
Crisis subscriptions	891.05
Advertising in THE CRISIS	184.45
Branches—proportion of membership fees	303.50
Branches—prizes for the 1915 membership contest	243.85
Furniture and Fixtures	90.16
Branch Bulletin—printing	59.50
Total expenditures from General Fund	$10,707.18

Special Funds

Maclean Memorial Fund	13.80
Anti-Segregation Fund	569.83
Anti-Lynching Fund—	
Cost of raising Fund	1,203.73
Investigations and publicity	1,204.67
Federal Aid to Education Fund	245.63
Total expenditures from Special Funds	3,237.66
Total expenditures of all Funds from January 1 to December 31, 1916	13,944.84

Cash Balance December 31, 1916—

General Fund	1,880.46
Maclean Memorial Fund	270.57
Anti-Segregation Fund	191.53
Anti-Lynching Fund	9,131.24
Jim Crow Fund	2.00
	11,475.80

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. DuBois.

The work of this department has, as usual, been divided into three parts—the publication of THE CRISIS, lectures, and information.

The income of THE CRISIS for the year 1916 has been $28,721.36. The total number of copies sold has been 51,000. The average net paid circulation has been 37,625. In addition to this encouraging situation I have the pleasure to announce that the CRISIS is not only entirely self-supporting, paying every single item of its cost, including the salary of the editor and the salaries of all its employees, rent, light, heat, etc., but also in addition to this the business is entirely out of debt.

Revenue and Expense Account, 1916.

EXPENSES

Publishing	$12,150.80
Salaries	7,618.40
General Expense	2,324.75
Postage	2,042.42
Stationery and Supplies	937.03
Bad Debts	1,693.59
Deprec'n on Furniture	98.82
	$26,865.81
NET PROFIT	1,328.04
	$28,193.85

REVENUE

Sales	$17,457.90
Subscriptions	7,045.76
Advertising	3,064.89
Profit on Books	625.30
	$28,193.85

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1916.

ASSETS

Cash	$ 207.75
Accts. Rec.—Advertisers	1,486.67
" " Agents	2,403.19
" " Books	47.34
Books on hand	167.20
Paper " "	577.38
Furniture and Fixtures	1,877.63
	$ 6,767.16

LIABILITIES

None on books

NET WORTH	$ 6,767.16
	$ 6,767.16

The Nominating Committee reported the following names for members of the Board of Directors for the term expiring January, 1920: Miss Jane Addams, Chicago; Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago; Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York; Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York; Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York; Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn; Mr. Charles Edward Russell, Washington; Dr. John G. Underhill, Brooklyn; Miss Irene Lewissohn, New York. The entire ballot was elected.

The Budget Committee reported that its plan was to ask each branch to raise in

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ROY NASH, Secretary
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Telephone, Chelsea 7481

2/9/42

This is my last ltr
RN

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[NAACP-PHIL BR]

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April 1, 1916

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York, N. Y.

21122

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Referring to your letter of recent date in which you asked the consent of the Philadelphia Branch to put them down as patrons of the Pageant, I have taken up this matter with Mr. Heacock, our president and others of our Executive Committee, and I am pleased to inform you that it will be agreeable to them to have you use our name as requested, it being understood of course that ~~they will not be~~ this entails no responsibilities except in a general way ~~by~~ such as advertising in meetings which might be held, etc. As individuals, of course, our members will be pleased to do anything they can to assure the success of the Pageant.

Yours very truly,

Isadore Martin

[1916]

Dec. 11.

Dear Dr Du Bois,

I'm sorry to learn at the dentist that you are to be operated on to-day. I'm so sorry we did not have a good-by shake hands, but I hope you'll be out soon and able after this to go through a

2/6/69

Roman feast. all food
hide a sympathy.

Yrs devoted friend

Mary W. Quiglin.

3 Bradford Court,
March 26-1916.
Newton Center, Mass.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor,
Dear Sir:-

John Brown, the one man who gave his life and the life of his sons for the freedom of the colored race, yet his anniversary is passed unnoticed or thot of by the millions of colored people, whom he gave his life to free from the bonds of slavery. Jesus said "No greater love hath any man than this that he lay down his life for another" John Brown lay down his life for a despised enslaved race. In his own words "TO free the slaves from bondage I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, was not wrong but right. Now , it is deemed necessary that I should forfiet my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments- I submit: so let it be done"

Shall we wait untill the white race recognize the greatness of John Brown as we did in the case of Abraham Lincoln? John Brown started the ball of freedom not to save the union only, but to save a race from the cruelity and injustice of slavery. through his sublime faith in God and justice for all, he kindled the fire of freedom which has been burning in the hearts of the friends of liberty and freedom for the colored race since the day John Brown said "So let it be done".

Being a member of the N. A. A. C. P. and a subscriber of your helpful and benificial magizine, I believe it is with in your power of influence to call the attention of the various branches of this influencial association to celebrate May the 9th. John Browns birthday. In this way we can at least show our gratitude and appreciation of his great life's work and human sacrifice in behalf of our race. By recognizing that a man was born this day May 9th. who would die for the principals of freedom..

Yours with intrest,

Leonard Perry Jr

Please return to Mr. Nash.

I will send a letter to Branches.
R.W.N.

PUBLIC LEDGER
ESTABLISHED 1836
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA

1st March 1916

W. G. B. DuBois, Esq.
26 Vesey Street,
New York City

My dear Mr. Du Bois:-

Enclosed herewith is a letter from Mrs. J. R. Darling, of Washington, containing a very interesting item of information.

Is it a fact that the negroes of the United States have a feeling toward the Belgians as described in this testimony? It has been stated since the war began that the shocking Congo atrocities were largely manufactured by the Germans during their years of preparation for violating the frontiers of Belgium, in order to allay the world's resentment against the premeditated crimes.

I am sure that whatever you might have to say on this subject would be of great interest and value.

Very sincerely yours,

H. B. Brougham

2/7/80

COPY

""2254 Cathedral Avenue
Washington, D.C.

John J. Spurgeon, Esq.,
The Public Ledger,
Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:-

I am forwarding your letter to Mr. Darling, who is now in England.

In reading your letter I wondered if you would care to hear occasionally from me, on questions I have found interesting. I am a graduate of the U.P. Law School, '04, and a member of the Philadelphia College Club, and The General Alumni Society of the U. of P. and of the Women's Auxiliary of the U Of P Club in Washington. One of the incorporators of the Montessori Assn. of the U. S. A., and one of the "Lady Visitors" of the new and wonderful Columbia Hospital for Women. Naturally I meet a good many interesting people and I have often regretted having no way of making use of ideas given me by them.

This is the kind of thing I mean:

Nearly all house servants in Washington as you know are colored. Last year we had two colored women in our home both intelligent and very faithful. A great deal was said before them about the troubles in Belgium. It was months before a chance remark of one of our children led me to talk to their nurse, from whom I found that the negroes of Washington believe that the invasion of Belgium, etc. was the way God was avenging the wrong done to the negro [illegible] by King Leopold 1.

[illegible]

March 10, 1916.

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that absence from my office has delayed a reply to your letter of March first.

It is a fact that there is wide-spread feeling among colored people that there is a certain retributive justice in Belgium's present plight on account of its treatment of the natives in the Congo Free State. Of course, the slightest reference to the history of the exposure of the Congo atrocities will overthrow the story of their German source. It was England, not Germany, that made the exposure and pressed hardest for correction.

I should like also, if I may, to bring to your attention the Pageant which is going to take place in Philadelphia May 15th, 17th and 19th. As you know the one hundredth general conference of the African Methodist church meets in your city this spring. The conference committee has asked me to present a Pageant which has already been presented in New York City and in Washington. It is called

"The Star of Ethiopia," and is a portrayal of the history of the Negro from prehistoric times down to the present. It employs about one thousand actors, and I am enclosing some of the testimonials with regard to the Washington presentation. It is not, of course, a money making matter, but a method of social uplift, and I trust we can have the cooperation of the Public Ledger. I shall be glad to come and talk to you about it when I am in Philadelphia.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. H. B. Brougham,
The Public Ledger,
Independence Square,
Philadelphia, Pa.

21479

PUBLIC LEDGER

ESTABLISHED 1836

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

PHILADELPHIA

18th April 1916

W. E. G. DuBois, Esq., Editor,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York

My dear Mr. DuBois:-

We should welcome from you a letter expressing the wide-spread feeling among the colored people in this country that there is a certain retributive justice in Belgium's present plight on account of its treatment of the natives in the Congo Free State. I am sure that whatever you might say on this subject would be of great interest.

I have handed to our City Editor your recent letter with respect to the Pageant which is going to take place in Philadelphia May 15th, 17th and 19th. We shall make due preparations to cover this event.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

H B Brougham

21177

MORGAN COLLEGE.
JOHN O. SPENCER, PH.D., PRESIDENT.

PRINCESS ANNE ACADEMY, PRINCESS ANNE, MD. (EASTERN BRANCH MD. AGL. COLLEGE,) THOMAS H. KIAH, A.B., PRINCIPAL.

MORGAN COLLEGE, BALTIMORE, MD. WILLIAM PICKENS, LIT.D., DEAN.

VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE & INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA, FRANK TRIGG, A.M., PRINCIPAL.

DEAN'S OFFICE.

BALTIMORE, MD.

May 4, 1916.

Editor of
Crisis,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

If you wish to read ~~these~~ two books mentioned on enclosures, send enclosure & publisher, and the books will be sent you.

Otherwise, kindly return enclosures Dne.

Truly yours,
William Pickens.

21177

May 10, 1916.

My dear Mr. Pickens:

Thank you very much for the two notes enclosed for books for the London Library.

I have mailed the notes.

Very sincerely yours,

Professor William Pickens,
Morgan College,
Baltimore, Md.

February 25th 1916.

My dear Miss Pingree:

I have reached home safely and remember with pleasure my visit to Atlanta University. I enjoyed every moment of my stay, and especially the pleasure of seeing you again, and hearing you. I only hope that the time will come when you can spend long days with us in our home.

Yours with much love,

Miss L. A. Pingree,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

[1916]

Atlanta University

Atlanta Ga.

April 20.

My dear Dr. Dubois.

In reply to your letter which came in the afternoon mail, I can say I had forgotten Miss Jones. but I asked the Athens boys. They told me that she was the daughter of a minister and attended the Athens school before coming here, and had been teaching there since graduating, which speaks well of her. Of course I did not mention you or Mr. Dill

Then I asked Dr. Adams about her letting him my reason. he said you

could safely recommend her. While here in school she was above the average in her studies. And her deportment was excellent. She was a small, slight girl, brown skin.

Dr. Adams said you could safely give her little above the average recommendation. He said his reason for remembering her so well was from the fact that she tried to send her sister Mary here. I believe Mary's health was so poor she could not remain. And Dr. Adams had quite a correspondence with Annie about this sister.

I hope this information will help you somewhat. With best wishes,

L. C. Pingree.

Omaha, Nebr.
May 18th, 1916.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

This letter will introduce to you Mrs F. J. Birss of Omaha, Nebraska who will be in New York next week in attendance upon the National Federation of Women's Clubs. I am interested with Mrs Birss in a plan for a searching investigation of first causes of certain of our social ills, and I will appreciate anything you can do for her by putting her into touch with persons who might become interested in the plan as she will state it.

Mrs Birss is one of our most sincere and devoted women in the cause of human and social advancement,-one of the few women who has risen to a plane of true enlightenment in which there is no prejudice on account of race or creed.

I have written Dr. Flexner and Miss Ovington as to Mrs Birss, and I hope she will meet them and that you will ex plain, if time and opportunity permit, as you only can explain, the proper standard of race relations.

Thanking you for any courtesy or favor you can or may show Mrs Birss, I am,

Sincerely yours,

H. J. Pinkett.

To Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

2/9/02

[J. C. Price Musical and Literary Society]

"THE LORD LOVETH THE GATES OF ZION"

Columbus Ave. A. M. E. Zion Church

COR COLUMBUS AVENUE & NORTHAMPTON STREET

Recording Sec. New England Conference
Sec. Barber's Memorial Home
Sec. Local Mission Board

Rev. B. W. Swain, D. D., Pastor
Res., 702 Columbus Ave.
Phone Connection

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 21 1916

Mrs. Dr. DuBoise
70 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Madam; I have been directed by the J. C. Price Musical and Literary Society of Boston to convey to you its sympathies in this hour of the illness of Dr. DuBoise.

The society directs me to assure you, and through you your illustrious husband, of its prayers and sympathy. We trust that the doctor may soon be restored to health again.

Yours for the society

B. W. Swain.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

41-15D:14

SATURDAY DISCUSSIONS
LUNCHEON

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
54 WEST 40TH STREET

Non-Partisan Saturday Discussions

SEVENTH SEASON, 1916

Informal Table d'Hote Luncheon, 1.15 to 2.15 P. M.
Non-Partisan Discussions Commencing at 2.15 P. M.
If you cannot come to the Luncheons, come to the Discussions.

FEBRUARY 5th

Subject: *"Are the People of the United States Progressing in the Realization of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and Justice?"*

SPEAKERS

Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman, U. S. Senator from Illinois. Hon. John M Slaton, Former Governor of Georgia. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Author and Editor. Dr. Elmer Burritt Bryan, President Colgate University. Former Congressman W. W. Cocks, representing the Society of Friends.

Chaplain: Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El, New York City.

Chairman Committee on Arrangements, ARTHUR K. KUHN

FEBRUARY 12th

Subject: **Discussion Omitted Because of the Annual Lincoln Birthday Celebration by the Republican Club held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in the Evening.**

FEBRUARY 19th

Subject: *"Is Prohibition Practicable in the United States?"*

SPEAKERS:

Captain R. P. Hobson, Former Congressman from Alabama.
Hon. Royal E. Cabell, Former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Richmond, Va.
Dr. William H. Anderson, Anti-Saloon League
Hon. Edgar L. Hanson, Former Mayor of Belfast, Maine.
Chaplin: Rev. H. S. Smith, Chaplain of 3rd Infantry, U. S. A., temporarily stationed at Governor's Island.

Menu

OYSTERS ON HALF SHELL

OLD-FASHIONED VEGETABLE SOUP

SADDLE OF MUTTON

Creamed Carrots and Peas — Rissolee Potatoes

APPLE PIE

COFFEE

TELEGRAMS, "AQUILÆ, LONDON."

TELEPHONE Nos REGENT 4024 & 4025.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

ROYAL SOCIETIES CLUB,
ST. JAMES'S STREET,
LONDON, S.W.

21. September 1916

W. E. D. Du Bois —

Dear Sir —

I am unable to trace the payment of your annual subscription to the Club, and fearing some clerical error here. Shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly let me hear from you. The

Amount outstanding appears as £4-4-0 to cover the period to 24th June 1917. being Two years at £2/2/- per annum —

With compliments

I am. Dear Sir

Yours faithfully

Robt. Humphreys

Secretary

2/7/42

13th October, 1916.

Mr. Robert H. Humphreys,
Royal Societies Club,
London, S. W.

My dear Sir:-

You are correct in assuming that I am in arrears in my payment of dues to the Royal Societies Club. I shall, however, settle with you by January 1st.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EWR.

July 13, 1916.

My dear Sir:

I am sending a copy of this letter to you, and also to Messrs. T. K. Gibson, H. H. Pace and C. C. Spaulding.

You are acquainted with the Pathe Moving Picture Exchange. The Leggett Gruen corporation of 222 West 42nd Street, New York City, who manufacture the films which are distributed through the Pathe Film Exchange is favorably inclined toward making a picture dealing with the life of colored people, especially if enacted entirely by them, and would, if a scenario could be devised which would meet the approval of the Pathe Exchange, with the consequent possibility of its being accepted by them for distribution, advance half the cost of its production. Once accepted for distribution by Pathe the picture would receive not only the tremendous advantage of the prestige of the Pathe name, but their valuable publicity and advertising.

I am enclosing a statement of the proposition made to me by this corporation. When it was first made to me I said that while

2/9/1910

it was a very interesting proposition I did not think that the necessary amount of capital could possibly be raised. It then occurred to me that possibly the insurance societies might wish to make such an investment both for its undoubted returns and its advertising possibilities.

2/9/10

I am, therefore, laying it before four such companies. May I have your opinion on the matter at your very earliest convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

Mr. H. R. Rutherford,
609 F Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

March 27, 1916.

My dear President Savin:

May I express to you my enjoyment of your hospitality while I was in Milwaukee. It was a most pleasant experience.

Very sincerely yours,

President Savin,
Milwaukee-Downer College,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

COPY

[Sc R0665]

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
Baton Rouge

Dec. 21, 1916.

Dr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Spingarn:

Your letter with regard to the offer of prizes for high-school essays against lynching came duly to hand, and I am glad to note the interest that has been taken in the suggestion which I made to you last summer. This idea, however, is not original with me. It developed during an informal discussion at one of the meetings of the University Commission, and while the members seemed to think well of the plan no way of putting it into practical operation was then devised. When you asked me last summer for suggestions as to methods of conducting an anti-lynching campaign I submitted the prize-essay plan along with several others.

It is my opinion that in working out a plan of this sort the coöperation of all the members of the Commission will be essential. The Southern States cover such a large area that some one in every State will be needed to give the contest due publicity. I am writing, therefore, to each member of the Commission and asking his opinion of an undertaking of this sort.

As I am leaving Baton Rouge tomorrow for a Christmas vacation, it will be a week or ten days before I can furnish you any details as to their replies.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) Wm. O. Scroggs.

2/9/17

Σ Π Φ

Η ΒΟΤΛΗ ΖΗΤΑ

Ladies' Night

New Haven, Connecticut

(Odd Fellows' Hall)

November 24th, 1916

Dinner at 8.00

Tomato Bisque

Queen Olives *Radishes*

Breaded Cutlets of Veal, Tomato Sauce

Green Peas *Mashed Potatoes*

Lettuce Salad

Yale Special Ices *Homemade Cake*

Demi Tasse

Dancing from nine to twelve
Music by Avrutin's Dance Orchestra

Saturday, November 25th, 1916

Yale-Harvard Football Game

2.00 p. m. at the Yale Bowl

πρώτω γὰρ καὶ δαιτὸς ἀκουάζεσθον ἐμεῖο,
ὁππότε δαῖτα γέρουσιν ἐφοπλίζωμεν Ἀχαιοί.
ἔνθα φίλ' ὀπταλέα κρέα ἔδμεναι ἠδὲ κύπελλα
οἴνου πινέμεναι μελιηδέος, ὄφρ' ἐθέλητον·

—*Iliad IV, 343-346*

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity
BOULE JOURNAL

December 6, 1916.

Dear Archon:-

I am now preparing the next number of the Journal, which I am hoping it may be possible to have in the hands of every Archon on the first day of the new year. In order to do this however, it will be necessary for me to receive a prompt ~~res-~~ponse from some member of Zeta touching the activities of that Chapter during the past year. Will you kindly recommend to me an Archon, upon whom I can depend for the desired information?

In this connection permit me to call your attention to the conversation we had concerning the publication of the next issue. It is my desire that the Crisis Publishing Company shall get out this number, and with that purpose in viewI am desirous of knowing the approximate cost of the publishing of a journal conataining about seventy pages, with a back of special design, the plates for which are already in our possession. I shall appreciate whatever estimate you can give me in advance, so that it will be possible for me to modify my plans , in order that they may conform to the money available for this work.

Trusting that you are enjoying an abundance of work, and thanking you in advance for your early reply, I am,

Very truly yours,

Carrington L. Davis.

I should appreciate a short article by you for this number.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Off. to Mr. Dubois
Back to W.E.B.D.

Dec. 14th, 1916.

Mr. Carrington L. Davis,
1821 McCulloh Street,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Mr. Davis:-

Your recent letter addrest to Dr. DuBois has come to my attention. Concerning the proposed number of Boule Journal: It would be utterly impossible to have the Journal completed by the first of the New Year. Had the matter come to my attention earlier the same might have been accomplished. It takes some time however to get matter thru the hands of compositors, read and correct proof and carry out the other matters connected with the publication of a book of this sort. I do not see how any press could at this late date do other than promise. Certainly I do not see how anybody could complete work by that time.

If you care to have us give estimate on the work I shall be glad if you will send me a copy of the last report and some statement as to the possible size of the forthcoming journal.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

AGD/B.

[SLATER FUND]

November 10, 1916.

My dear Mr. Dillard:

I want to bring to your mind again the subject of continuing the scientific studies of the Negro which have been done for more than ten years at Atlanta University, and which were developed and carried on for the most part under my planning and supervision.

You will remember that I tried when I left Atlanta University, to take up this work to develop a plan for carrying on these studies through the joint cooperation of the Slater Board, the University, and the N.A.A.C.P. The Board of Trustees of the University did not agree, and the matter lapsed. It seems now as though the studies were about to be given up. Only one publication has been issued since I gave up that part of the work, and that was a review of work done and not a report of new investigations.

I have been given to understand that the finances of the University are in such condition that they cannot keep up these studies. I think it is too bad to give up the series. There is no agency in the United States that is doing that kind of work.

I write to ask if I cannot with you, work out some plan for presenting

217138

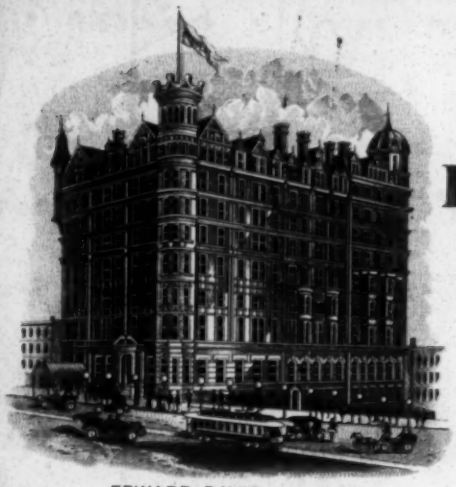
to the Slater Board by which that Board, perhaps in conjunction with some other agencies could undertake the continuation of these studies.

I should be very glad to hear from you on this subject.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. James H. Dillard.
Box 418,
Charlottesville, Virginia.

[SLATER FUND]



FIREPROOF, BOILERS AND ENGINE ROOM
& ALL MACHINERY IN SEPARATE BUILDING.

HOTEL RENNERT

EUROPEAN PLAN

HOTEL RENNERT COMPANY, OWNERS.

EDWARD DAVIS, MANAGER.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14 1916

2/7/137

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I received yesterday in N.Y. your letter of the 10th. and I hoped to be able to see you, but found it impossible.

I am interested in what you say, and shall be glad to talk over the matter with you. I shall be in N.Y. again soon, and will let you know. The Slater Fund has been running pretty close for the past two or three years. Some of the men-

bers of the Board always advocate setting aside about $5000, and have a resolution to that effect, but I have managed to prevent this policy. Last year we spent every cent of the income except about $700, which rather shocked the conservatives. We expected before this time to get the use of the Peabody donation, but this is still confined by red tape.

Permit me to ask whether Mr Woodson, of Washington, and his associates are not trying to do something of the same kind in the way of investigation as you propose.

Yours sincerely

James H. Dillard

1916

October 30, 1916.

TROUTBECK,
AMENIA,
NEW YORK.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We were more touched than we can say by the beautiful book that has just come to us, with the autographs of all those who attended the first Amenia Conference as our guests last August, and we shall treasure it always as a memento of those whom we are very proud and very happy to call our friends. Will you tell them how deeply grateful we are for their kind, more than kind words, and how the pleasure which we ourselves had drawn from the Conference was renewed as we read what each friend had written, as we tried to feel what each of them had felt during those days and had mirrored in his soul? We wish you could tell all America, too, how much it loses by cutting itself off from hearts so generous and so warm-hearted and from friends so loyal and so good to possess.

Always cordially yours,

J. E. Spingarn
Amy Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

2/7/246

J. E. SPINGARN
9 WEST 73RD STREET
NEW YORK

December 12, 1916.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have had a talk with my family physician, and he has promised to be present at your operation or to send his assistant. He assures me that you are certain to get every attention at St. Luke's, but I told him that I wanted some one I could trust present at the operation, as much for my own peace of mind as for yours, in order to make certain that every advantage of medical science would be placed at your disposal during the operation and every care given you during your convalescence.

I shall call up the hospital this afternoon or evening to find out exactly at what hour the operation will take place. If however you can get someone to drop me a line giving detailed information as soon as possible, I shall be much obliged. I assume that it will take place some time on Thursday.

Mrs. Spingarn and I send very good wish for your speedy return to us and to your work.

Faithfully yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
St. Luke's Hospital,
New York City.

2/7/232

THE STAR OF ETHIOPIA

A PAGEANT

What is it? A Great Folk Play with Music and Costumes

Why is it? To portray the History of the Negro Race and Celebrate the 100th General Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

When is it?

Tuesday, May 16,	Church Night,	at 8 P.M.
Thursday, May 18,	Fraternal Night,	at 8 P.M.
Saturday, May 20,	Visitors Night,	at 8 P.M.

Who is in it? Everybody: Churches, Fraternities, Professional Men, Laborers, Men, Women and Children—1260 Participants in all.

What does it cost? Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats 75 cents and up. School Children's Tickets, bought in advance, 25 cents.

Where are the tickets? At 1330 Lombard St. (Bell Phone Walnut 4194); 631 Pine St. (Bell Phone Walnut 8062) and the usual Drug Stores. Prizes aggregating $200 will be given for those selling the Largest Number of Tickets.

What do people say?

"A Remarkable Spectacle"—President District of Columbia Board of Education.
"Cannot be Overestimated"—Mrs. Senator LaFollette.
"Profoundly Impressed"—Asst. Sec. U. S. Department of Labor.
"Impressive Spectacle"—N. Y. Outlook.

Where is it? CONVENTION HALL, PHILA., PA.

Broad and Alleghany Ave.

32-24-19

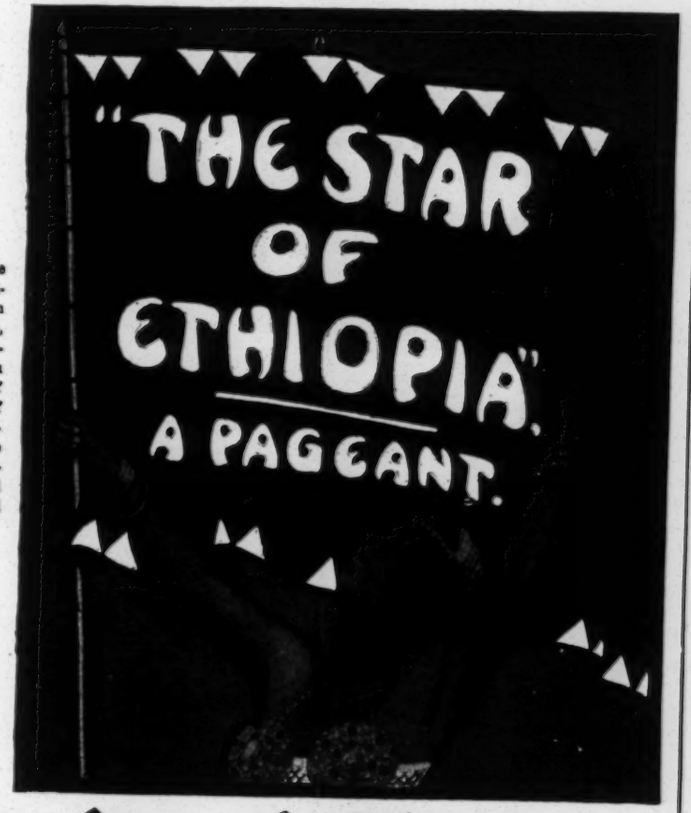
32-24-14

The Horizon Guild

in conjunction with a committee of citizens announces the presentation of

A Pageant

illustrating the history of religious faith in the Negro race, and commemorating the 100th anniversary of the meeting of the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, entitled



The Star of Ethiopia

In the City of Philadelphia

May 16, 17 and 18, 1916

One Thousand Actors——Fifty-three Musical Numbers——Scenery and Costumes

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, Master of the Pageant, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

This pageant, which has already been given in New York City and Washington, D. C., will be repeated in Boston, Baltimore, and other cities South and West.

CONVENTION HALL
May 16, 18 & 20, 1916

THE STAR OF ETHIOPIA

A PAGEANT

What is it? — **A Great Folk Play with Music and Costumes**

Why is it? — **To portray the History of the Negro Race and Celebrate 100 African M. E. General Conferences**

When is it?

Tuesday, May 16,	Church Night,	at 8 P. M.
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"Cannot be Overestimated."—Mrs. Senator LaFollette.
"Profoundly Impressed.—Asst. Sec. U. S. Department of Labor.
"Impressive Spectacle."—N. Y. Outlook.

Where is it? — **CONVENTION HALL, PHILA., PA.**

Broad and Alleghany Ave.

32-24-28

[1916]

Abolitionists call back the Star of Ethiopia and the War for Freedom begins.

32-24/a

The Ghosts of Slavery seek to lynch the Rivers of Freedom but Justice prevails and the Star of Ethiopia is set atop the Pillar of Light.

32-24-1a

O Freedom, O Freedom
O Freedom over me!
And before I'd be a slave,
I'd be buried in my grave
And go home to my God
And be free.

Kushites fleeing the storm receive the Star of Ethiopia and learn to weld iron.

Egypt appears, meets the Kushites and crowns their leader as Pharoah.

Pan-Africa assembles at the bidding of Candace and war ensues between Islam and Fetish. The result is slavery.

49-3-173

TO BE GIVEN IN

CONVENTION HALL, MAY 16, 18, 20,
1916

Return to the Secretary

631 PINE ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A Pageant

ON the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery there will be presented in the city of Washington a pageant called the "Star of Ethiopia."

This pageant when given last year in New York City by four hundred colored actors before audiences aggregating 14,000 was pronounced by periodicals like the New York OUTLOOK "an impressive spectacle both from the historical point of view and as a forecast."

The Washington pageant will employ 1,000 colored participants and be played in the American League Ball Park, Monday, Wednesday and Friday,

32-24-33

October 11, 13 and 15, 1915. The players will be in costume and will illustrate the history of the Negro race from prehistoric times down through the centuries of Egypt, Ethiopia, the Kingdoms of the Soudan, slavery and America. The fifty musical selections will be a complete exposition of Negro music from the tom-toms to Coleridge-Taylor.

It is earnestly desired to interest in this movement persons of influence and social foresight. The colored people have strong musical and dramatic instincts. Through the pageant these gifts may be turned into valuable agents of education and uplift. The Horizon Guild which is promoting this pageant hopes to begin here in Washington a movement which will extend throughout the United States and it asks the cooperation of public spirited persons of all races.

THE STAR OF ETHIOPIA

A PAGEANT

32-24-35

What is it? — **A Great Folk Play with Music and Costumes**

Why is it? — **To portray the History of the Negro Race and Celebrate 100 African M. E. General Conferences**

When is it?

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"Profoundly Impressed.—Asst. Sec. U. S. Department of Labor.
"Impressive Spectacle."—N. Y. Outlook.

Where is it? — **CONVENTION HALL, PHILA., PA.**

Broad and Alleghany Ave.

Pageant Rehearsals

The following is explanatory of the initials or abbreviations below; K—Kushites; E—Egyptians; M—Mohammedans; N—Nubians; F—Freedmen; H—Haytians; I—Indians; S—Soldiers; C—Children; W—Maidens of Art

April	17, Mon.—Zoar Church	F, I, H, M, N
	18, Tues.—Holy Trinity	F, I, H, M, N
	19, Wed.—Pythian Hall	K, E, M, N
	20, Thur.—Y. M. C. A.	K, E, M, N
	21, Fri.	F, I, H
	22, Sat.—Zion Baptist	F, I, H
	24, Mon.—Calvary	K, E, M, N
	25, Tues.—Holy Trinity	K, E, M, N
	26, Wed.—St, Simons	F, I, H
	27, Thur.—1st African Pres	F, I, H
	28, Fri.—1st African Pres	K, E, M, N
	29, Sat.—Zion Baptist	K, E, M, N
May	1, Mon.—Union A. M. E. Church	F, I, H, S
	2, Tues. Holy Trinity	K, E, M, N
	3, Wed.—Union A. M. E. Church	F, I, H, S
	4, Thur.—Y. M. C. A.	K, E, M, N
	5, Fri.—~~1st African Pres~~ F	All
	6, Sat.—Zion Baptist	All
	8, Mon.—Zoar F	All
	9, Tues. Fidelity Hall	All
	10, Wed.—Fidelity Hall Y.M.C.A.	All
	11, Thur.—Holy Trinity & ~~1st African Pres~~	All
	12, Fri.—Fidelity Hall	All
	13, Sat.—Dress Rehearsal,	Convention Hall

32-24-2

The Pageant WILL BE HELD AT **Convention Hall**

May 16, 18, 20, 1916

HEADQUARTERS:— 1330 LOMBARD STREET

Telephone Walnut 4194 *W. E. B. DuBois, Manager*

Pageant Prizes

FOR TICKET SELLING

First Prize—$100 for the one selling the largest number of Ticket over 1,000.

Second Prize—$50 for the person selling the largest number of tickets over 500 and under 1,000.

Third Prize—$25 for the person selling the largest number of tickets over 250 and under 500.

Fourth Prize—$10 for the person selling the largest number of tickets over 100 and under 250.

Fifth Prize
Sixth Prize
Seventh Prize
$5 each for the three persons selling the highest number of tickets over 50 and under 100.

APPLY AT

1330 Lombard Street **Bell Phone: Walnut 4194**

OR

631 PINE STREET **Bell Phone, Walnut 8062**

And bring testimonial from your Pastor or a well known citizen

1916

"The Star of Ethiopia"

—A Pageant

WHAT IS A PAGEANT?

A pageant is a great Folk Play, with a series of scenes, and processions of persons in costumes of various periods, representing historic events. These scenes and actions are accompanied by music, dramatic incidents and the grouping and massing of color. In the pageant all classes and ages take part. It is a great human festival and may be of singular beauty and lasting impression.

The pageant has its origin in the religious festivals of ancient and mediaeval days and has recently been revived in England and America.

Each pageant seeks to teach some great historic lesson, portraying the deeds and thoughts of by-gone days and inspiring the young for unselfish work in the future.

32-24-30

THE HISTORY OF THE "STAR OF ETHOPIA."

This pageant was written by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois in 1911. It was first produced by the New York Emancipation Exposition Commission in 1913. Three hundred and fifty actors were used and the audiences aggregated 14,000 persons. The *Outlook* (N. Y.) called it "an impressive spectacle both from historical point of view and as a forecast."

The pageant was produced a second time in Washington October 11th, 13th and 15th, 1915. The leading colored people of Washington formed an association to cooperate. The Board of Education endorsed the work and gave us the use of the colored public school buildings and the cooperation of teachers and pupils.

The audiences aggregated 12,000 people. Over 1,200 actors were used. The cooperation on the part of the colored people of Washington was extraordinary and many declared that this was the most successful entertainment in point of numbers and good feeling that colored Washington has ever seen.

CANDACE OF ETHIOPIA

Among the persons who loaned their name and influence as patrons were the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, Senator and Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette, the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor and Mrs. Post, four justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, members of the Board of Education, the president and other members of the Dramatic Association, the superintendent of education, Miss Mabel Boardman, the head of the Red Cross Society and Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President.

As a result of the success of the Washington pageant Dr. Du Bois was invited to repeat the pageant before the Centennial General Conference of the African M. E. Church in Philadelphia.

THE STORY OF THE PAGEANT.

"The Star of Ethiopia" presents the story of the history and development of the black race from prehistoric times down to the present. It is divided into five Scenes and thirteen Episodes. It begins with the prehistoric black men who gave to the world the gift of the welding of iron. Ethiopia, Mother of Men, then leads the mystic procession of historic events past the glory of ancient Egypt, the splendid kingdoms of the Sudan and Zymbabwe down to the tragedy of the

American slave trade. Up from slavery slowly but resistlessly the black race writhes back to life and hope and with Touissaint and Douglass builds a new and mighty Tower of Light on which the Star of Freedom gleams forever.

In the Philadelphia pageant especial stress is put on the religious development of the Negro and the twelve apostles of Negro Christianity (de Luna Victoria, Hosier, Allen, Jones, Leile, Chavis, Carey, Nat Turner, Vesey, Varick, Gloucester and Payne) are prominently featured.

TIME AND PLACE.

The pageant will take place at Convention Hall, Broad Street and Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, May 16th, 18th and 20th at eight o'clock.

PARTICIPANTS.

The pageant will call for 1,260 participants, including a chorus of 200, a full brass band and a battalion of soldiers. These actors are volunteers furnished by the churches and other organizations. The costumes are furnished free by the Horizon Guild, of which Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois is president. Persons who wish to take part in the pageant should apply at headquarters as noted below.

THE PRINCIPALS.

The general management of the pageant is under the direct supervision of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The Master of the pageant, Mr. Charles Burroughs of New York City, is a graduate of Wilberforce and the Boston School of Expression. The Director of Marching is Mrs. Dora Cole-Norman of New York City. The Director of Scenery and Properties is Mr. Richard L. Brown of Washington, D. C. The Director of Music is Mr. Augustus G. Dill of New York City. The Director of Publicity, Dr. Richard R. Wright, Jr., of Philadelphia, editor of the *Christian Recorder*. The attorney is Mr. George W. Mitchell of Philadelphia. All the other officers, chairmen of committees, etc., will be announced elsewhere.

The principals who come from other cities are all trained experts in their line of work and will take charge of the fifty or more rehearsals for the training of the various groups of participants. A list of times and places of these rehearsals may be had at headquarters.

COST AND PRICE.

The cost of a pageant is large on account of the size of the place where it is given, the large number of actors, the advertising, music, etc. The pageant in New York cost about $6,000.00, not including the rent of the hall. The Washington pageant cost $5,292.00. It is estimated that the Philadelphia pageant will cost $4,100.00. To meet this cost the price of admission will be fifty cents with reserved seats at seventy-five cents and one dollar. A Guarantee Fund of $1,000.00 has been raised and paid to the Horizon Guild by the General Conference Commission and the citizens of Philadelphia. This will be returned from the first proceeds of the pageant. If there should be a surplus after all expenses are paid one-half will go to selected charities in the city and one-half to the Horizon Guild to promote the pageant movement in other cities. Tickets for the pageant will be on sale April 15th and prizes aggregating $200.00 will be offered for those selling the largest number.

THE HANDMAID

CRITICISMS OF THE PAGEANT.

Beginning with the prehistoric ages and ending with a prophecy of a future of happiness, peace, progress and prosperity, "The Star of Ethiopia," presented at the American League Ball Park last evening, under the auspices of the Horizon Guild of New York, held the attention of several thousand persons until a late hour. With symbolic music and dances, and a brilliant display of costumes, the history of the Negro race was presented in such manner as to bring forth frequent and hearty applause.—Evening *Star*, Washington, D. C.

It was a remarkable spectacle of great educational value. The music was delightful and soul-stirring,

and yet all the varied individual features blended in a harmonious whole which made the entire performance one well worth seeing, valuable in an historical and educational way as well as affording a delightful evening's entertainment. Its repetition could not fail to be of great value throughout the entire country.

HENRY P. BLAIR,
President of the Board of Education, District of Columbia.

A very interesting spectacle and one that was well

DENS OF PHARAOH

and effectively presented. It had an educational value for both the audience and those who took part in it.

E. L. THURSTON,
Superintendent of Schools, District of Columbia.

Its possibilities as a means of stimulating hope and faith in the progress of the Negro race, cannot be overestimated. MRS. BELLE C. LA FOLLETTE,
(Mrs. Senator La Follette.)

I was profoundly impressed with the pageant both for its dramatic qualities and as an educational force.

LOUIS F. POST,
Assistant Secretary U. S. Department of Labor.

This Pageant as an educator particularly appealed to me. So many pages of history visualized; the throes and heroic struggles of a race visualized—certainly should and did make a marvellous appeal to the heart, and I feel sure that lessons deep and lasting were engraved upon the memory tablets of many minds. The education one receives while witnessing this pageant for just one evening is simply invaluable.

MARIAN HANEY.

The fact that gratitude is uppermost in my mind will give you an idea of my opinion. I can hardly think of any way in which more of beauty and inspiration and information could have been brought to us. Your claim that it has educational value is certainly well founded. I heard several people speak of the fact that the school children in the audience seemed to understand the meaning of all of the episodes and to be helping their parents to understand them.

I have said often to other people that it was one of the most beautiful things of the kind I had ever seen, and *the* most beautiful I had ever seen in Washington. CAROLINE L. HUNT,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The greatness and splendor of the pageant still lingers with me. J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON,

---

Not only entertaining but instructive.

A. WALTERS,
Bishop of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

I cannot let pass the *great spiritual occasion* which the Pageant "The Star of Ethiopia" has brought to us in Washington without expressing to you my very great appreciation and thanks. It is at once intensely interesting, instructive and inspiring and has given us here a great spiritual awakening. All colored Washington and thousands of white people are thinking and talking about "The Pageant." ANDREW F. HILYER,

---

HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters of the pageant have been established at 1330 Lombard Street. Bell phone, Walnut 4194. This office will be open regularly from 9 until 5 and occasionally evenings.

PHILADELPHIA PAGEANT COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT
BISHOP LEVI J. COPPIN
VICE PRESIDENT
REV. A. R. ROBINSON
SECRETARY
DR. R. R. WRIGHT, JR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MISS BLANCHE V. THOMPSON
TREASURER
REV. W. F. GRAHAM
CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
REV. E. W. MOORE

ETHIOPIA

ST. ERASMUS AND ST. MAURITIUS

THE PAGEANT COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sloatsburg, Long Island.

July 13
1916

My Dear Dr. DuBois

We are all looking forward with pleasure to our visit with you. Mr. Slone expects to take the 4:29 train Friday afternoon leaving the Pennsylvania Station, and will be on the look-out for you. As he is a yachtsman in heart as well as profession I always have a sinking at the heart when I make

an appointment for him during the season but he assures me he will be there. Do not buy a ticket as the L. I. asks absurd prices for single trips and we get big reductions in a 50 trip ticket that lasts the season, thus saving our guests as well as ourselves many fifty cents!

If you could arrange to take a little vacation at this time, and spend next week with us we would all be very glad.

Mr. Stone could not be here but our big boy and our little boy mike so you would always have company when you wanted to swim, and I think I could promise you a restful time anyway. I have my typewriter here for the summer so if any work had to be done even that could be accomplished.

Would you be good enough to bring out the last two numbers of the crisis, but

(4)

particularly the Educational number?

Mr. Stone will look for you at the gate leading to the tracks. He usually arrives one minute before train time so do not get nervous if he doesn't show up until the last second.

Sincerely hoping that you will be able to spend the week with us, I am

cordially yours

Rebecca F Stone

July thirteenth

Charles H. Studin
No. 55 Liberty Street
New York

Sept. 15th, 1916.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

#70 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

2/9/20

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

As you may know, I am to be the Democratic candidate this Fall for State Senator in our Senatorial district (18th), which runs roughly from 64th Street to 133rd Street on the West Side. It includes the 15th, 17th and 19th Assembly Districts.

This nomination came to me unsolicited. I decided to accept it in the hope that those who know me and share my ideals of good government would co-operate to secure my election. If this is done, I can be elected even in this normally Republican district.

I trust you can see your way clear to give me your support and influence and assure you that the same will have my full appreciation. I feel that my activities with the N. A. A. C.P. entitle me to the aid of all colored people irrespective of their other political affiliations.

With my cordial greetings, believe me to be,

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Studin

Dud

September 26,1916.

My dear Mr. Studin:

Pardon my delayed answer to your letter of September 15.

I sympathize very decidedly with your campaign and anything I can do to forward it I shall only be too glad to do.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles H. Studin,
55 Liberty Street,
New York City.

2/9/33

January 14, 1916.

My dear Sir:

I wish to express to you my deep appreciation for the appointment of Mr. Ferdinand Q. Morton as Deputy Assistant Prosecuting Attorney.

Very sincerely yours,

Judge Swann,
Criminal Courts Building,
New York City.

Chance Ind
Aug 21. 1916

Mr Du. Boice
Dear Sir
I was advised by one
your friends to name
my little Son after you
and I had him cristained
yesterday and named
him Du Boice and I
was told to write to
you and you would
send him something
and thats why I am
doing so he is 1 one

month old
awaiting your
Reply
I am Yours Truly
Mrs Odessa Teagle
Chance Ind
Box. 42.

2/9/23

29th August, 1916.

Mrs. Odessa Teagle,
Box 42,
Chance, Md.

My dear Madam:-

I thank you for the honor done me in naming your son after me and beg to send him herewith my autographed photograph.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EWR.

2/9/25

February 25th 1916.

Colonel W. H. Thompson,
c/o Japhus Baker,
646 W. Adams St., Jacksonville, Fla.

My dear Colonel Thompson:

I want to write and apologize for my inability to accept your kind hospitality while I was in Jacksonville on account of previous engagements. I had but few hours to spend in Jacksonville and indee would not have stopped at all if I could have made train connections. I thought under the circumstances it would be much more thoughtful if I did not disturb any of my friends I am, however, coming to stay sometime in the near future and then, if you will let me, I shall invite myself to at least a meal in your beautiful home.

Very sincerely yours,

2/9/26

February 25th 1916.

My dear Mr. & Mrs. Townes:

I want to thank you very much for your kind hospitality while I was in Atlanta. I enjoyed every moment of my stay, and especially the dance.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. & Mrs. Townes,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

2/8/17

954 N. Warnock St
Phila; Pa.
May 24, 1916

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois:
Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find list of the young men students, representing the Inter-High School Association.
These young men reported the three evenings of the play "The Star of Ethiopia" and seen that your instructions were properly executed.
Hoping this list will meet your approval and satisfaction, I am,

Yours truly,
B. Harrison Turner
Sect.

2/7/59

January 12th 1916.

My dear Mr. Bennet:

Enclosed are some figures which I have compiled from the World Almanac with regard to voting North and South.

It is almost impossible to get official figures, but I presume that the World Almanac figures are fairly reliable. I am commenting on these figures in the current CRISIS.

I trust this will be of some use to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

Congressman W. S. Bennet,
60 Wall Street,
New York City.

[U. S. - HOUSE OF REP.]

House of Representatives U. S.

Washington, D. C.

January 18, 1916.

My dear Professor:

I have yours of January 12th and thank you for sending me the figures. They are something along the line I desire, but not quite. However, I can work out from them.

Very truly yours,

William S. Bennet

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

B/H

35142

[U.S., President]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Personal

Asbury Park, New Jersey,
October 17, 1916

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The President asks me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 10th, and to say that he stands by his original assurances. He can say with a clear conscience that he has tried to live up to them, though in some cases his endeavors have been defeated.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

21-1-01

(Cruse's Office)

53 W. 140th Street
New York City
April 25, 1916

21-5-142

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I called in vain to have asked you if you could be so good as to take the "chair" at my first public lecture to be delivered at [redacted] St. Mark's Hall, 57 W. 138th St. City on Tuesday evening 9th May at 8 o'clock. My subject will be "Jamaica" — a general talk on the phases of Negro life.

I also beg to hand you herewith [redacted] for some and to similar to you [redacted] in general circulation among prominent patrons.

I shall be pleased to hear from you immediately. Frankly you will do me a [redacted] by taking the chair.

[redacted]

21-5-143

April 29, 1916.

My dear Mr. Garvey:

Doctor DuBois begs me to thank you for your note of April twenty-fifth and express his regret at not be able to be on hand on account of his being out of town.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Marcus Garvey,
53 West 140th Street,
New York City.

GRAND LECTURE AND CONCERT

ON "JAMAICA"

AT ST. MARK'S HALL, 57 W. 138th Street, N. Y.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1916, AT 8.30

IN AID OF

Helping the Universal Negro Improvement Association of Jamaica to establish Industrial Farms

Lecture by the President, Mr. Marcus Garvey

High-Class Musical Program by Popular Artists

RESERVED SEAT ~~FIVE DOLLARS~~

Mr. The Crisis

21-5

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Mr. W. E. DuBois

21-5

ONE GOD! ONE AIM! ONE DESTINY!

Universal Negro Improvement Association

OF JAMAICA

MARCUS GARVEY, Journalist
President and Travelling Commissioner

T. A. McCORMACK, General Secretary

EVA ALDRED
President Ladies' Division

AMY ASHWOOD
General Secretary Ladies' Division

ADRIAN A. DALEY, Associate Secretary

30 & 34 CHARLES STREET
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W. I.

53 WEST 140th STREET

21-5

New York, ... 191

Dear Friend and Brother:

Herewith I beg to hand you tickets for a "Lecture and Concert" to be given in the St. Mark's Hall, 57 West 138th St., New York, on Tuesday night, the 9th of May, at 8 o'clock, in the interest of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of Jamaica, to help in establishing our "Industrial Farm and Institute" in that country, for helping the Negroes of that section to a higher state of educational and industrial usefulness among the people and for service to the world.

The plan of the "Farm and Institute" is to include the highest educational and industrial training, which will mean bringing the people up to cultured lines, whence they will be rendered abe to understand and appreciate all the things that

are necessary for the advance of the professions, trade, commerce, literature, art and world-wide industries.

We want to produce among the people a better class in the bulk—more thoughtful, more appreciative, more industrious and more international in their views as affecting established ideals—a class that can command the universal esteem and stand the contact of all classes of mankind. A certain class of graduates from this Institute will be used as missionaries to Africa with the hope of helping to bring the millions of that "wonderful" Continent into the van of civilization, which will mean so much to commerce and other industries.

I have come over to America to lecture on "Jamaica," and to raise the necessary help to enable us to put through our Institute, and this lecture and concert is for the purpose mentioned.

I send you the tickets asking your patronage and help, and if you find it impossible to use them, I beg that you send a donation to help in the work, which donation shall be treasured and remembered in the history of our effort. A donation of any amount will be highly appreciated.

It is not necessary to enumerate Jamaica's service to the United States, as in many ways the Negro people of that country have done their share in helping American capital, American enterprise and American industries, not to mention, our Negro people have helped substantially in pushing through the Panama Canal—to be the world's greatest trade route—and our people are ever willing to work under the progressive leadership of American genius.

I feel that you will not turn down the brotherly and philanthropic request for your patronage and help, but that you will send in your help as per tickets or per donation.

Should you attend you will be treated to an interesting lecture on Jamaica, as also to a good performance of Negro artists who will delight you, and I feel sure you will benefit by the lecture.

With very best wishes,

Your most obedient servant,

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROV'T ASSO.

PER Marcus Garvey

PRESIDENT.

On Lecture Tour, United States.

53 West 140th St., New York City.

Reference—Jamaica Club,

588 Lenox Ave., Care of W. Adams, Treasurer.

Marcus Garvey

2/7/168

L&X

2/9/30

John Wanamaker New York

PHILADELPHIA PARIS LONDON

Mail Order Section

IF NECESSARY TO REPLY PLEASE REFER TO MAIL ORDER NO. 665-1

New York May 8, 1916.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your valued communication dated May 6th, we beg to advise that we regret our inability to match sample enclosed and we have nothing similar in stock.

Awaiting the pleasure of further serving you and trusting future orders favored us will be filled with better success, we are,

Very truly yours,

JOHN WANAMAKER, NEW YORK.

M.C.

Please attach this letter to your reply, or write your reply on reverse side

White

Saybrook, Conn.,
Congregational Parsonage
October 2, 1916.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois:
Dear Sir,-

Through my friends, Dr. and Mrs. Adams of Atlanta University, and Miss Pingree, I have heard so much of you and your work that I feel almost as if I knew you though I have not had the pleasure of meeting you. I think Mr. Dill will remember me, though I have not seen him since I taught in Miss Bowman's place during his teaching in Atlanta.

After five years work at Atlanta, Tougaloo and Straight I am taking a year off, but all sorts of things occur to me to do to help while not actually on the field and if I can do anything to help you anywhere I shall be glad. I have a case to present to you for your help if you can give it your attention.

Do you know Mr. Taylor of New Orleans, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio? He graduated at Straight College in '14, and took some work at Columbia afterward in which I understand he stood well and he took some oratorical prize at some big affair in New Orleans. Since his teaching at Straight recently-Latin and Education-he has rather lost ambition I judge, and if he does not pull out of New Orleans before long he may never "find" himself. He seems to me to be a valuable man if he can be reached. He is very radical and absolutely fearless. He gives the impression that he is indifferent to public opinion and creates enemies but he can make them into friends at any time he chooses, and he is really not indifferent, just uses that mask. The little conversation I have had with him has revealed a rather legal sort of mind, which accounts I think for his insistence on details which has annoyed so many people. He is also artistic and has written some good verse. What I am trying to say is, that he is a most extraordinary person undeveloped: I absolutely know that to be true, and I urge you to see if you can reach him.

He is in sympathy with you in your work at most points-he would not hesitate to tell you where he did not agree with you and you could never change him about anything about which his mind is made up in a thousand years, but he is the most *Uform-

2/9/35

* M.A. '16.

able"person I ever knew if approached with tact and friendly interest. You see, Dr. DuBois he has been unfortunate in his experience w with people, and he is more dependent even than most others on people, independent though he is. Erratic and very individual people are bound to be misunderstood: I do not think he would make any trouble if he had a good sized job and knew that it was understood that he could do it.

When I heard that he is to teach again this fall I wrote him advising him to look ahead and get in touch with you in some way, possibly with a view to getting something to do to make a law course at Columbia possible. I warned him that I might write to you myself and he made no objection, so I am doing it.

If you cannot help him, can you find somebody who can? It does not seem to me to be material whether he thinks he ought to be getting into a bigger field or not,- he has the brains and he is needed and he isn't afraid-use him whether he will let you or not.

His address is

Samuel S. Taylor
2536 Palmyra Street
New Orleans, La.

Don't trouble to write to me unless I can give you more information or help in any way.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Eloise H. White

2/9/36

GEO. H. WOODSON
COUNSELOR
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC
PRACTICE IN ALL STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS

RESIDENCE, WEST 9TH STREET EXTENSION
POST OFFICE LOCK BOX 535
RES. PHONE 5 ON 19
OFFICE PHONE 1 ON 63

BUXTON, IOWA July 22nd, 1916.

Mr. W.E.Burghardt, Du Bois, Editor,
"The Crisis",
No. 70, Fifth Ave,
New York City, N.Y.

My Dear Sir:-

Please write Mr. Justice H.E.Deemer, Supreme Court Chambers, DesMoines, or at Red Oak Iowa, and tell him where he can secure a copy of your Drama or Play entitled , I think, "The Star of Ethiopia"? He spoke to me about it at the State Convention last wednesday and I told him I would write you for this information.

With special regards, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

Geo H Woodson

September 15, 1916.

My dear Woodson:

I have just written to Judge Deemer. My delay has been on account of illness.

I trust this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. George H. Woodson,
Lock Box 535,
Buxton, Ia.

R. R. WRIGHT JR.
EDITOR

BELL TELEPHONE
WALNUT 8062

...The Christian Recorder...
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH
ESTABLISHED, 1852

631 PINE STREET

Publicity

Philadelphia, Pa., 3/10/16.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am sending you, according to promise, a tentative publicity plan.

1. Get to work as soon as possible — not later than Mch. 15.
2. Organize for publicity purposes, teams covering whole city.
3. Spend not less than $1200.00 (according to your letter of Jan 26, naming that figure as what you would like to see put in) as follows:

1. Newspaper advertising for display ads. reading notices, ed. mention

Tribune	60
Christian Recorder	50
Banner	30
Informer	20
Comment	20
Review	20
Record	10
Daily Papers	150

Begin newspaper ads as soon as place is secured

(Over)

10 000	circulars & distribution	50
10 000	placards "	100
10 000	buttons	100
6500	personal letters	100
25	public meetings	100
	Prizes	100
	Transparencies	30
	Banners &c	100
	Diagram, stationery,	75
	Extra clerk 6 weeks	48
	Miscellaneous	37
		1200

My plan carries with it an effort to get 5000 white people to attend, and I shall secure the cooperation of some white students, and others.

As to my compensation, I would put that absolutely on an efficiency basis, suggesting either of the following plans.

If the total receipts are not $4000, there will be <u>no compensation</u>.

If the gross receipts are more than $4000 I will receive for my services either

(a) $200 as a flat sum –

(b) Or, $150 and 5% of the gross receipts above $4000.

Of course I must have full power to work out my publicity ideas.

Sincerely,

R. R. Wright, Jr.

Just rec'd a letter from Mayor about Hall. Will see about it to-morrow.

allow 7 below 2000 Montrose St

High School Students - (47)

1432 N. 23 Street
April 5, 1916.

My dear Mr. Wright,
In reply to your letter of April 3, I am sending as many names of High School and Normal School students as I could get to promise, or nearly promise, to act as ushers, for the Pageant, to be given at Cowperthwaite Hall.

The boy's names are few. If you care to have any of University of P. High School students I could furnish you a list, but I am not so familiar with the High School boys.

If I can do any thing else I will be pleased and glad, and you, I should be glad.

Very truly yours
Vida Whitney

2/8/4

(4)

Edna Kennedy 2031 Turner St.
Sarah Yancy 222 W. Lowden St. Cty.
Zelma Robinson 812 S. 19th St
Olga Robinson 812 S. 19th St
Ruth Andrews 2215 Carpenter St.
Harriet Cully 1506 Christian "
Edith Greene Tison 4200 Powelton Ave
Estelle Brown 4202 Powelton Ave.
Elsie Thomas 1430 Montrose St
Louise E. Hill 2127 Master St.
Lillian Stansbury 718 S. Lindley St.
Madeline Reaves 2931 Annin St.
Ethel Philipsen 1730 Ellsworth St
Nani Robinson 6012 Concord St Cty.
Pandora Young 753 S. Cleveland ave
Anna Porter 2048 Bainbridge St.

(2)

Maude Crawford 3713 Aspen St.
Mary Cooper 1912 Montrose St.
B. Harris 2421 Christian St.
V. Griffith 1822 Federal St.
E. Grant 705 N. Ulen St.
Marie Kath 743 S. Cleveland Ave.
Anna Conneggo 1424 S. 22nd St.
Jennette Branham 1544 Chuckon St
Elsie and Helen Sparks 1418 Ruggles St
Sarah Anderson 930 S. 18th St
Hilda Frelow 2000 Montrose St.
Trumell Keene 1332 S. Garnet St.
Edythe Powell 1710 Catherine
M. Lulear 1905 Hazwoodhe St
Ethel Keather 1534 Hutchenson St

(3)

Thera Carter 722 N. 42 St.
Katie Ferrin 3634 Sansom St.
Sarah Johnson 430 S. 18th St.
Fannie Stitt 1017 Lombard St.
Marion Thornton 2140 Catherine St
Bertha Baptiste 255 S. 15th St.
Arzula Rivers 1339 S. 18th St
Jennie Harris 1339 S. 18th St
Victoria Baptiste 1433 Lombard St.
George Rodgers 2nd Bro. Rosborough, Pa.
Wm. Warrick 726 S. 16th St.
Willow Archer 1001 S. 13th St
Arnetha Gilbert Camden, N.J.
Hanna Cole 1818 Tatem St
John Carter 724 N. 42 St

.... The Star of Ethiopia ....

By Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

A Pageant

Celebrating the Centennial General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church

To be given in Convention Hall, May 16th, 18th and 20th, 1916

Office of the Secretary, 531 Pine Street

Philadelphia, Pa. April 24, 1916.

PHILADELPHIA PAGEANT COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT
BISHOP LEVI J. COPPIN

VICE PRESIDENT
REV. A. R. ROBINSON

SECRETARY
R. R. WRIGHT, JR.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
BLANCHE V. THOMPSON

TREASURER
REV W. F. GRAHAM

CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
REV. E. W. MOORE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The great historical pageant, "The Star of Ethiopia", depicting the history and progress of the Negro race will be given in Convention Hall during the week beginning May 14, 1916. This pageant has been given with overwhelming success both in New York and Washington. The committee in charge of the production desires that the success shall be no less in Philadelphia than it has been in the above-named cities. We desire that every colored citizen of Philadelphia shall be fully aware of the production and hope that a large percentage of them will seize the opportunity of seeing this great spectacle.

The net proceeds will be divided according to a plan of the Committee on Beneficiaries among charities and churches, which apply in a formal way to share in the net proceeds. Enclosed please find an application blank which will be filled out by an officer of your institution and returned not later than May 1st, 1916, to the secretary of this committee, Dr. Grace Diu Guid, 621 S. 16th Street.

These applications will be gone over carefully by this committee and an approved list of beneficiaries will be announced, after it is ratified by the Executive Committee.

Very truly yours,

R. R. Wright, Jr.

34-3-46

[WRIGHT]

Letters 1916

2/8/5

Presidents of Organizations.

(Send to speakers list).

1212 Fitzwater St

Presidents of organizations

(1)

Phila April 19th 1916

Mr R. R. Wright Jr

My dear Sir:

Yours your letter of 17th inst in reply to which I was at a loss to understand same until I noticed on the back in lead pencil the names of Wm Nelson & Harry Eddicks. I judge from that you mean the Pequot Club and am therefore sending you such names if these are not what you want inform and I will send others. Since I am an officer in Fraternity having Fund and Base Ball team I am uncertain as to which you want.

Pequot Club.

Wm Nelson 1704 Page St Pres

Harry Eddicks 1524 So 46th St Vice Pres

James Stevens 1212 Fitzwater St Secretary

Joseph Cummings 1540 Christian St Treasurer

Board of Governors

Wm Newman 609 So 18th St | Chas James T. Howard

Wm Parker 917 So 19th St | 1533 Lombard St

~~Pat Yours James Stevens~~

1916 (2) 1916

Seventeenth Annual Session I. B. P. O. E. of W.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE
HEADQUARTERS

1619 & 1621 SOUTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JAMES AVERY
ROBERT P. ADAMS
EDWARD AMBUSH
THOMAS BASS
JOSEPH BEATTY
JOHN CUFF
CHARLES CUFF
LOUIS DUPRE
JAMES DUTTON
LITTLETON GUMBY
JOHN GIDDINGS
JOHN W. HARRIS
GEORGE HARGREAVES
W. HENRY JOHNSON
JAMES A. JACKSON
G. WALTER JOHNSON
WM. H. JONES
CECIL JONES
GEORGE JOHNSON
PERRY G. LEONARD
CLINTON G. LEWIS
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
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CHARLES L. WEBB
JOHN LONG
AUSTIN RUMBEAU
WILLIAM H. WATSON, 2nd

AMOS SCOTT, Chairman
SAMUEL E. BAILEY, Secretary
G. GRANT WILLIAMS, Treasurer
DR. P. M. EDWARDS, Vice Chairman
NATHAN G. NUTTER, Assistant Secretary
WM. H. LEONARD, Sergeant-at-Arms
WM. H. SHANDS, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1916

William Leonard — 1222 Lombard
William Wyatt — 1619 South
Walter Fitty — 1306 Bainbridge
Richard Anderson — 1706 Webster
George Robinson — 1625 Naudain
Joseph Doory — 1619 South st
Nathan Nutter — 1228 Lombard
Geo. W. Hathaway — 2157 Pedge
Robt. Montgomery — c/o Lutgens Club
John Giddings — 1638 Naudain
J. B. Hargroves —
Edw. Lee — 2059 Pemberton
J. C. Higgins — 1438 N. Fawn
Frank Hopton — 1129 Podman
Oliver Abbey — 1627 N. Warnock
George Young — 1021 Spring
Jesse Brand — S. W. cor. 13th & Lombard

2/6/7

Letter: Miss Hanny Holy Child.

Organized
October 16th, 1884

Chartered
February 1892

Hotel Brotherhood

U. S. A.

1523-29 Bainbridge Street

Philadelphia April 20-16

SICK BENEFITS
Four Dollars
per week
BEATH BENEFITS
Sixty Dollars
DEATH OF
MEMBER'S WIFE
Thirty Dollars
Meets 3rd and 4th
Tuesday evenings
in each month at
eight o'clock.

218110

(3)

Mr. R. R. Wright Jr

Dear Sir

At your request I am sending you
The list of Officers of the H B. U. S. A

President	George. A. Washington	1817. Christian St
1st Vice	Frank Warner	1319. So. 22nd St
2nd Vice	Junious A Grose	1239. Spring Garden St
Fin Secy	M. Fisher. Grobes	1429. Spruce St
Rec Sec	George. W. Hawkins	1037. So. Colorado. St
Treasure	Albert. S. Jones	Road. Side. Hotel. 514. So. 15th St
Counsellor	John. E. Moore	2042. Turner, St
Chaplin	Harry, Baltimore	713 Cherry. St. Camden N J
Marshall	J. R. McK Attles	1115, Rodman St
~~Medical Examiner~~	D. W. Ogden	511. So. 15th St

~~Board of Directors~~

H. O. Smith	1329. So. Cleveland ave
Jas. E. Wright	1727 Christian St
Geo. W. Powell	1005, So. 13th St
J. E. Taylor	753. No Uber St
Chas. W. Roy	1005 So 13th St

~~Yours Truly~~

~~M. Fisher Grobes. Fin. Secy~~

Frederick Douglass Memorial
HOSPITAL
and Training School
Lombard and Sixteenth Streets
Philadelphia

ANDREW F. STEVENS
PRESIDENT
BISHOP J. S. CALDWELL
VICE PRESIDENT
JAMES H. WILLIAMS
SECRETARY
DR. WM. A. SINCLAIR
FINANCIAL SECRETARY
LEWIS M. MINTESS
TREASURER
DR. N. F. MOSSELL
MEDICAL DIRECTOR AND SUPT.

(4)

2/8/8

April 18, 1916.

Mr. R. R. Wright,
631 Pine St.,
Phila., Pa.

My dear Sir:-

Replying to your request for list of officers and addresses, they are as follows:-

Andrew F. Stevens, ~~President~~
1840 Christian St.

Bishop J. S. Caldwell, ~~Vice President~~
763 S. 15th St.

Jas. H. Williams, ~~Secretary~~
927 S. 15th St.

Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair, ~~Financial Secretary~~
1221 Pine St.

Lewis M. Mintess, ~~Treasurer.~~
1730 Addison St.

Dr. N. F. Mossell, ~~Med. Director & Supt.~~
6718 Chew St., Gtn., Phila.

Very truly yours,

N. F. Mossell

(5)

Four-twenty-two South Fifteenth Street
Philadelphia

Phila., April 3d, 1916

Mr. R. R. Wright,
631 Pine St.

Dear Sir:-

As per your letter of March 27th. I am sending you a list of the officers of the Citizens' Republican Club.

Amos Scott, ~~President~~, 12th & Pine
Robt. H. Montgomery, ~~1st Vice Pres.~~, 804 S. 18th
Jerome J. Baptiste, ~~2d " "~~ 1433 Lombard St.
John R. Cadick, ~~Treas.~~, 1430 Lombard St.
Wm. B. Morris, ~~Corresponding Secy.~~, 422 S. 15th St
Fielding A. Ford, ~~Financial Secy.~~ 1134 S. 19th St.

Board of Managers
Wm. Ellmond, S. W. 17th & Christian
A. R. Curry, 1726 Delancey Place
Geo. Cole, 1430 S. 16th St.
Wm. G. Lee, 1714 Addison St.
James Harris, 715 S. 17th St

Respectfully yours,
F. A. Ford Secy

MRS. JOSEPH A. HUDSON
PRESIDENT PHILADELPHIA Y. W. C. A.

MRS. EVA L. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN S. W. BRANCH Y. W. C. A.

MAYME D. TURNER
GENERAL SECRETARY

Southwestern Branch Young Women's Christian Association

619 South Sixteenth Street

5000 List

2/8/11

Philadelphia, Pa. April 5. 1916

Mr. R. R. Wright
631 Pine St.
Phila

My dear Mr. Wright:

The following are the names of officers of the S. W. Branch Y.W.C.A.

Chairman Mrs. Eva L. Johnson 904 S 19th St
1st Vice chairman Mrs. Kate Edwards 721 S 21st St
2nd " Mrs Dr. R. J. Cole 726 S 19th St
3rd Vice " Mrs. L. J. Jordan 622 S 18th St
4th " Mrs J. J. Williams 1355 S Markoe
5th " Mrs. M. H. Dindal 1625 Christian St
Treasurer Mrs. Elizabeth Entz 1913 Catharine St
~~Recording Secy~~ Mrs. C. H. Brown 725 S 21st St.
~~Corres.~~ " J. S. Bunnell 2008 Fitzwater St.
~~Chairman membership Com.~~ Mrs. A. W. Blackwell 624 S 16th
" Religious " Mrs L. J. Jordan 622 S 17th
" House " Mrs. M. E. Page 1812 Manton
" Finance " " A. W. Dickerson 628 S 16th
" Educational " " W. C. Fertig 2318 N 12th St
" Employment " " Sarah Saunders 757 S 17th
" Social " " Mary Yeiser 1508 Reed St
" Library " Miss M. E. Cummings 2059 Catharine

Mayme D. Turner
Gen Secy

PROFICIENT WAITERS and COOKS FOR ALL SERVICES

Public Waiters' Beneficial Association

1515 LOMBARD STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

5000 Dect

BELL PHONE DICKINSON 5611

April 5 1916

Mr R R Wright

Dear Sir:

Your communication for the list of officers of our Association for the directory have been received. We have tried to give it cheerfully

President	H. G. Nutter	1228 Lombard St
1st Vice Pres	W R Bostic	3052 Fairwater St
2nd " "	Ira J. Stewart	3517 Filbert St
Fin Secy	Louis H. McKell	1236 So 19th St
Rec., "	E. C. Johnson	647 Sydenham St
Cor., "	Daniel M. Oliver	1603 Annin St
Treasurer	Chas. C America	1712 Ellsworth St
Chaplain	Adam Lattimore	1325 So 17th St
Marshall	George M. Page	1313 So Opal St
Deputy Mar.	John B. Wilder	747 So. Sonance St
Counselor	W. H. Heinkiel	328 So Smedley St

Board of Directors

Chairman Jas. H. Smith, ~~Chairman~~, 936 So. 15th St

PROFICIENT
WAITERS and COOKS
FOR ALL
SERVICES

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1515 LOMBARD STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

5000 Dist

BELL PHONE
DICKINSON
5611

Augustine Dunn 1820 Reed St
George Robinson 1910 Wharton
Elijah Hodges 1534 So 18th St

For any further information regarding the assoc. will gladly give

Yours respectfully

Louis McNeil
Sec Treas

C.W.29

2/8/14

5000 lists

Miss Edith Wharton Dallas	1514 Pine St.
Mrs. N. Pendleton Schenck	317 Springfield Av.
Mr. R. Norris Williams	8124 St. Martin's Lane.
Dr. S. A. S. Metheny	617 N. 43rd St.
Mr. Kenneth B. Crawford,	1116 Stephen Girard Bldg

The Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women

Office and Home: 1506 CATHARINE STREET

TELEPHONE: Dickinson 1512

MRS. S. W. LAYTEN, Secretary

Board of Managers
Rev. HENRY L. PHILLIPS, President
Rev. E. W. MOORE, 1st Vice-President
Mrs. E. B. LEAF, 2nd Vice-President
Mr. STEPHEN C. MOORE, Treasurer
Mrs. S. W. LAYTEN, Secretary
Mr. HENRY A. DAULS
Mrs. CHARLES Y. FOX
Miss MARY J. GOODWIN
Mr. ELLWOOD HEACOCK
Mrs. PHINEAS JONES

Board of Managers
Rev. J. R. LOGAN
Mrs. WALTER W. PHARO
Mr. C. J. PERRY
Rev. ORLANDO T. STEWARD
Rev. HOWARD WAYNE SMITH
Mrs. JOHN B. TOWNSEND
Rev. C. A. TINDLEY, D. D.
Mr. GEO. H. WHITE
Dr. R. R. WRIGHT, Jr.

2/8/15

April 3rd, 1916.

Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr.
631 Pine St,
Philadelphia.

Dear Dr. Wright:

As per your request I am sending you herewith a list of the officers of our organization:--

Rev. Henry L. Phillips, D. D., ~~Pres.~~, 751 So. 15th St.

Rev. E. W. Moore, D. D., ~~Vice-Pres~~. (First.)

Mrs. E. B. Leaf, Second ~~Vice-Pres~~., 2027 Walnut St.,

Mr. Stephen C. Moore, ~~Treas~~., 119 So. 4th St.

Mrs. S. W. Layten, ~~Sec'y~~., 1506 Catharine St.

Dr. Berton C. Truitt, Douglas Hospital. ~~Visiting Physician~~.

Mr. Geo. H. White, ~~Legal Advis~~or, 1508 Lombard St.

Mr. Chas. H. Brooks, 1440 Lombard St.

Mr. Henry A. Dauls, 317 So. 18th St.

Mrs. Chas. Y. Fox, 2035 Spruce St.

Miss Mary J. Goodwin, 404 E. Walnut St, Jenkintown, Pa.

Mr. Ellwood Heacock, 2027 N. College Ave.

Mrs. Phineas Jones, 1921 Pemberton St.

Rev. J. R. Logan, 1408 So. 22nd St.

Mrs. Walter W. Pharo, Haverford, Pa.

Mr. Jas. Howard, 526 So. 11th St.

#2 -------

Miss M. H. Layten, ~~Agent,~~ 1506 Catharine St.

Mr. C. J. Perry, 16th & Kater Sts.

Rev. T. Orlando Stewart, 1701 Chestnut St.

Rev. Howard Wayne Smith, 122 So. 12th St.

Mrs. John B. Townsend, 1803 DeLancey St.

Rev. C. A. Tindley, 1908 Bainbridge St.

Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., 631 Pine St.

Mrs. E. B. Bailey, 1222 N. Warnock St.

Mrs. D. L. Draine, 1844 So. 12th St.

Mrs. L. P. Lewis, 719 Smedley St.

Mrs. M. E. Rhoades, 1648 Victoria St, Tioga, Pa.

Mrs. C. C. Scott, 700 N. Holly St.

Mrs. T. R. Willis, 33 N. Ruby St.

Sincerely,

S. W. Layten,
per W.

2/8/16

Friends - P.

January 21, 1916.

My Good Friend:

I hope you will never hesitate to write me quite frankly anything you think or hear. I appreciate this deeply from any of my friends, but particularly from you.

Ever since I came to New York there has been a determined effort on the part of some parties to interfere with my work or spoil my career. I have been warned of detectives being on my track looking for lists of white women with whom I was going, and various other things. I have, however, gone frankly upon my way with very few incidents which I would alter or be in any way ashamed of.

Of course, the real difficulty lies in the fact that I am a wretched mixer and have an unfortunately difficult time adjusting myself to new acquaintances. Something of the same sort happened when I went to Atlanta. It was four or five years before people got over believing extraordinary caricatures of my real self. In New York particularly I have been frank with my inter-

course with wom[illegible] If I spoke or entertained them I di[illegible]it where everybody could see, and this to[illegible]her with the absence of Mrs. DuBois, has undoubtedly led to endless talk and conjecture as to things that people have not seen.

There is, however, but one thing for me as a guiding line, - work worth while done [illegible] honest and continuous devotion. If that is not finally a sufficient answer for all who love and hate me I a[illegible] afraid I shall have to be silent.

Now with regard to the mdeal: It is, as you know, to be given in Boston on Tuesday, February twenty-second. That would bring you in New York probably the night of the twenty-first or the night of the twenty-third. The latter date is my birthday (forty-eighth) and I should like to celebrate it by a little dinner with you and a few friends. Can you make it? Let me know as soon as possible.

I am wiring you today asking for a photograph. I hope you wont refuse this, although I know how much this is against your grain, but the CRISIS for March will come out just at the time your medal will be presented and I want it to have a fine, new photograph of you. Then again, the matter must be sent to the colored newspapers and played up for the sake of the Association and the Negro race. You must sacrifice yourself to this. When you come for the Boston meeting bring your full dress uniform. There are liable to be a number of military men, and the Governor and his staff.

My best regards to wife and children.

Very sincerely yours,

Major Charles Young
Ou

219/142

January 6, 1916

[RE: Charles Young]

January 5, 1916.

COPY

The Secretary of War directs that you be informed that the following entry has been placed upon your compiled efficiency record:

"1915. Honorable Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, in a letter to the Secretary of War, dated December 4, 1915, with reference to the relief of Major Young as military attache at Monrovia, Liberia, said: '****The present constabulary of Liberia was organized under the direction of Major Young and I may say that it is due to his watchful efforts that good has been accomplished in patrolling the British and French boundaries, in the construction of roads, and to a great extent in preventing uprisings of native Liberian tribes. On the outbreak of the European war there were 1200 men enlisted in the Liberian frontier force, but owing to the loss of most of the revenue of Liberia, which is derived from customs receipts, the Government has been compelled to reduce this number one-half, and it has been only with the most careful advisory supervision on the part of Major Young that peace and order has been maintained with this small force. The Republic of Liberia, surrounded as it is by dependencies of warring factions of Europe, is encountered with numerous difficulties in preventing violations of its neutrality, and in this has had the valuable support of the American Military Attache at Monrovia. At the present time there is an uprising of the Kru tribes in Since, and while the disturbance has been substantially quelled, these natives may at any time take advantage of the Government's military weakness and again cause trouble to life and property in the country. In handling these situations Major Young's advice has been found most valuable.****.'"

Adjutant General.

2/9/144

January 7, 1916

[Re: Charles Young]
January 7, 1916.

COPY

2. The following entry has also been made on your compiled efficiency record:

1915. Under date of November 17th 1915, Honorable C. D. B. King, Secretary of State, Monrovia, Liberia, in a letter to the American Charge d'Affaires, Monrovia, Liberia, said: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date, conveying the information that Major Charles Young has been relieved of duty as military attache to your Legation by the Adjutant General, United States Army; and that in compliance with instructions, the Major expects to leave Monrovia within the next two weeks. In noting the information thus conveyed, I cannot but here record the Liberian Government's grateful appreciation of the most valuable services rendered the Republic by Major Young, in connection with the reorganization of its Frontier Force during his short stay in Liberia -- services which will always stand as a monument to the Major's name in the military annals of the Republic. It is sincerely regretted that duty elsewhere renders it impossible for the Republic to further draw upon Major Young's ripe military knowledge and experience. He carries with him, however, in his new field of activity, the love and best wishes of a grateful people. I avail myself of this opportunity to personally testify to the effective work accomplished by the Major during his stay in Liberia and to the lasting benefits that must result to the Republic therefrom."

By order of the Secretary of War.

Adjutant General.

E41/6/2

[Re: Charles Young]

COPY OF LETTER FROM MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

(For the use of Governor McCall, or if he does not use it, for Mr. Storey as chairman of the meeting.)

Headquarters Eastern Department,
Governor's Island, New York.
January 18, 1916.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I have just received your letter of January 17th and regret very much to say I shall be absent in the West on the 22nd of February incident to a previous long standing engagement.

I appreciate very much the good work which has been done ny Major Young in Liberia. He was selected for this work because of his special qualifications, good judgment and ability. It is a great satisfaction to know he has so fully met the requirements of that difficult situation. His service in the Army has been high creditable to his race from every standpoint and I beg you to transmit to him my sincere congratulations on the good work which he has accomplished and the well earned recognition which he has received.

Sincerely yours,

LEONARD WOOD.
Maj. Genl. U. S. A.

Dr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York City.

2/9/45

2457707

[Re: Charles Young]
Young - P.F.

-COPY-

WAR DEPARTMENT,

The Adjutant General's Office,

Washington.

September 16, 1916.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: Major Charles Young, 10th Cavalry,
Columbus, New Mexico.

Subject: Efficiency record.

You are informed that the following entry has been made upon your compiled efficiency record:

"1916. Brigadier General John J. Pershing, commanding Punitive Expedition, in a letter dated Dublan, Mexico, August 21, 1916, to The Adjutant General of the Army, said:

'In view of the proposed detail of colonels from the line of the regular army to command brigades of militia in federal service, I would invite the attention of the War Department to the following named officers of this expedition whose general qualifications, and whose efficiency and devotion to duty, as shown while serving here in Mexico, entitle them to full consideration in connection with such detail. The officers mentioned are active, energetic and able. Should circumstances make it practicable to spare them from this expedition, they would do credit to themselves and the service, and would leave a favorable impression on the militia as to the ability and military effenciency of the regular army. * * * Of lieutenant colonels and majors who have rendered highly important and efficient service, the following are recommended, should selection for duty with militia in federal service be made from these grades. * * * Those who have shown very high efficiency throughout the campaign: * * * Major Charles Young, 10th Cavalry.'"

By order of the Secretary of War:

(Signed) P. C. Harris,

Adjutant General.

2/9/46

88/4/2

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF PHILADELPHIA

SERIAL C 82517

DATE April 6 1916

NAME Robert G Brown
134 Lombard St

To THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF PHILA., PA. SOUTHWEST BRANCH Dr.

FOR	UNTIL	$	
Membership			50
Room & Hos			50
RECEIVED PAYMENT	TOTAL	1	—

A H Griffin
CLERK

REMARKS

NOTE: GOOD FOR PRIVILEGES INDICATED WHEN PROPERLY RECEIPTED. NOT TRANSFERABLE. (MUST BE PRESENTED WHEN BEGINNING THE USE AND ON THE RENEWAL OF PRIVILEGES AND SHOULD BE PRESERVED FOR REFERENCE.)

DUPLEX—MANUFACTURED BY AMERICAN SALES BOOK CO., LIMITED, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations
124 East 28th Street, New York.
COLORED MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Cincinnati Ohio
Sept. 25, 1916.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

2/7/192

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of the 22nd received. I am indeed sorry to learn that the Y.M.C.A. is to have any part in exhibiting the "Book of a Nation." This matter had not been brought to our attention. I am sure our sentiment would have been voiced against it. You will, if you have not done so, take this up with Dr. Woodward. He, because of his relationship to the Committee as one of the senior secretaries, will be in a position to get at it in a way we cannot do who are constantly out on the field.

Very truly Yours,
R. P. Hamlin

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
89 FOREST STREET
MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

CAROLINE STEWART BOND
GENERAL SECRETARY

Carrie wants infor-
mation – You have
not given it.

July 29, 16.

My dear Dr. DuBois –

Thank you for the letter which you sent me some time ago with the enclosure from Mrs. Doolittle. I wrote Dr. Courtney. I really am going to Radcliffe – I leave here September fifteenth – so if you will write – Dr. Briggs. I shall be very grateful.

Please let me know when you expect Mrs. DuBois. I've heard from her recently but she did not say just when she was coming –

I should also like to have a list of the subjects of your lectures –

Rev. Wines (of Unity Church) is planning

2/7/64

Sent 9/28/16

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
89 FOREST STREET
MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

CAROLINE STEWART BOND
GENERAL SECRETARY

2/7/65

To cooperate with the Board of Education for the coming winter, and I hope to introduce a few Negro lectures in the regular course of "Peoples Entertainments" which are arranged here for the general public each year. He has asked me for suggestions. I should like to offer as great a variety of subjects (of general interest) as possible, and aside from yourself and perhaps Mrs. Hare — I don't think of anyone else whose car-fare would not be too great an item — Can you spare a suggestion?

One thing more — Mrs. J. A. Chard

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
89 FOREST STREET
MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

CAROLINE STEWART BOND
GENERAL SECRETARY

2/7/06

is planning an exhibit of Posters of Pageants — and I told her of ours — did she write you? If not, and you can please have one of those richly colored covers of Richard Brooms sent to her. (54 Melrose Place)

I am enclosing a picture of my six-year old "Mother Jack" — as he starts out to deliver his copies of the "Crisis" down in Selma. He really sells most of the sixty copies by his own effort, and, like the rest of our family, considers its coming about the most important event of the month.

With best wishes and appreciation as always for all that you're writing and doing. As ever, Carie.

August - 1916 - William E Allen

To Editor

Waterval - Digley Road
Randwick - Sydney N.S.W
Australia

Sir

I have received two issues of the Crisis - June July. for which I am truly thankful for news concerning the Colored People of the U.S. States and other parts. The official Statement of their progress and the Noble work of the - N. A. A. C. P is a gratification to the readers of your valuable magazine. The White readers who have the true sentiments of justice at heart, must feel pleased to notice the strides they are making towards educational advance, in spite of the many obstacles thrown in their way, by a large majority of the Whites who boasts of their free American citizenship. but holds back the franchise in hundreds of cases from the Negro - We sincerely trust in God the time may not be far off. when those who deny justice to the Negro will be forced by circumstances to acknowledge the Black man's right to equal citizenship

I beg to remain Yours

respectfully

William Allen

[CALPHA PHI SCRAPS]

2703 Wylie Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
January 18, 1916.

Prof. E. Dubois,

Dear Sir,—

We have just entertained the annual convention of the Alpha Fraternity, and that, [illegible] the chief.

It might well be stated that we have a [illegible] Pi's is this second year that [illegible] Hiram's [illegible] College [illegible] Pa., [illegible] Church [illegible]

A picture of the [illegible] we have [illegible] at [illegible] as a gift to the Fraternity. [illegible] closing [illegible] a [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Fraternally yours
[illegible] Price Harvey.
[illegible]

1111/2

AB

Members Represented in Picture.

First Row. Left to Right.

1. L. M. Geo. - Virginia Univ.
2. E. D. Adams - Michigan Univ.
3. [illegible] Long A.B. - Oklahoma
4. [illegible] Sanford A.B. - [illegible]

Second Row.

1. [illegible] H. [illegible]
2. L. E. Evans - Michigan Univ.
3. [illegible] Bechman - [illegible]
4. F. A. Willett - Yale Univ.
5. [illegible] Hollins - [illegible]

Third Row.

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible] A.B.
4. [illegible] - [illegible]
5. [illegible] P. Dailey - Pittsburg Univ.

Fourth Row.

1. W. A. Foster - [illegible]
2. H. [illegible] - [illegible]
3. [illegible] B. Lusk - Michigan Univ.
4. [illegible] - [illegible]
5. W. A. Hall - Virginia Univ.

Fifth Row.

1. W. M. Barnes - Pittsburg Univ.
2. J. R. Morrison A.B. - Yale Univ.
3. G. E. Green - Pittsburgh Univ.
4. A. H. Murrin M.D.
5. S. S. Beach A.B.

Sixth Row.

1. [illegible] L.B. - Michigan Univ.

Invited to Conference

G. H. Meier H.P. - Chicago Univ.
Henry Meier A.B. - Hamline Univ.
J.F. Montgomery - Sec. of Agriculture
B. Scott Dennis - Mass. Inst. of Technology
L. [illegible]
E. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible] - Pittsburgh Univ.
C.A. [illegible] - Carnegie Inst. of Technology
R. [illegible] LL.B. Pittsburgh Univ.
[illegible] - Pittsburgh Univ.
E.S. [illegible] " "
R.C. Carver " "
[illegible] " "
[illegible] Burton " "
W.A. Douglas " "
H.J. [illegible] " "

3/14/12

JOHN PAUL BALDWIN
BALDWIN, LOUISIANA

Dec 4 - 1926

The Crisis
#70 Fifth Ave - New York N.Y.

Gentlemen - Much obliged for your december Issue of Crisis and the space you gave to "Fifty years in La"
I will enclose herewith a $1.00 Bill for postage and wish you would return to me some 12 or 15 photographs which I sent to you last summer to select from as I would like to put these photographs into my private collection again
After Resting for some 20 years I have started my camera again and am enclosing 5 ~~two~~ views recently taken here. and one at our home in Ohio
living as I am with the extreme race sentiment on one side and Colored people on the other side I can hardly take the advance of views that some have who live elsewhere and write for your paper
I am trying to find a practicable working agreement of the two races.
Is it worth while to write of Colored people who have secured their selves homes —
For instance the one I show here with. Simeawatson —
Then we have others who have better houses to show for their efforts. and on Sundays better clothes to wear.
We intend to resume raising cotton here and will try to fight the boll weevil
In the article ~~Fifty~~ Fifty Years in La Pay 172 - 4th line —
"chain Lions" should be "Chameleons" as they white "Bloody shirt" people changed color at night. - viz. wore Red shirts —
probably this was also so they could tell their kind at night —
once they made a mistake and brought one of their members home dead and left his body in the front gallery for his mother to find in the morning — Yours Truly
John Paul Baldwin

2/11/24

Pittsburgh, Pa.,
May 30 1916

The "Crisis"
N.Y.C.N.Y.

Gentlemen:-

Yours of the 17th inst received and would have been answered at an earlier date but the letter was delayed in transit to me.

However below is the information which you desire.

Wray M.Banks who graduated from the School of Electrical Engineering aUniversity of Pittsburgh with the degree of Bacheler of Science in Electrical Engineering,has been a student there for the past four years and has stood well in his classes.He is a graduate of wide practical experience outside of school.

His home is Washington Pa.,where he graduated from the Public Grammar Schools and a four year course in the High School in an honor class, January 1911.

He entered the Engineering School at Pitt in the fall 1911 with the determination to make his own way and has done creditably. His summers he has spent working at the various Electrical trades and during the year of 1914 when he was out of school,because of an accident sustain while working,he conducted a successful Electrical Contracting business of his own. During his Senior year he had charge of the University Power Plant at night and has been "on the job"every night.

Mr.Banks is a member of the A Ø A, Omicron Chapter located at University of Pittsburgh

He is highly esteemed by all his associates and friends for his good nature and strictly temperate habits and the "fellows look forward for "Banks " to "do something" some day.

His home address is

Wray M.Banks
16 Amity Ave.,
Washington,Pa.

Above is part of a write up which I have copied to send you and if there should be any thing,which,in your judgement, should be omitted,youwill act accordingly and if there should be any further information desired I shall be very glad to send same. Enclosed you will find Mr Banks Photograph and you will kindly return same when you have finished with it. Return Postage enclosed.

With best wishes for the succes of your journal I remain,

Very Respectfully yours.

Wray M Banks

W.M.Banks
6 La Place St.,
Ptgh Pa

R 6/28/16

64/12

Pittsburgh Pa
6-20-16

The Crisis N.Y.C., N.Y.

DU BOIS
JUN 20 1916

Gentlemen:

I write you again asking return of photograph sent you as requested some time ago. This photo has an address slip pasted to it. Cabinet size

Wray M. Banks
6 La Place St
Pittsburgh Pa.

Kindly look into this matter and return as soon as possible.

I am again enclosing return postage.

Respectfully yours,

Wray M Banks

6 La Place St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa

2/7/48

2/7/52

March 10, 1916.

My dear Barcus:

Thank you very much for the account of the "Birth of a Nation" case. Please let me know the result.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. R. B. Barcus,
242½ S. High Street,
Columbus, Ohio.

Return to N.C.B.D.

859. Thirty fifth St.

Oakland California.
Aug. I5. I916.

Dr Dubois:-

70. Fifth Ave. New York.

Kind Sir, please find enclosed membership blanks and money to pay for yearly subscriptions and membership for the following named persons.

Mrs Florence Hunter, 205. Glenn Canyon, R. F. D. #.I. Santa Cruz. California.

Mr R. Clemmus
General Delivery
Gonzalis California.

AUG 23 1916

While spending my vacation in Santa Cruz, recently I left copies of the Crisis and other pamplets with Mrs Logan who is very much interested in the cause She has collected this money and forwarded It to me . I have filled out the membership blanks which I enclose with the money order . She will appreciate the Crisis sending her membership blanks and a few old copies of the Crisis she is a subscriber but will and is doing all in her power to interest those whom she may come in contact .

I shall not be able to do very much except in an indirect way until I shall have published my book . I would like to inquire under what terms does the Crisis handle books of race writers as I would like to be listed with the magazine?

Please kindly let me hear from you at your earlist

convience I would also appreciate an answer to my letter previos to this one sent some time ago.

The last issue of the Crisis was especially fine in many ways aside from the welcome news of the promotion of Lieut Col Charles Young. When in your letter months ago you spoke of him as Col Young , my heart sank for I knew that by rights he should be examined this summer for promotion but as usual he was far away from the examining boards ---- But the U.S. Army were kinder than hereto fore and made it possible for him to be examined even so which was just and right that they should . His article was so like him so full filled with good wholesome advice . I have a poem written over fifty years ago by a Colored California pioneer on the race and the Flag if you would like I will send you a copy for publication .

Wishing you great sucess in your efforts for the good of the race Believe me Sincerely

Delilah L. Beasley

DR. WILLIAM A. BIRCH
DENTISTA
CALLE JOSE M.A BASA
ILOILO, P. I.

Back to Dr. DuBois

Iloilo, Iloilo, P.I.
November 20, 1916.

SUBSCRIPTION
DEC 2 1916

(6)

Editor, The Crisis,
New York, N.Y.

Sir:-

Enclosing remittence for subscription renewal I take advantage of your invitation for opinions concerning the CRISIS this great and useful publication so full of interest to all people of color.

I imagine that the arrangement of the various topics is immaterial to one who reads with interest from cover to cover. The chief thing is the publication of facts and occurences, not for the engendering of bitterness but in order to strike a balance, compare gains with losses and study remedies for leaks, faults and defects, in a word, the CRISIS serves as the bookkeeper of Negro progress. A concern which counted all gains and no losses would not inspire confidence nor respect.

Difference of opinion as to methods becomes apenumbra beside the moving star of Negro Advance. As it has taken the policies of Republicans, Democrats, Whigs, Tories etc. and all their opponents to make the great American nation, so will the Negro's attitude and proper course of action be defined by the opinions of Booker Washington, Dubois, Fortune, J. W. Johnson and other bread and deep thinkers.

Our star will move upward in the horizon if every Negro in working out his own salvation will consider himself delegated to carry the message to Gareisunder the watchword "FORWARD".

Yours for the race,
W. A. Birch

2/7/72 2/7/

Form 1204

	SYMBOL
[illegible]	
[illegible]	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

278NY AS 31

NASHVILLE TENN JAN 22 "SD"854 Broadway.

JAN 22 1916

THE CRISIS

0230 70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK,.

DR BOYD HAS BEEN OUT AND JUST LEAVING AGAIN FOR THE EAST WILL NOT BE ABLE TO GIVE YOU STATEMENT FOR PUBLICATION THIS MONTH MAY DO SO FOR NEXT MONDTHS ISSUE

H A BOYD 350P

Marlton, Va — 3 W 8

Mrs. Charlotte Cruesi

January 25, 1916.

My dear Mr. Boyd:

I write to reinforce my telegram.

The CRISIS as you know has the widest circulation of any periodical circulated among colored people. We sold over 36,000 copies of the February number. We expect the March number to exhaust nearly if not fully 40,000 copies. The April number is going to be a Church number. I am going to devote some space to the Baptist church and I must, of course, take up this great controversy. I do not want to issue the number without having an authoritative statement over your father's signature. I am sure you can get this if you recognize its importance. Dr. Morris has sent a statement. Will you not see that we get one from your father?

It must be in our hands February fifteenth at the very latest. I trust you will not disappoint me.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry A. Boyd,
411 Second Avenue, N.,
Nashville, Tennessee.

C. H. CLARK, D.D., CHAIRMAN
HENRY A. BOYD, ASSISTANT SEC.
W. S. ELLINGTON A.B., EDITORIAL SECRETARY

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NASHVILLE, TENN.
Department

Feb. 3, 1916.

2/7/70

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

When I returned from Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio this morning I found your letter of January 25th. Personally if I were you, I would discourage the use of any controversy in your paper over Baptist difficulties. The more publicity given these difficulties the more it would occupy the minds of the people. I observe that Dr. Morris is always anxious and willing to give his side of the statement. My father has been loath to say anything because the Convention did not split overhim, nor the Publishing House. The Convention split over the Charter which had been secured by seven men who belong to the National Baptist Convention. If I were you I would get a statement from Rev. E. P. Jones, D. D., of Vicksburg, Mississippi, who is president of one of the factions of the National Baptist Convention. It would be better and more in keeping, because my father is in no controversy with Dr. Morris, and while they are trying to make it appear that the National Baptist Publishing Board is the issue, I repeat, since I know you so well, that the Convention did not split over the Publishing House.

I would like to have one page for the Sunday School Congress in The Crisis for March. I want it not so much as an advertisement, as I do on the order of reading matter. I send a standing cut with some matter calling attention to the eleventh annual session of the Sunday School Congress, which is to meet in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

My father is not soo well today, having just returned with me from the East.

Yours truly,

Henry A. Boyd

EA
ENC

ASST. SECRETARY.

29/1/68

8th February, 1916.

Mr. Henry A. Boyd,
523 Second Ave., North,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Boyd:-

I have your letter of February 3rd. It seems to me that we should have an article from your father for the very reason which you give, namely, to correct the present misapprehension as to what the controversy within the Baptist church is and what it is not. The only object of the CRISIS is to get at the truth and state it. If those who know the truth will not help us, how can we expect to give a fair picture. This is no question of getting into controversy and I again urge you to let us have a statement from your father at your earliest convenience. You, yourself, could prepare it and let him sign it. It need not be at all controversial in nature but simply a short, straight

forward statement of facts.

As to the Sunday-school convention, as I told you sometime ago, the CRISIS cannot carry plate matter such as you send to the weekly papers. If you have some interesting facts of the attendance and work for instance of the Sunday-school conventions in previous years and a good, clear photograph in a cut of the group or groups which illustrates this work I will be glad to use it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EWR.

2/7/69

R.M.S.Brown,

Phoebus,

Va.

(Please return to W.E.B. Du Bois.)

DU BOIS
JAN 21 1916

January 2o, 1916.

Dear sirs;-

On the November,1914 issue of the "CRISIS" , on the cover page, you used a photograph of my father.

Please, at once, advise me of whom you got permission to do this.

Respectfully, yours,

Mrs. R.M.S. Brown.

The Pubs. of " Crisis,"

The Crisis Publishing Co.,

New York, N.Y.

21187

(Please return to W.E.B. Du Bois)

January 25, 1916.

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of January twentieth I beg to say that I saw the picture referred to together with five or six others framed in the office of a New York lawyer two or three years ago. I obtained from him the name of the photographer and bought the whole set. I do not now know who the photographer was nor his address.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. R. M. S. Brown,
Phoebus, Virginia.

R.M.S.Brown, (Please return W. E. B. DuBois.)

117 Hope Street,

Phoebus, Va., Jan.,27, 1916.

Dear sir;-

Your letter, answering mine of the 2o th instant, relative to the use, by you, of a photograph of my father in an issue of the Crisis, on the front cover, is received, and, in answer, I will state that it is entirely unsatisfactory.

You are aware, I presume, that is not lawful for a journal to print the pictures of any person therein, without first having obtained permission to do so from the persons whose pictures are used.

I will thank you for a reply, expressing your attitude in the matter, which reply, I will await, before taking other steps.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs R. M. S. Brown.

W.E.B.Dubois, Esq.,

The Crisis Pub. Co.,

No 7o 5 th Ave.,

New York, N.Y.

(Please return to W. E. B. Du Bois.)

#12 County St.
~~317 Hope St.,~~

Phoebus, Va., Feb., 21, 1916.

Dear sir;-

I have as yet, received no reply to my letter of the 27 th Jan., 1916, relative to the use by you, in your journal of a photgraph of my father, permission to use which, you did not get.

Possibly, you have overlooked the matter, or, possibly, you do not care to make any efforts to settle the matter with me.

After the 26th- Saturday, should I not hear from you in the meantime, -I will place the matter into the hands of my attorney for adhustment or suit. Yours truly,

Mrs R. M. S. Brown.

Mr. W.E.Du Bois,
The Crisis Pub. Co.,
No. 7o 5 th Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

2387/2

OFFICE PHONE:
BELL, IVY 3425

OFFICE OF
H. R. BUTLER, M. D.
200 AUBURN AVENUE
HOURS: 8 TO 9 A. M., 2 TO 4 P. M.
10 TO 11 A. M. SUNDAYS

RESIDENCE:
98 N. BOULEVARD
PHONE IVY 3892

ATLANTA, GA., Apr-7-1916

Prof. W. E. B. DuBoise,

Editor, Crisis, N. Y.,

My Dear Dr. DuBoise:-

2/7/194

Please let me congratulate you and your staff on the most powerful publication in defense of right and justice circulated in the United States, The Crisis.

I not only take it my self, but I purchase 12 copies every month and send them subrosa to our white friends and enimies in the South; and especially those of my city and state. Keep this to your self.

I want to especially commend you for that cut on lynching and your strong editorial on the short comings of the churches in general and the white churches in particular. That is a splendid and tender place to hit the hypocrite. Hope you will find time and space to hit him again.

I wish it was so that you could re-produce that cut on lynching on one page, with some such inscription, " American citizens murdered by American citizens and not one cent or one solder sent to catch the murderer,

then on the next page have a cut of the few white American citizens murdered by a few mexicans, with some such inscription, " American citizens murdered by a few Mexicans, and ten thousand solders are sent to catch them with the expenditure of millions of the governments money.

O, ye whited sepulchres-ye hypocrites. The day will come when you will be weighed in the balance and found wanting. !

This is just as I think about it. I will be glad to help pay for the making of such a cut of the Mexican mixup.

But you know best. Love to all,

Very respectfully,

H. O. Butler

P.S. We enjoyed your visit among us.

To the Editor of the Crisis

Magnolia, Massachusetts

Permit me to congratulate you on your achievement of having "at least 100,000 readers" The Crisis is in my opinion a very able organ, perhaps the ablest of the colored race. It has the influence of first-class scholarship in its publication and in each issue the civil and political rights of the American darker race is ably advocated. The matter is clean and the information valuable and indispensable. The editorial is growing stronger in that it gives the plain truth concerning racial conditions. "The Looking Glass" is illuminating, able and eloquent. The rights of a people cannot be safeguarded without a literature. The Crisis therefore, should have the cordial support of all of the Negro people. Not one of the 10 million should be without a copy in hand each of the 12 months in the year. As concerning the adjustment of the matter printed from month to month, the artistic taste of the Editor and his coworkers hold the right of way.

Robert W. Carter.

Magnolia, Mass
Aug. 26, 1916.

21/1/97

Margaret E. Chamberlain
452 W. 150th St.
New York City.

use in hand

2/7/19

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Enclosed are some items I thought might be of interest to you, and meant to send them in time for the July number of "The Crisis" but could not.

Mother joins me in cordial regards to you and your dear wife and daughter.

Yours truly
Margaret E. Chamberlain

7/3/16

2/198

July 18, 1916.

My dear Miss Chamberlain:

I thank you very much for the extract which you sent me which I hope to use in part.

I am expecting Mrs. DuBois and Yolande home sometime this summer.

My best regards to your family.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Margaret E. Chamberlain,
452 West 150th Street,
New York City.

THE COLUMBUS SATURDAY MONITOR
COLUMBUS, OHIO

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

April Twenty-sixth,
Ninteen sixteen.

Personal

W.E.Burghardt Du Bois,
"The Crisis"
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York,N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I am favored with a marked copy of "The Crisis" for May 1916,in which occurs on page 21 a quotation from the Cleveland Gazette,and from an editorial in the Manitor which seems to be worthy of a word in reply,in as much as it places in a false position,the editor of Monitor,and gives your readers a false idea of the attitude of the writer toward the colored man in politics. The Cleveland Gazette quoted from an editorial in which I was urging harmony in the Republican ranks.A well-known and reputed colored man,who has had honorable position in the nation and whose father has been my friend for years was being urged by certain white men to oppose the regular Republican ticket,or,in other words was being encouraged to believe that it was his duty to lead the colored men away from the present Republican Governor,as a candidate for delegate-at-large.

Having been for many years a sincere friend of the colored man,I regarded it as unfortunate that some have sown dissention in the ranks ,and are showing a spirit of opposition to the Republican party at this time. I note that the Cleveland Gazette and The Crisis quote me as saying "the colored men of Ohio owe a great deal to the man who gave them freedom and a free ballot in the north".This was part of an argument why they should be kindly disposed toward Governor Willis,a son of a northern soldier,and himself a great friend of the colored man.

The Gazette took occasion to respond that 200,000 colored men were also "wearers of the blue" and seemed to think my argument was intended to convey

6711/2

THE COLUMBUS SATURDAY MONITOR

COLUMBUS, OHIO

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

W.E.Burghardt.

a worn-out impression that the colored men must vote the Republican ticket,whether they liked it or not,out of gratitude for the Republican party,but I have no such thought in mind.The colored man has the same right to be a candidate and vote for his preferences at all elections as has any other voter in the north.As to conditions in the south,I am not posted by personal observation.

In as much as "The Crisis" seems to have quoted me sufficiently to make it possible for your readers to doubt my sympathy with the colored race,I am moved out of deference to your readers and to correct any misapprehensions they may have,to say that my association with the Union Army was so close that my father was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness; his brother,a surgeon,died in active service in Virginia; an Uncle served entirely through the war; and my father-in-law died in North Carolina on Sherman's March to the Sea,after four years service in the army.These facts and others "the following consequences" of the war, have served to make me always a true friend to the colored man.

As to the election in Ohio,it shows that neither the colored or the white men supported the Cleveland Gazette and its associates,and that the candidates they urged did not appeal to the voters of the State.

Yours very sincerely,

E.Howard Lickey

Managing Editor.

EHG/BH.

2/9/170

[WILLIAM R. FISHER]

Swiftwater, Pa.
January 1. 1916

Dear Doctor DuBois,

I send you my hearty good wishes for a prosperous New Year that will bring contentment and satisfaction with the progress of your life-work. I do not say "Happy New Year": for

there can be no happiness, while so much remains to be done.

The January number of the Crisis, (from that saddening cover to the terrifying picture of the burning of Will Stanley), is full of promise for good work to be done during the year, 1916.

Very sincerely

Wm P Fisher

To W. E. B. DuBois. Ph.D.
The Crisis -

2/7/163

Camp Butler National Cemetery
Springfield Ill. July 2. 1916

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Sir:-

In compliance with your request I am sending with this a brief sketch of my life - You can make use of as much or as little of it as suits you. I am glad you know that grand old Soldier and Gentleman General R. H. Pratt - I have known him for nearly 50 years and found him always on the right side of every question

Sincerely
Geo. W. Ford

2/11/64

Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 7th, 1916.

The Crisis:-

Gentlemen,

Find enclosed my little poem, entitled, "To The Negro", which I hope may be found available. Find also stamps for return postage if not accepted.

Respectfully,

(Mrs.) Irene E. Ford
712 E. Campbell St.

Return

2/16/16

2/7/167

A6/28/16

27 Matthews Hall
Cambridge Mass.
May 29, 1916.

Editors of the Crisis
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter of May 17 I am forwarding to you, under a separate cover my photograph as asked.

Mr. Perry has informed me that he will send

from the Harvard University Office whatever data is needed.

You will greatly oblige me by returning the photograph as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Joseph S. Forrester Jr.

Apr 8/16

BYRON GUNNER, PRESIDENT

WM. MONROE TROTTER, SECRETARY

NATIONAL ~~INDEPENDENT~~ EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
HILLBURN, N. Y.

Edward

Newport, R. I., Sept. 28, 1916.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your editorial, on "The Negro Party," in the Oct. issue of the Crisis, impresses me as being most timely and of far-reaching importance.

Though I had not given much attention to that view of our political situation in this country, it seems perfectly clear to my mind now that the course you suggest is the only safe and effective one left open to us.

I shall be very glad to have you attend our Congress of Colored Americans, Oct. 4 and 5, in Washington, D.C., and give an address on the sub-

2/1/12

ject of "The Negro Party," or, if you prefer, on some other phase of the Negro problem.

A favorable reply to this will be greatly appreciated. Address me at Hillburn, N.Y.

Yours very sincerely,

Byron Gunner.

217175

January 21, 1916.

My dear Sir:

We would be very glad indeed to have news from colored Manila, but it must be real news and not simply adjectives. I mean by that, that I should like to know what the leading colored Americans are accomplishing and who they are. I should like this stated in simple, terse language. A history of the colony if it is to the point would be interesting and good, clear photographs would be desireable.

I thank you for your offer.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank Hale,
Manila Transfer Company,
Manila, P. I.

1335 Tea St. NW.,
Washington, D.C.,
November 7, 1916.

The Crisis,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your WEBD/EMR letter of October .. to Mr. S. L. McLaurin, of this city.

I mailed to you yesterday (Registry number 402561) one of my photographs, which I shall be glad if you can use in connection with article sent in by Mr. McLaurin, in lieu of the cut which you could not use and which you returned. I shall be glad if you will return the photograph after using it.

Very truly yours,
(Miss) Carrie E. Hall.

November 11, 1916.

My dear Madam:

We would like to have a photograph of your residence for use in THE CRISIS, sometime.

We trust you will favor us.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. George C. Hall,
3408 S. Park Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

"The coast fortifications of the United States are impregnable against naval attack."—*Gen. Weaver, Chief, Coast Artillery Division, March 15, 1916.*

AMERICAN UNION AGAINST MILITARISM

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Headquarters
MUNSEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Telephone Main 4859

July 29, 1916.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Dubois:-

I was quite delighted with the August number of the Crisis and recognize, now that you have made the change, that the editorials make a much better opening for the magazine than the old department. This issue has inspired me to make a couple of publicity suggestions which you may find feasible.

First, it would have been an awfully good stunt, and not very expensive, to have sent out to the chief editorial writers of the morning and evening papers throughout the country a galley proof of your editorial entitled "Two Letters" with a little note to the editor signed by you to the effect that these editorials were released for reprint and comment on such and such a date. The Crisis goes to a good many newspapers, I believe, and that is as it should be, but the editorial writers make a good deal of use of what they call "clip sheets". Sometimes they merely clip material from it and sometimes they comment on it as well, but both the white and colored friends of the Crisis will be impressed when they see references to the Crisis in the newspapers. We are all impressed, no matter how sophisticated, by that sort of thing.

If you could get into the way of doing it every month I think it would distinctly pay. When your matter is set up it does not cost a great deal to run off proof in galley form, or, better still, in shape of a small square sheet.

I am even more impressed with your article on the "Star of Ethiopia" and the necessity of bringing the situation widely to the attention of the country. Your picture on page 170 is a magnificent one and in spite of the indifference of the American Pageant Association

At the outbreak of the War it took 33 days for Great Britain, with full control of the seas, to transport 30,000 men, without equipment, across the Atlantic from Quebec to Southampton.

I believe that considerable publicity could be given to the pageant and to the crisis which it now faces. For example, if you took the original picture by Scurlock and sent it to Stadler's Studio, 67 Irving Place, New York City, he could make, say 40 or 50 reproductions for you at a surprisingly cheap rate. These could be sent out to the branches and through the influence of the branches I feel sure that the big white papers could be persuaded to reproduce them, especially if you give it exclusively to one paper in each city. The picture has a rare beauty and newspapers will swallow many a prejudice for the sake of an interesting picture. With the picture, of course, would go a short story, 300 or 400 words in length describing the pageant.

If the success of this publicity attempt is problematical - and I admit the difficulties in the way - it would be a cinch to have this picture reproduced with an effective appeal for help in all the leading colored newspapers of the country. At my suggestion Brother Nash, as you know, sent out cuts to a number of the colored papers reproducing the scenes from the Waco lynching. I have not seen his clippings but he tells me that the picture and the text were widely used. There are a few colored papers - I believe there is one in Milwaukee - which stereotype their pages and cannot use the "new process cuts" which Mr. Nash sent out, but if you decide to invest in 40 or 50 cuts of this picture on page 170 the manufacturer will sell you ½ dozen mats at 5 cents apiece to send to newspapers, which, like the Milwaukee one, have to stereotype their stuff.

My suggestion is, if you have any funds for publicity at all, that you take the original cut to the Universal Picture Cut Service, ask for Mr. Powers, use my name and get an estimate from him upon what it would cost you to have mounted cuts made. The picture is so impressive in its full four column width that I think you ought to stick to that. Moreover, you save a little money - be sure to remind Mr. Powers of this point - by lending him the cut which saves him the expense of making one. It is barely possible, however, that the cut used in the Crisis is of too fine a screen for newspaper reproduction. You can consult Powers about that and take his judgment. He has done a lot of work for me and I have always found him careful and conscientious and I think his cut is an immense success in achieving publicity in small papers. I believe you would be immensely heartened by the response which you would get from this. It seems to me that every pretty girl who looks at that picture sees herself in the pageant and becomes a booster for it. There may be conditions with which I am unfamiliar, but my feeling is that you can enormously multiply the prestige and the popularity of the pageant in this way and that, seems to me, would mean support. If the idea interests you and there are any points I have not made clear in this hasty summary be sure to let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles T. Hallinan

2/7/184

August 5, 1916.

My dear Mr. Hallinan:

I am writing to thank you for your remarks about the August number of the CRISIS. Mr. DuBois is ill just now and I am serving for him in the office.

I am waiting for him to come back to send you an answer to your really valuable suggestions which you gave us about the Pageant.

With best wishes to you and Mrs. Hallinan, I am

Yours sincerely,

Signed (Jessie Fauset)

Mr. Charles T. Hallinan,
Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C.

21/1185

September 4, 1916.

My dear Mr. Hallinan:

I thank you very much for your letter of July 29. I have been trying to spend a large and important part of my vacation in bed which explains the unpreparedness of my correspondence.

We did for a while send out advance editorial matter to papers. Now we send copies of the CRISIS to a large number of papers. I presume. however, that it would be better to do as you say and I shall arrange for that this fall.

Thank you for your reference to the "Star of Ethiopia" It is a little late, but perhaps something in that line can be done.

I shall be glad at any time to have you give me any word of advice or warning in these matters.

My best regards to yourself and Mrs. Hallinan,

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles T. Hallinan,
Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C.

08112

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Headquarters
MUNSEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Telephone Main 4859

September 5, 1916.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

231/42

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Miss Hunter gave me some weeks ago the enclosed manuscript of an article written by Dr. Herman M.Bernelot-Moens of Holland, whom you know I am sure as one of the big European naturalists. I understand he is a specialist in embryology, paleontology and anthropology.

A local colored paper went to him and asked him for an article and he produced this. It was an obscure paper and apparently not very intelligent, for it edited out some passages which he considered very essential to his argument. I scolded him for having given it to an obscure paper which could not get him an audience and told him that he ought to let me send it to you. This he consented to do. He is a babe when it comes to publicity. Don't you think the readers of the Crisis would be interested in it?

Very sincerely yours,

Charles T. Hallinan

September 15, 1916.

My dear Mr. Hallinan:

I thank you for sending me Dr. Moens' article. I shall read it and see what can be done.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles T. Hallinan,
Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C.

21/1181

247 Rodney St.
West St. John N.B.
Wed. June 3rd/16

→ D

DU BOIS
JUN 5 1918

2/7/18

From Corresponding Sectry of the British Negro Protective Association, to Editor of Crisis.

Dear Sir We have been reading your valuable paper for the past 3 months and at our last meeting it was moved and seconded that I write you to express our appreciation and gratitude to you for the edition of such a paper, and to explain the cause for organization of the B. N. P. C. also to solicit

II

help from you in any way that would prove beneficial to an inexperienced organization

2/7/18

The B. N. P. C. was formed by the Negro Citizens of St. John N.B. on Dec. 12/15 for the Sole Benifit and legal protection of the Negro race, especially against predjudiced, discriminat-ion, the Negroes here from the beginning up to about 1908 have enjoyed all the public privileges of life, and each year since that, there has been a marked change, some credit it to the Johnson-Jeffries fight of recent years, and other credit it to the ~~[illegible]~~ misdemean

III

-ors of some of our people, but at any rate, the old hate and predjudice is here strong to-day, and is shown in various ways such as the Landlords will not rent their flats to Negroes, and upon sitting beside people in Cars, Ferries or Theatres, more cases than one are mentioned where the

2/7/18

White parties have got up and taking other seats, then again there are places that will not cater to Negroes such as Restaurants, Ice cream Parlors Bar rooms, and Hotels In October/15 there was a Movie Show House Called the Gem

Shut up the lower floor of their
house to the Negroes that
was the last blow that I could
stand, a meeting was called by
John Gay and Kenneth Hamilton
and held in the rooms of the
Colored Brass Band here
which has 25 members (but more
about them later) we organized
and installed the following officers
2/7/189

Frank Oliver	President
Robert Bushfan	Vice
Fredrick Hector	Treasurer
Seymour Tyler	Financial Sectry
Kenneth Hamilton	Recording and corresponding Sectry
John Gay	Business Agent

we have a membership of
30 we have our membership
cards and book of articles
we have our membership button
and we have $65 dollars in our
treasury at this time.
2/7/190 We took legal steps against
the Theatre and won outside
of court now we have free
access to any part of the house
the reason they refused us
admittance was that two girls
went there and misbehaved
therefore he cut everybody
a little later on about 20
young Negroes enlisted for
service overseas, they

were sent to camp, upon
their arrival there, they
were immediately sent
back (because) 2) men
were drunk and insulted
somebody, we must speak
2/7/190a of our efforts in their behalf
which did not materialize
the next was the Birth of a
Nation" we tried our best
to stop it but without avail
so it leaves us now as we
are now won 1 and lost
2 but we will not despair, we
will still pursue the way
to fight down this predjudice
with God's help and yours

VII

this would be a great community for social workers, or musical couples, a first class teacher of Band or Orchestra would reap a Harvest here for information write me, this is a great site for a colored Hotel their is not one in the city a colored club would do good here, a colored restaurant would thrive here, the only colored men in business here are Barbers please answer me as soon as you can Truly Yours

Kenneth L. Hamilton
Sectry B. U. P. of

2/7/19

French Lick Springs Ind. May 6-1916,

Mr. Augustus Granville Dill,

While shopping, I came across this nice magazine that is so very interesting. stating that manuscripts relating to the advancement of Colored people were desired.

I am enclosing a writing of my own, hoping it will satisfy. The subject of it is—
An appeal for fair play.

Yours Resp.
Maude Wright Helm

2/7/201

4

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS HOTEL
FRENCH LICK, INDIANA

French Lick Springs, 10/16.

This postage accompanies my writing, and I forgot to place it in the other letter.

Yours Resp.

Mrs. Maude Wright Helm

P.S. Address me
French Lick Springs.
General Deliv.

R. 6/21/16

002/1/2

2215-13th St. N. W.

CRISPUS ATTUCKS RELIEF ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 21, 1916.

Dear DuBois:

I send you inclosed matter relating to the formation of the Preparedness Parade as it affected the Interior Department, my information is that the formation in the other Departments was about the same as in the Interior Department. I did not participate as I do not subscribe to the preparedness propaganda. The division of the parade composed of persons not in Government employ had its colored section at the end.

I do not understand your reference to the "America Conference". What is it? when is it? where is it? why is it?

Very sincerely yours,

L. M. Hershaw.

217203

March 18, 1916.

My dear Sir:

Subscriptions to the CRISIS magazine have nothing to do with matter printed. We would be glad to have you as a subscriber, but we can make no promise as to printing your biography.

On the other hand I should be very glad to see your biography and if we think it worth while we will print it whether you subscribe or not.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Conrad Hodge,
713 Fayard Street,
Biloxi, Mississippi.

UABD has paper & send —

Please!

1828 Christian St.
Phila. Pa.
aug. 22. 16.

Mr B. Du Bois
N. Y. City

My dear Sir:

I have written to you before in regards to a paper of mine, which you have. As I received no reply I suppose you failed to receive my letter.

If you will recall, while you were in Philadelphia preparing for the Pageant, Mrs James A. Howard gave you my paper

one day, to look over. "Retardation Among Negro school Children" was the subject I had written upon. I trust you will look among your papers for mine and return it to me at your earliest.

While in New York last month I stopped at your office but failed to catch you in.

Sincerely yours

Adolph Hodge

1828 E Westmore St
Phila. Pa.

2/7/205

29th August, 1916.

Mr. Adolph Hodge,
1828 Christian St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Hodge:-

I have your manuscript and as soon as my secretary returns from her vacation I will have it forwarded to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EWR.

Return 9/10/16

Hiawlin, Ga.
July 10th 1916.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois!

Enclosed you will find three copies of my original poems, and if they in any way approach the standard you may use them if you see fit.

After finishing school (Knoxville College) I hope to give a large portion of my time to writing and think this would be a very good introduction to the public.

Inasmuch you do not care to use them stamps is enclosed for its return.

Yours,
G. Washington Hodges

214207

2/7/213

500 E. Church St
Tarboro, N.C.
June 28, 1916.

The "Crisis."

About two months ago, I mailed your office a cut of myself and family, asking the honor of insertion ~~in~~ among the prints in your excellent magazine, with an account of who I am, and what I am, and am doing worth special mentioning.

It was just too late for your May number, and I hoped to see it in your June issue, but receiving my copy a day or two ago, I find it is not there either; whether it was crowded out, or whether it is not intended to print it, I cannot decide, but I am herewith sending seven cents in stamps, (the ammount it cost me to send it to you). If you are not printing it in your July number, will you kindly send it back to me byreturn mail and oblige.

My letter accompanying the cut, also asked, what it would cost to print a few hundred card copies; to this, too, I have not received any reply.

I wrote my name and address on back of the cut.

Yours truly,

(Rev.) Jas. E. Holder

Inclose a card print from ~~that~~ cut, to aid in turning it up.

[ENCLOSURE]

July 18, 1916.

My dear Sir:

I am returning your cut by this mail.

The CRISIS is a small magazine and must have especially good reason for publishing a cut as large as yours. There might be reason for publishing yours, but we see none for publishing the pictures of your wife and child.

We are very anxious to record achievement by colored people, but it must in all cases be well authenticated.

Very sincerely yours,

Rev. Mr. James E. Holder,
500 E. Church Street,
Fairboro, N. C.

217/212

519 3rd. Street,
Miami, Fla.
March 3rd. 1916.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
New York, N.Y.

2/7/2/19

Dear Sir:-

About six weks or more, ago, I sent you an important communication relating to the intervention of the U.S. in Haiti. It was not for publication, but its object was to further enlist your support and influence in a campaign that would help to enlighten the American public on the breaches of international courtesies of which my country had been the victim at the hands of the present administration.

To my surprise, no acknowledgement whatever has been vouchsafed to my letter, nor have the enclosures been returned. I am therefore constrained to again write, requesting their return, at your earliest convenience, and am enclosing stamps to prepay postage thereon.

If there be any serious reasons for the silence and the policy that have been observed towards me, in this matter, I would deem it an especial favor to be informed thereof.

Yours truly,

A. D. Holly.

March 10, 1916.

My dear Sir:

We have received a large amount of matter concerning Haiti including your communication of August twentieth, and also other matter which I think you sent.

It may be that from time to time I can use some of this, but of that I am not certain. Our attitude concerning Haitian independence is the same now as ever and we wish to do everything we can to achieve it.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. A. P. Holly,
519 - 3rd Street,
Miami, Florida.

615 Fourth Street,
Miami, Fla.
July 1st., 1916.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I beg to confirm my telegram of yesterday to your address, relating to Sir Roger Casement, and in which I urged that you take the initiative of a petition for some Royal clemency in his behalf, because of what he did for our race and people by exposing the "atrocities of The Congo".

Enclosed you will find two clippings from the leading Democratic daily of Southern Florida dealing with this subject. His editorial comment thereon is most commendable and encouraging.

I may here say that the duplicate telegram destined to the "N.Y. Age" was not sent as originally intended.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest,

Yours for the Race,

Alonzo P. B. Holly, M.D.

Prof. W.E.B. Du Bois, LL.D.
Editor "The Crisis",
New York, N.Y.

2/7/21

July 18, 1916.

My dear Doctor Holly:

I am putting your telegram in the current CRISIS. I sympathize with its proposal.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Alonzo P. B. Holly,
615 - 4th Street,
Miami, Fla.

July 18, 1916.

My dear Bishop Hood:

Will you kindly let me have your photograph for use in the CRISIS, and some account of your life?

Very sincerely yours,

Bishop J. W. Hood,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Letter to Dubois

January 12, 1916.

My dear Hope:

I shall try and have some reprints of the cover. I am glad you like it. Somehow we do not seem to be able to sell reprints of our pictures as much as I would like, but perhaps they have not been pushed in the right way.

Best regards to you and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

President John Hope,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Pine Oak Fla.
Feb. 9, 1916.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue.
New York City.

Dear Sir:-
I would like to have some information about "The Crisis" I have a picture of my baby. that I would like to have put in. But I dont under stand how or what I would have to do.

I will thank you in advance for your information I will start next month for a Subscription.

Hoping to hear from you real soon.

I am yours Sincerely,
(Mrs) Jno. L. Hoppe.
Pine Oak,
Fla.
Box 82

2/7/23

2/7/238

February 15th 1916.

My dear Madam:

We have many baby pictures on hand now to be used in our next Children's number. We will want more. Of course, we cannot tell you whether or not we could use the picture you mention until we have seen it. You have nothing to do but send the picture to us.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. John L. Hopps,
Box 42,
Line Oak, Florida.

17 Printers set St John N B

St John N B
Sept th. 9. 1916

To the Crisis

Mr Ed. Sir. in the Sept
Number: there appeared an article
saying: Casement is Dead: it
is on the Editorial Page: and it
goes on to say: thus England has
muddled into one more Blunder
in her Stupid: list of Blunders
in dealing with Ireland: Mr. Edt:
Certenly the Writer of that article
Has not looked at the British law.
and it is that law which Casement
Was given a fair trial: England need
not ask any Nation: or person to
tell her what is right and Just:
for if we read History; there is
no Nation under the Sun: that
gives more freedom then England
and takes Care of her People: Better than
She: let them be White Black or any
other Colour: and for the life of me
I cannot see: where the Crisis could
say with any fairness that England
Blundered or acted in any way Stupid
if the Writer was a British I am

2) Sorry for his Judgment. and
if he is an: american: well he
wants to put his hundred: and say
nothing: But take such cases as that
in Waco: and never look to England.
or any other place: untill the Harrow
of such Crimes are stopped: and if
the U S A. has got a law: see:
that it is put in force: and not a
shamefull disgrace like that and many
others: happen again: then the Crisis
can: speak something about the
Blunders of other Nations: Mr.
Edt. if a thing like that of Waco
happened under the British Flag
any part of her Dominion: she in
all coolness would find the persons
who were reskonsable and they would
get the full Extent of the law: that
I know: I am a Brittiner and I
will defend her rights: and not
take in: any thing that I know
to be untrue: No Flag is

3) a greater friend to the Colored man then the English flag: let me tell you a thing that Happened not long ago: the Worlds great Congress Conference was meeting in England; and all Races was there Represented and all Hotles and places for accomadation was thrown open and a lot of fine Black or Colored men put up at some of the Best Hotles in England; at Dinner or meal time a lot of So Called good americans were there and they objected to Eating with the Colored people and the Proprietor was called and they told him they did not Eat with Colored people he called the Bell Boy and said take these people Baggage and things to the side walk and turning to the americans said you find another place to stop for you cannot stay here: we know no man by colour we only take the man for the man that is in him: and these are Colored Gentlemen and are paying their way and we will give them our Best: so you

2/9/26

4) go. and they then wanted to
offer some Excuse and Stay But
the Englishmen would not hear
to it. and they went. that is
the English of it. mr Ed. I was
going to stop But I looked on the
Page of the Crisis marked Crim 2 50.
and I find 8 Cases where the word
applied to England would fit allright
muddle and Blunder - a willful and
Gross mistake and the testimony of
that white woman was untrue. and he
had Been put in Jail. thomas lewis was
Shot by a Policemen when he Run to him
for protection from a mob of white men
who were drunk. England or Cunada
would hide her face if they let a
thing like that happen. Ireland wants
Home Rule. and not Home Rule. that
is the trouble. and History Show she
Cannot Rule her Self. mr Ed. I will
not say anny more But the Crisis
may be Careful. R H McIntyre.

[R. R. MOTON]

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL EMMETT J. SCOTT, SECRETARY WARREN LOGAN, TREASURER

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ALEXANDER MANN, D. D., TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON, MASS.
ROBERT R. MOTON, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

THE TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF

COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

July 14, 1916.

2/9/35

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

PERSONAL

Dear Dr. Dubois;

I have read the open letter addressed by you to me and published in The Crisis, issue of July, 1916.

I appreciate, of course, as I need not tell you, such kindly personal references as you have made to me and to my willing desire to advance the interests of our race in every way possible. You do not assume, I am sure, that I should conform to a program to be formulated by others for my conduct in carrying forward the work committed to my care here at Tuskegee Institute, but you may readily assume that you have no aspiration for the Negro race which I do not have. The methods by which results are to be achieved, however, are methods which each must choose for himself.

I am just undertaking the work here at Tuskegee, and I can not say even to myself that I have formulated any program for the conduct of this work aside from dedicating myself to the task of rendering every service that it is possible for me to render this race with which we are both identified, in whose capacity we both have faith.

I am not writing this letter for publication at all. I am not even hoping that what I have written will satisfy my critics of whatever kind and degree. I can only hope that they will be disposed to judge me by the fruits of my labors. I believe you will.

I had a conference with Dr. Spingarn a few days ago. I am hoping to be present at the Amenia Conference, at which time I shall hope to see and talk over with you personally many things that are on my heart.

Mrs. Moton would want to be remembered did she know I was writing you.

Sincerely yours,

R. R. Moton

GAS

PERSONAL. July 17, 1916.

My dear Major Moton:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 14. I shall look forward to seeing you at Amenia.

I think you know that I have the deepest personal regard for you and share thoroughly your feeling that we are both aiming at the same things. I do think that your methods are often dangerous for the accomplishment of those things just as you may think the same about mine, but I trust we are going to find much common ground.

My best regards to Mrs. Moton.

Very sincerely yours,

Major R. R. Moton,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Ala.

2/9/54

1916

CRISIS	During January		January 31, 1916	
			Balances	
Gain & Loss				
Revenue				
Subscriptions	662	74233		73571
Sales	9761	144753		134992
Adv. Revenue	5818	24580		18762
Expense				
General	26846	45	26801	
Postage	23531	623	22908	
Publishing	104137	200	103937	
Salaries	57940		57940	
Sta. & Supplies	5800		5800	
Gain	9939		9939	
Loss				
	244434	244434	227325	227325
BALANCE SHEET				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	208246	227858	3216	
Advertisers	24580	19252	139194	
Agents	145902	114470	275901	
N. A. A. C. P.	11378	17410	10103	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	2562		219526	
Crisis Book Acct.	4077	13536	8826	
Liabilities				
Emma T. Wood (Estate of R. N.W.)	37277	37277		
The Harvey Press	57794	57794		
W. E. B. DuBois	6920	1200		37010
Loans Payable				48405
Net Worth		9939		573851
	498736	498736	659266	659266

44-3-262

44-36-32

C O P Y

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CRISIS AND THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

(1) - The CRISIS agrees to print as an integral part of its March number twenty pages (i.e., the usual four pages and sixteen extra pages) devoted to the Sixth Annual Report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

(2) - The CRISIS agrees to distribute this number among its 36,000 patrons.

(3) - The CRISIS agrees to distribute 6,500 extra copies of this number to a list furnished by the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

(4) - The CRISIS agrees to print and bind 5,000 other copies of this Sixth Annual Report with an addition of a cover similar to the Fifth Annual Report and four extra pages for title, etc., making a pamphlet of twenty-four pages and cover.

(5) - The CRISIS agrees to mail the March number to the list of names supplied by the N.A.A.C.P. on or before March 7th, and to deliver the separately bound Reports on or before March 10th.

(6) - The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People agrees to pay the CRISIS on or before March fifteenth the sum of $696.50.

New York City,
February 7th 1916.

48-2-7

C O P Y

February 7, 1916.

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHAIRMAN AND THE SECRETARY:

The cost of the Fifth Annual Report was $545.15. ($474.50, as per attached contract, plus $43.00 for text alterations, and $27.65 for extra copies, equals $545.15.)

The cost of the Sixth Annual Report will be $696.50 or $151.35 more than the cost of the Fifth. The reasons for this increased cost are as follows:

	April 1915	March 1916
Regular circulation of the CRISIS	31,000	36,000
Total edition of CRISIS	37,000	44,000
Total extra copies received by N.A.A.C.P. members who do not subscribe for the CRISIS	3,500	6,500

Increased cost of inside paper, 1916 over 1915, 30 cents per ream.

Increased cost of cover paper for bound copies

The contracts for last year and this year are enclosed.

P. S. In addition to the $696.50 mentioned above there will also be in the bill charges for an extra quality of paper ordered by Mr. Spingarn for the 5,000 bound Reports.

44-35-18

C O P Y

February 7, 1916.

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHAIRMAN AND THE SECRETARY:

The cost of the Fifth Annual Report was $545.15. ($474.50, as per attached contract, plus $43.00 for text alterations, and $27.65 for extra copies, equals $545.15.)

The cost of the Sixth Annual Report will be $696.50 or $151.35 more than the cost of the Fifth. The reasons for this increased cost are as follows:

	April 1915	March 1916
Regular circulation of the CRISIS	31,000	36,000
Total edition of CRISIS	37,000	44,000
Total extra copies received by N.A.A.C.P. members who do not subscribe for the CRISIS	3,500	6,500

Increased cost of inside paper, 1916 over 1915, 30 cents per ream.

Increased cost of cover paper for bound copies

The contracts for last year and this year are enclosed.

P. S. In addition to the $696.50 mentioned above there will also be in the bill charges for an extra quality of paper ordered by Mr. Spingarn for the 5,000 bound Reports.

41-3-248

CRISIS BACK DEBT.

(WOOD)

Deposit to account of W. E. B. DuBois at the Corn Exchange Bank:

Jan. 1, 1915	$100.50
Feb. 1, "	101.00
Mch. 1, "	101.50
Apr. 1, "	102.00
May 1, "	102.50
June 1, "	103.00
July 1, "	103.50
Aug. 1, "	104.00
Sept. 1, "	104.50
Oct. 1, "	105.00
Nov. 1, "	105.50
Dec. 1, "	106.00
Jan. 1, 1916	106.50
Feb. 1 "	69.20

44-3C-4

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1916.

Published 36,500 CRISIS
Sold 36,000 "

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of February		$ 2,285.20
Received for Postage on Books		6.06
Total		$ 2,291.26

Expenses for the month of February were -

General	$ 203.84	
Postage	207.26	
Publishing	961.49	
Salaries	592.50	
Sta. & Supplies	121.45	
Subscriptions	9.60	
Sales	104.78	
Adv. Revenue	1.23	
Total ----------		2,202.15
Gain in business during February		$ 89.11

Total Gain in business from Jan. 1, 1916 to Feb. 29, 1916	$ 188.50
Received in cash during the month of February	$ 2,446,84
Expended " " " " " " "	2,161.87
Cash balance February 29, 1916	317.13
Total indebtedness	854.15
Net Worth	5,827.62

44-3-4

44-3-5

1916

CRISIS	During February		February 29, 1916	
			Balances	
Gain & Loss				
Revenue				
Subscriptions	960	64856		137467
Sales	10478	146746		271260
Adv. Revenue	123	16918		35557
Expense				
General	20384		47185	
Postage	20726	606	43028	
Publishing	96149		200086	
Salaries	59250		117190	
Sta. & Supplies	12145		17945	
Gain	8911		18850	
Loss				
	229126	229126	444284	444284
BALANCE SHEET				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	244684	216187	31713	
Advertisers	16918	22701	133411	
Agents	148677	151391	273187	
N. A. A. C. P.	8581	11503	7181	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			219526	
Crisis Book Acct.	6068	14235	659	
Liabilities				
Emma T. Wood	38323	38323		
The Harvey Press	38055	38055		
W. E. B. DuBois				37010
Loans Payable				48405
Net Worth		8911		582762
	501306	501306	668177	668177

44-3-263

44-3C-33

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

MAR 6 1916

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SPINGARN AND MR. NAGH

From the beginning of the publication of the CRISIS in November 1910 up until February 1914 the CRISIS always carried a page of advertisement of the N.A.A.C.P. in something like the enclosed.

The secretary, beginning with March 1914, ordered the printing of this page to be discontinued. I thought at the time and still think that the decision was a mistake, but our finances were straitened and this was one method of economy.

Recently the criticism has been made that no where in the CRISIS does a list of the officers of the Association appear, a statement of its objects, and a membership blank.

I suggest that you consider the advisability of again printing such a page. We would be glad to run it at an especially low advertising rate.

W. E. B. Du Bois

March 6, 1916.

[ENCLOSURE]

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

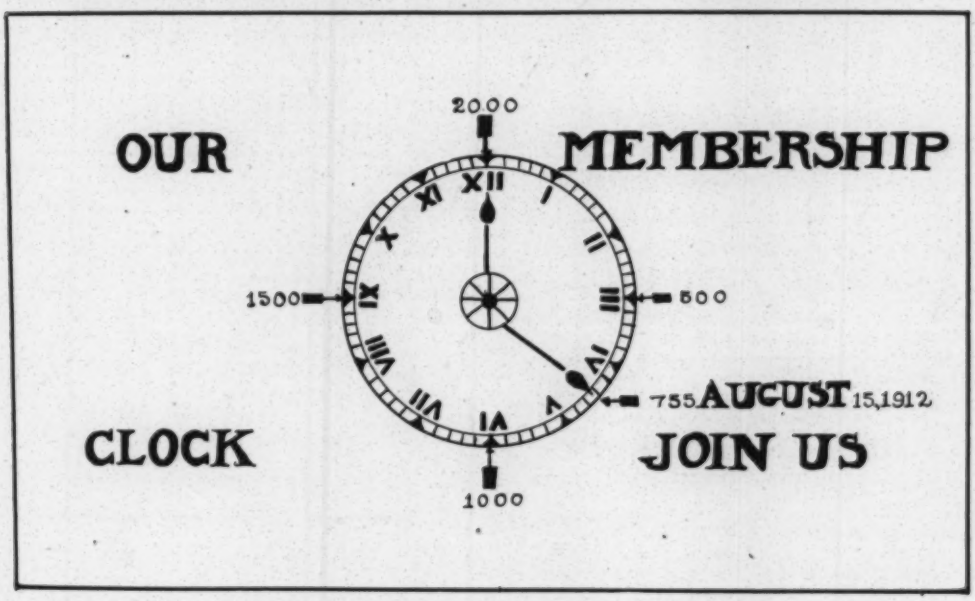
OFFICES: 26 Vesey Street, New York. Incorporated May 25, 1911

OFFICERS

National President—Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston, Mass.
Vice-Presidents—
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Bishop Alexander Walters, New York.
Rev. Garnet R. Waller, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chairman of the Board of Directors—
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Treasurer—Mr. Walter E. Sachs, New York.
Director of Publicity and Research—
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Secretary—Miss May Childs Nerney, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Assistant Secretary—Miss Martha Gruening, New York.

This year we shall attack segregation laws, investigate lynching, defend the Negro in his civil rights, protest unceasingly against race discrimination.

We want 2,000 members January 1, 1913. Watch the clock!



MEMBERSHIP BLANK

I hereby accept membership in the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Please find enclosed.....dollars and enter my name as a member in Class .....paying $..... a year, and send me THE CRISIS.

Name.....

Address.....

Class 1. Life Members, paying $500.
Class 2. Donors, paying $100 per year.
Class 3. Sustaining Members, paying $25 per year.
Class 4. Contributing Members, paying $10, $5 or $2 per year.
Class 5. Associate Members, paying $1 per year.

The subscription to THE CRISIS is $1 extra, except to members paying $5 or more, who signify their wish that $1 of their dues be considered a CRISIS subscription.

All members in good standing have the privilege of attending and voting at the Annual Conference of the Association.

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, 26 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

REAL ESTATE

Valuable Texas Lands For Sale

Large tracts of farm land in the best localities of the State for sale at very flattering prices. Small tracts of good lands suitable for farming, truck, fruits and any domestic product. We have for sale a number of large farms already in cultivation, good houses and barns, wells, and nice pasture lands, which can be obtained at reasonable rates. City property a specialty. Business lots in the best part of the city, improved and unimproved. Large lots suitable for factory property with switch facilities.

No investment can be more valuable than an investment in Texas real estate. Lands are becoming so valuable that they are doubling themselves in value in less than a year's time. For any investment in Texas property, write T. B. Madison Real Estate Company, 2415 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

To Colored People

FOR SALE—We have houses from $1,000 to $30,000. Our city is the capital of Ohio and a great manufacturing center—plenty of work, a good place to locate for business. Can sell you a house for $50, $100 to $500 down, balance like rent. For investment and speculating houses or business places, $1,000 to $5,000 down, balance on long time payment. Farm land prices from $1,000 to $10,000 up. Any of these are in good locations. Write for further information.

THIS IS A COLORED ENTERPRISE.

EDWARD A. SHANKLIN
Real Estate
1218½ Mt. Vernon Ave. Columbus, Ohio

Canada, Province of British Columbia

WANTED—To hear from one hundred respectable colored families who desire to settle in British Columbia, where I have four hundred acres of rich black loam garden land, all cleared, that I will subdivide into five-acre blocks, build good comfortable homes of two to ten rooms, barns, sheds, etc. This property is near Vancouver, with railway, electric lines and water transportation conveniently near; located on the best salmon-fishing stream in the world; an abundance of game, wild duck, pheasant, quail, deer, etc. The section around is well populated and very rich and valuable. Maps with plans, etc., now ready. Be prepared to make your selection upon receipt of same, for the number of these blocks is limited. A very small cash payment will be required, balance to run five years. For full particulars, etc., write me at once.

ANDREW J. NAPIER
Real Estate and Insurance
736 Nelson St., Vancouver, B. C.

UNDERTAKERS

Telephone Columbus 3935 Open All Night

RODNEY DADE & BROS.
Undertakers and Embalmers
Notary Public
Funeral Parlor and Chapel Free.
Licensed Lady Embalmer Prompt Service
266 West 53d Street New York, N. Y.
Between Broadway and 8th Avenue

MOVING

Telephone 4214 Greeley

BRANIC'S EXPRESS
PACKING AND SHIPPING
ANDREW J. BRANIC
Formerly Manager Virginia Transfer Company
459 SEVENTH AVENUE New York City
Orders by mail or 'phone receive prompt attention
TRUNKS STORED 25c. PER MONTH
Official Expressman for the C. V. B. A.

INVESTMENTS

Invest Your Money in Mound Bayou

We are promoting and financing The People's Brick Company, one of the most-needed and best-paying enterprises in the town.

OUR REFERENCE: THE BANK OF MOUND BAYOU, OR ANY CITIZEN.

YOUR MONEY will earn 7 per cent. from the time it is invested, and much more in the very near future.

For complete information address

***The* S. I. & E. Corporation**
MOUND BAYOU, MISS.

WIGINGTON & BELL
Architects
Karbach Block Omaha, Neb.

2/7/136

March 11, 1916.

MEMORANDA FOR MR. DILL.

Please pay Hinton Gilmore, Battle Creek, Michigan two dollars for photograph bought from him.

Also, two dollars to Lorenzo Harris, 415 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. for cartoon.

And, two dollars and thirty-nine cents to A. P. Bedou, 1707 Bienville Avenue, New Orleans, La. for a photograph.

The CRISIS owes Mrs. R. Kent Beattie, 2518 - 17th Street, Washington, D. C. two dollars and a half for pictures furnished.

Mr. A. G. Dill.

2/7/135

March 15th 1916.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DILL.

Please charge the N.A.A.C.P. $20.05 per month for their page advertisement. This is on the condition that the advertisement is changed not more than four times a year.

2/7/129

March 18, 1916.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DILL.

Will Mr. Dill please get the March number of the International Studio?

Please charge against the CRISIS each month twelve dollars for editorial expense whether it is paid or not.

Mr. A. G. Dill.

2/7/128

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DILL

Please send the Honorable George R. Carter, 291 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, six copies of the April CRISIS gratis.

March 27th 1916.

Corrected

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1916.

Published	43,000 CRISIS	
Sold	42,500 "	
Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of March		$ 2,361.55
Received for postage on books		9.12
" " publishing		730.50
Total		$ 3,101.17

Expenses for the month of March were --

General	$ 191.12	
Postage	251.36	
Publishing	1,336.69	
Salaries	646.25	
Sta. & Supplies	85.47	
Subscriptions	1.28	
Sales	102.60	
Advertising	7.88	
Total ----------		2,622.65
Gain in business during March ----------		$ 478.52

Total gain in business from Jan. 1, 1916 to Mar. 31, 1916 ----	$ 667.02
Received in cash during the month of March	3,107.79
Expended " " " " " " "	3,320.67
Cash balance March 31, 1916 ----------	104.25
Total indebtedness ----------	890.15
Net Worth ----------	5,306.14

44-3C-20

Corrected

44-3-250

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1916.

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Total indebtedness ----------		890.15
Net Worth ----------		6,306.14

1916

CRISIS	Balances During March		Balances March 31, 1916.	
Gain & Loss				
Revenue				
Subscriptions	128	687 17		2060 56
Sales	10260	14680 8		4078 08
Adv. Revenue	7 88	206 30		553 99
Expense				
General	191 12		662 97	
Postage	251 36	9 12	672 52	
Publishing	2085 94	730 50	3356 30	
Salaries	646 25		1818 15	
Sta. & Supplies	85 47		264 92	
Gain				
Loss		273 73		82 23
	3371 90	3371 90	6774 86	6774 86
BALANCE SHEET				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	3107 79	3320 67	104 25	
Advertisers	206 30	182 25	1358 16	
Agents	1468 42	1445 18	2755 11	
N.A.A.C.P.	94 42	100 81	65 42	
Petty Cash Fund			25 00	
Furn. & Fixt.	35 00		2230 26	
CRISIS Book Acct.	62 55	160 30		91 16
Liabilities				
Emma Wood	569 70	569 70		
The Berkeley Press	456 96	456 96		
W. E. B. DuBois		36 00		406 10
Loans Payable				484 05
Net Worth	270 73			5556 79
	6271 87	6271 87	6538 20	6538 20

44-3-252

44-3C-21

1916 CR N

Corrected

1916

CRISIS	During March		March 31, 1916.	
Gain & Loss				
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	128	68717		206056
Sales	10260	146808		407808
Adv. Revenue	788	20630		55399
EXPENSE				
General	19112		66297	
Postage	25136	912	67252	
Publishing	133669	73050	260706	
Salaries	64625		181815	
Sta. & Supplies	8547		26492	
Gain	47852		66702	
Loss				
	310117	310117	669263	669263
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	310779	332067	10425	
Advertisers	20630	18225	135816	
Agents	146842	144518	275511	
N. A. A. C. P.	9442	10081	6542	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	3500		223026	
CRISIS book Acct.	6255	16030		9116
LIABILITIES				
Emma T. Wood & W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	101895	56970	44925	
The Berkeley Press	75696	45696	30000	
W. E. B. DuBois		3600		40610
Loans Payable				48405
NET WORTH		47852		630614
	675039	675039	728745	728745

44-3-24

44-32-19

1916

CRISIS	During April		April 30, 1916.	
Gain & Loss				
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	855	57171		262372
Sales	8442	150363		549669
Adv. Revenue	2302	24890		77987
EXPENSE				
General	16173		82470	
Postage	14107	330	81629	
Publishing	91819	1376	351148	
Salaries	60600		242415	
Sta. & Supplies	7016		33508	
Gain	32756		99458	
Loss				
	234070	234070	890028	890028
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	218099	204680	23844	
Advertisers	24890	19948	140758	
Agents	152183	145612	282082	
N. A. A. C. P.	8675	8542	6675	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	5000		228026	
Crisis Book Acct.	6791	6195		8520
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Paper & Pulp Co.	45860	44925	45860	
The Berkeley Press	12873	40513	2360	
W. E. B. DuBois	30000	1200		11810
Loans Payable				48405
NET WORTH		32756		663370
	504371	504371	732105	732105

44-3-253

44-30-22

(71 colored 1916)

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

THE CRISIS

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

70 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

CIRCULATION 35,000

W. E. B. DUBOIS Editor

A. G. DILL Business Manager

May 1, 1916.

The President of

My dear Sir:

The CRISIS is collecting data for its annual EDUCATION NUMBER. Will you kindly answer the enclosed questions?

Thanking you,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Editor of the CRISIS.

Enc.

2/7/05

[ENCLOSURE]

1. How many graduates do you expect to have in 1916?

2. How many from any course or courses which are above the Eighth Grammar Grade (except college courses)?

3. How many from your regular college course?

4. What is the name of the ranking scholar in your graduating class?

5. Can you send his (or her) picture?

6. Is there any striking event or accomplishment in your institution this year that should be mentioned?

2/7/16

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

THE CRISIS

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

70 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

CIRCULATION
35,000

W. E. B. DUBOIS
Editor

A. G. DILL
Business Manager

White colleges,
1916-(88.)

May 1, 1916.

The Dean of
----------,
----------.

My dear Sir:

2/7/104

In accordance with its annual custom the CRISIS is endeavoring to collect for its EDUCATION NUMBER data concerning colored college graduates.

Would you kindly send us names and addresses of any colored students who expect to graduate from any department of your institution in 1916?

Have any of them distinguished themselves in any way?

Thanking you for this information,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Editor of the CRISIS.

MEMORANDA FOR MR. DILL.

Please do not forget the band scores for Mr. Johnson.

Please ask Mr. Brown to have the ceiling repaired in my room, and the pipe painted.

May 31, 1916.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

NEW YORK May 31/16

The Crisis

70 — 5th Ave.

City

IN ACCOUNT WITH

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

34 WEST 33d STREET

HENRY HOLT, PRESIDENT
ROLAND HOLT, VICE-PRESIDENT
EDWARD N. BRISTOL, SECRETARY
JOSEPH F. VOGELIUS, TREASURER

TERMS, NET

DATE	CHARGES	DATE	CHARGES	DATE	CREDITS
1916					
Apr. 29	6/63				

217222

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1916.

Published 39,500 CRISIS

Sold 39,000 "

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of May		$ 2,413.01
Received for postage on books	$ 3.65	
Allowance on mailing envelopes	3.50	
Discount on publishing	14.46	
		21.61
Total ----------		$ 2,434.62

Expenses for the month of May were --

Subscriptions	5.00	
Sales	46.95	
Adv. Revenue	13.93	
General	218.65	
Postage	186.05	
Publishing	1,068.19	
Salaries	606.15	
Sta. & Supplies	70.13	
		2,215.05
Gain in business during May ----------		$ 219.57

Total gain in business from Jan. 1, '16 to May 31, '16 --------	$ 1,214.15
Received in cash during the month of May	2,303.75
Expended " " " " " " "	2,118.10
Cash balance May 31, 1916 ----------	424.09
Total indebtedness ----------	552.15
Net Worth ----------	6,853.27

1916

CRISIS Gain & Loss	During May		May 31, 1916.	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	500	53513		315385
Sales	4695	162426		707400
Adv. Revenue	1393	25362		101956
EXPENSE				
General	21865		104335	
Postage	18605	365	99269	
Publishing	106819	1446	456521	
Salaries	60615		303030	
Sta. & Supplies	7013	350	40171	
Gain	21957		121415	
Loss				
	243462	243462	1124741	1124741
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	230375	211810	42409	
Advertisers	25362	17728	148392	
Agents	162926	154565	290443	
N. A. A. C. P.	7400	7675	6400	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	1025		229051	
Crisis Book Acct.	4323	10126		14323
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Paper & Pulp Co.	48220	58410	35670	
The Berkeley Press	39441	41801		
W. E. B. DuBois	5000			6810
Loans Payable				48405
NET WORTH		21957		685327
	524072	524072	754865	754865

44-3-254

44-30-23

Mr. Dee 2/7/98

Harper's Weekly should be taken from Exchange List. No longer published.

6/15/16 Not on our present exchange list

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NASH:

In re N. A. A. C. P. ad in CRISIS:

We now carry this ad at actual cost ($20.05 per month) in the nearest space available to the reading matter. We cannot put it either on the page just before Color Line, or on the page immediately following the last reading matter because of existing contracts with advertisers. We can, however, arrange to carry it permanently on the second page of the cover. This would involve a slightly increased cost as follows:

Cost of four page cover page	---	$ 88.00
" " " " " presswork	---	35.25
		$123.25
Cost of one page, (one-fourth) ~~00~~----		30.81

To this must be added the cost of setting up: $3.50 for first setting up, and a small charge for changes. If present ad is used no charges.

The cover goes to press on the first of each preceding month, i. e. August cover on July 1, etc.

June 28, 1916.

222844

44-3C-6

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NASH:

In re N. A. A. C. P. ad in CRISIS:

We now carry this ad at actual cost ($20.05 per month) in the nearest space available to the reading matter. We cannot put it either on the page just before Color Line, or on the page immediately following the last reading matter because of existing contracts with advertisers. We can, however, arrange to carry it permanently on the second page of the cover. This would involve a slightly increased cost as follows:

Cost of four page cover page	---	$ 88.00
" " " " " presswork	---	35.25
		$123.25

Cost of one page, (one-fourth) ~~00~~---- 30.81

To this must be added the cost of setting up: $3.50 for first setting up, and a small charge for changes. If present ad is used no charges.

The cover goes to press on the first of each preceding month, i. e. August cover on July 1, etc.

June 28, 1916.

44-3-233

1916

CRISIS Gain & Loss	During June		June 30, 1916	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	750	47303		361938
Sales	2967	157506		861939
Adv. Revenue	767	23321		124510
EXPENSE				
General	19889	610	123614	
Postage	15249	576	113942	
Publishing	91690	34640	513571	
Salaries	61025		364055	
Sta. & Supplies	13111		53282	
Gain	58508		179923	
Loss				
	263956	263956	1348387	1348387
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	254286	222585	74110	
Advertisers	23321	32565	139148	
Agents	158090	133425	315108	
N. A. A. C. P.	4958	7200	4158	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	1020		23071	
Crisis Book Acct.	2855	9405		20873
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Paper & Pulp Co.	56675	35670	56675	
The Berkeley Press	38465	38465		
W. E. B. DuBois	553	2400		8657
Loans Payable				48405
NET WORTH		58505		743835
	540223	540223	821770	821770

44-3-25

44-30-24

July 18, 1916.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DILL

Recommended agents for the CRISIS in Bermuda:

Rev. R. H. Tobitt
St. George's, Bermuda

Rev. W. E. Walker
St. Paul's, Hamilton, Bermuda

Rev. Joseph Gomez
Shelly Bay, Bermuda

[NOTES FOR MEMO]

2/7/131

Rev. R. H. Tobitt,
St Georges
agent Bermuda
Old man
Good agent

2/7/133

Rev. Jos. Gomez
Shelly Bay,
Bermuda.
agent

2/7/132

Rev W. E. Walker,
St Paul's
Hamilton.
agent Bermuda.

July 18, 1916.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DILL

Typewriter and stenographer:

Miss Gladys E. Flynn
69 West 135th Street,
New York City

W.E.B.D.

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1916.

Published 42,000 CRISIS

Sold 38,500 "

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of July		$ 2,340.32
Received for postage on books	$ 2.80	
Discount on publishing	18.05	
		20.85
Total -------		$ 2,361.17

Expenses for the month of July were ---

Subscriptions	$ 2.05	
Sales	24.69	
Adv. Revenue	26.03	
General	168.07	
Postage	175.53	
Publishing	1,233.11	
Salaries	654.15	
Sta. & Supplies	44.61	
		2,328.24
Gain in business during July --------		$ 32.93

Total gain in business from Jan. 1, '16 to July 31, '16 ----------	$ 1,832.16
Received in cash during the month of July ----	2,150.26
Expended " " " " " " " ----	2,752.12
Cash balance, July 31, 1916 ----------	139.24
Total indebtedness ----------	193.01
Net Worth ----------	7,471.28

44-30-12

→ Mr. Dill

[c JULY 1916]

ESTIMATE ON WACO SUPPLEMENT

COST TO N.A.A.C.P. for a supplement in the CRISIS:

Of 4 pp with 12 cuts,

distributed to 42,000 of our readers

and 8,000 delivered to Secretary ------$ 213.75

Of 8 pp with 14 cuts

distributed as above ----------$ 329.40

2/15/22

W.E.B.D

1916

CRISIS Gain & Loss	During July		July 31, 1916.	
			Balances	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	205	53228		414961
Sales	2469	154262		1013732
Adv. Revenue	2603	26542		148449
EXPENSE				
General	16807		140421	
Postage	17553	280	131215	
Publishing	123311	1805	635077	
Salaries	65415		429470	
Sta. & Supplies	4461		57743	
Gain	3293		183216	
Loss				
	236117	236117	1577142	1577142
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	215026	275212	13924	
Advertisers	26542	13497	152193	
Agents	155692	142751	328049	
N. A. A. C. P.	6195	7458	2895	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	1015		231086	
CRISIS Book Acct.	4096	7601		24378
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Paper & Pulp Co.	60160	56675	60160	
The Berkeley Press	57373	57373		
W. E. B. DuBois	30	1200		9827
Loans Payble	38931			9474
				19201
NET WORTH		3293		747128
	565060	565060	790807	790807

44-3-25

44-3C-25

48-2-6

NEW YORK, Aug. 23, 1916

M The N. A.
~~The Nat'l Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People~~
~~New York City.~~

TO The Crisis, DR.

W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
EDITOR

AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL
BUSINESS MANAGER

70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

To 500 Waco Supplements @ $ 12.00 per M.	$ 6	00

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1916

Published 38,500 CRISIS

Sold 37,500 "

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of August		$ 2,165.87
Received for postage on books	$ 2.97	
Discount on publishing	18.63	
		21.60
Total ----		$ 2,187. 47

Expenses for the month of August were ---

Subscriptions	$ 3.05	
Sales	23.76	
Adv. Revenue	.38	
General	155.57	
Postage	170.51	
Publishing	1,027.89	
Salaries	682.45	
Sta. & Supplies	22.58	
		2,086. 19
Gain in business during August		$ 101. 28

Total gain in business from Jan. 1, '16 to August 31, '16 ----------	$ 1,933.44
Received in cash during the month of August ---	2,044.02
Expended " " " " " " " ---	2,172.57
Cash balance, August 31, 1916 ----------	10.69
Total indebtedness ---------- ----------	203.76
Net Worth ----------	7,471.28

44-32-34

44-36-7

1916

CRISIS Gain & Loss	During August		August 31, 1916	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	305	41173		455829
Sales	2376	150972		1162328
Adv. Revenue	38	24442		172853
EXPENSE				
General	15557		155978	
Postage	17051	297	147969	
Publishing	102789	1863	736003	
Salaries	68245		497715	
Sta. & Supplies	2258		60001	
Gain	10128		193344	
Loss				
	218747	218747	1791010	1791010
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	204402	217257	1069	
Advertisers	24442	14932	161703	
Agents	150972	133174	345847	
N. A. A. C. P.	14400	16595	700	
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	1010		232096	
CRISIS Book Acct.	1482	5475		28371
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Paper & Pulp Co.	62088	60160	62088	
The Berkeley Press	37348	37348		
W. E. B. DuBois	125	1200		10902
Loans Payable				9474
NET WORTH		10128		757256
	496269	496269	806003	806003

44-3-24

44-30-29

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1916.

Published 38,000 CRISIS
Sold 36,000 "

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of September		$ 2,186.99
Received for postage on books	$ 5.62	
Discount on publishing	19.28	
		24.90
Total -------		$ 2,211.89

Expenses for the month of September were --

Subscriptions	1.92	
Sales	29.49	
Adv. Revenue	6.98	
General	148.40	
Postage	57.17	
Publishing	1,066.59	
Salaries	796.50	
Sta. & Supplies	39.81	
		2,146.86
Gain in business during Sept.		$ 65.03

Total gain in business from Jan. 1, '16 to Sept. 30, '16 ----------	$ 1,998.47
Received in cash during the month of Sept.	2,198.45
Expended " " " " " " "	2,201.47
Cash balance, Sept. 30, 1916 ----------	7.67
Total indebtedness ----------	215.76
Net Worth ----------	7,637.59

44-3-235

1916 CRISIS	During September		Balances September 30, 1916	
Gain & Loss				
Revenue				
Subscriptions	192	45190		500827
Sales	2949	145953		1305332
Adv. Revenue	698	27556		199711
Expense				
General	14840		170818	
Postage	5717	562	153124	
Publishing	106659	1928	840734	
Salaries	79650		577365	
Sta. & Supplies	3981		63982	
Gain	6503		199847	
Loss				
	221189	221189	2005870	2005870
BALANCE SHEET				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	219845	220147	767	
Advertisers	27556	18956	170303	
Agents	147003	142427	350423	
N. A. A. C. P.	6141	14325		7484
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			232096	
CRISIS Book Acct.	9078	8240		27533
Liabilities				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	64263	62088	64263	
The Berkeley Press	38890	38890		
W. E. B. DuBois		1200		12102
Loans Payable				9474
Net Worth		6503		763759
	512776	512776	820352	820352

44-2-258

44-3-28

1916 CRISIS Gain & Loss	During October		Balances October 31, 1916.	
Revenue				
Subscriptions		60189		561016
Sales	4310	147442		1448464
Adv. Revenue	6779	32327		225259
Expense				
General	27218		198136	
Postage	19293	384	172133	
Publishing	121970	2622	960082	
Salaries	59525		636890	
Sta. & Supplies	6896		70878	
Gain			196620	
Loss		3227		
	246191	246191	2234739	2234739
BALANCE SHEET				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	285035	281727	4075	
Advertisers	32327	73766	128864	
Agents	151608	136402	365629	
N. A. A. C. P.	18117	18720		8087
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			232096	
CRISIS Book Acct.	1574	7739		33698
Liabilities				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	70353	64263	70353	
The Berkeley Press	36640	36640		
W. E. B. DuBois	12102	1200		1200
Loans Payable	9474			
Net Worth	3227			760532
	620457	620457	803517	803517

44-3-259

44-3C-29

November 11, 1916.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DILL.

The lowest price on the following books:

Book of Golden Deeds, Young, (Macmillan)
Plutarch's Lives, White
God's Troubadour, Jewett
Historic Boys, Brooks
Legends of Charlemagne, Bulfinch
Stories from Greek Tradition, Church
Stories, Livy
Girls' Book of Famous Queens, Farmer
Stories of Troy, Legends of Middle Ages, and Life of Ancient Queens, Guerber
Famous Men, Haven
History, Herodotus (some edition for young people)

44-32-3

[Dill]

822-5-44

November 15, 1916.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DILL

Please buy and charge to me the second volume of Vagner's "Siegfreid and Twilight of the Gods," illustrated by Rackham and published by Page.

44-36-2

Mr. A. G. Dill.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

2/7/126

November 15, 1916.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DILL

Please buy and charge to me the second volume of Wagner's Ring: "Siegfreid and Twilight of the Gods," illustrated by Rackham and published by Page.

W. E. B. Du B.

Mr. A. G. Dill.

Du Bois Dill

11/16/16

[N.A.A.C.P.]

14-2-227-8

Del Bois

November 15, 1916.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DILL. for file

The Board of Directors, N.A.A.C.P., voted as follows, November 13:

Voted, that beginning with January 1, 1917, the salary of the editor of THE CRISIS will be $3000, annually, to be paid through THE CRISIS Fund.

Beginning with January 1, 1917, Miss Allison's salary will be $60 a month.

These should be the only changes in salaries for sometime.

44-3C-1

Mr. A. G. Dill.

November 24, 1916.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DILL.

Mr. C. C. Spaulding, of the North Carolina Mutual, wants some matter in THE CRISIS, and in return for it I think you may get a page advertisement out of him.

Write him and say I told you.

Mr. A. G. Dill.

Du Bois - Dill

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1916.

Published	38,000
Sold	37,000

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of November		$ 2,589.66
Received for postage on books	$ 3.79	
Discount & refund on publishing	24.37	
Received on General expenditure	.25	
		28.41
Total -----		$ 2,618.07

Expenses for the month of November were --

Subscriptions	$ 6.20
Sales	20.51
Adv. Revenue	11.79
General	157.28
Postage	231.22
Publishing	1,181.12
Salaries	646.25
Sta. & Supplies	37.08
	2,291.45
Gain in business during Nov.	$ 326.62

Total gain in business from Jan. 1, 1916 to Nov. 30, 1916 ----------	$ 2,292.82
Received in cash during the month of Nov.	2,173.86
Expended " " " " " " "	2,214.22
Cash balance, Nov. 30, 1916 ----------	.39
Total indebtedness ----------	12.00
Net Worth ----------	7,931.94

44-36-8

1916 CRISIS	DUring November		Balances November 31, 1916	
Gain & Loss				
Revenue				
Subscriptions	620	54871		615267
Sales	2051	148601		1595014
Adv. Revenue	1179	55494		279574
Expense				
General	15728	25	213839	
Postage	23122	379	194876	
Publishing	118112	2437	1075757	
Salaries	64625		701515	
Sta. & Supplies	3708		74586	
Gain	32662		229282	
Loss				
	261807	261807	2489855	2489855
BALANCE SHEET				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	217386	221422	39	
Advertisers	55494	21135	163223	
Agents	148931	142616	370944	
N. A. A. C. P.	6780	2000		3307
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			232096	
CRISIS Book Acct.	2430	5183		26451
Liabilities				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	65350	70353	65350	
The Berkeley Press	28561	28561		
W. E. B. DuBois				1200
Loans Payable				
Net Worth		32662		793194
	534932	534932	834152	834152

44-3-266

44-3C-30

December 16, 1916.

MEMORANDA FOR MR. DILL.

Please pay Miss Lucille Rogers, 9 Gates Circle, Buffalo, New York, three dollars, for the Christmas CRISIS cover.

Please purchase for THE CRISIS, the July-September 1915 issue of the Unpopular Review.

M.G.A.

Mr. A. G. Dill.

2/7/23

December 20, 1916.

MEMORANDA FOR MR. DILL.

Mr. John Paul Baldwin, Baldwin, Louisiana, sent the enclosed one dollar for the return of some pictures belonging to him in our possession.

Have the copies of THE CRISIS from May 1916 to October 1916, which I gave you when you about to go off for your vacation last summer, been bound yet?

I shall not be in the office this Saturday. Please keep my mail for me.

Mr. A. G. Dill.

ANTI-LYNCHING FUND.

RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 30,1916 ----------	$ 11,539.64	
RECEIPTS, JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 21 ----	1,078.53	
JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 21 ANTI LYNCHING AND MOB VIOLENCE FUND ----------	1,026.82	
TOTAL	$ 13,644.99	$ 13,644.99

EXPENDITURES

Investigation and Publicity		
Gainsville, Fla. ----------	$ 200.35	
Abbeville, S. C. ----------	119.30	
Murray, Ky. ----------	50.25	
East St. Louis, Ill. ----------	889.90	
Memphia, Tenn. ----------	85.11	
TOTAL	$1,344.91	
PRINTING		
Waco Supplement, CRISIS ---------	$ 329.40	
Memphis " " ---------	266.58	
East St. Louis Article, CRISIS --	388.76	
Circulars and pamphlets, etc. ---	638.29	
Compilations and statistics -----	931.28	
TOTAL	$ 2,554.31	
Expense of raising funds and committee meetings		$ 1,350.09
Legal defense ----------		200.00
Campaign in the South ----------		296.00
TOTAL		$ 1,846.09
TOTAL ----------		$ 5,745.31 $ 5,745.31
BALANCE ON HAND ----------		$ 7,899.68

44-3-243

44-30-13

THE CRISIS

As per Auditer's Report.

Gain & Loss	During December		December 30, 1915	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	100	89409		704576
Sales	390	151166		1745790
Adv. Revenue	148	27063		306489
Books				62530
EXPENSE				
General	18636		232475	
Postage	10075	709	204242	
Publishing	14179.91	1868	1215080	
Salaries	60325		761840	
Sta. & Supplies	14117		93703	
Gain	25233		132804	
Loss			Bad Debts - 169359 Depreciation - 9882	
	270215	270215	2819385	2819385
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	263978	245737	18275	
Advertisers	27063	18585	148667	
Agents	152830	139952	240319	
N. A. A. C. P.	10290	6983		
Petty Cash Fund			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			187763 16720	
CRISIS Book Acct.	8729	19983	4734	
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	57738	65350	57738	
The Berkeley Press	43372	43372		
W. E. B. DuBois	1200			
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		25233		676716
	565195	565195	676716	676716

44-3C-31

192-44

(7)
1916

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DILL:

Please buy for the CRISIS the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, recent number containing an article on the origin of Egyptian civilization, by Mr. Naville, or Mr. Neville.

2/9/22

[1916]

AUDITORS REPORT

to

THE CRISIS.

44-3-245

44-30-15

FRANCIS J. BATCHELDER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
220 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

PERIODIC AUDITS
ANNUAL REPORTS
FACTORY COSTS

INVESTIGATIONS
FOR COMMITTEES
AND RECEIVERS

January 2, 1917.

The Crisis,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

Herewith I hand you Revenue and Expense Account for the year 1916 and Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1916, as drawn off by me from your ledger. I have independently verified the amount of Cash in Bank as of November 30, 1916, the latest date when bank statement was rendered.

Respectfully submitted,

F. J. Batchelder, C.P.A.

34-2-246

44-3C-16 (insert 15)

THE CRISIS

REVENUE AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT, 1916.

EXPENSES		REVENUE	
Publishing	12150.80	Sales	17457.90
Salaries	7618.40	Subscriptions	7045.76
General Expense	2324.75	Advertising	3064.89
Postage	2042.42	Profit on Books	625.30
Sta. & Supplies	937.03		
Bad Debts	1693.59		
Deprec'n on Furniture	98.82		
	26865.81		
NET PROFIT	1328.04		
	28193.85		28193.85

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1916.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	207.75	None on books	
Accts Rec.-Advrs.	1486.87		
" " -Agts.	2403.19		
" " -Books	47.34		
Books on hand	167.20		
Paper " "	577.38	NET WORTH	6767.16
Furniture & Fixtures	1877.63		
	6767.16		6767.16

44-36-17 (insert 15)

[1916]

The Cost of the Annual Report

~~The cost of the 3rd annual report (10,000 copies) was $300~~
~~1100 copies to members~~
~~in addition, the cost of printing @ 3 cents a copy~~
~~or a total of about $500 $333~~
~~3000 copies~~
~~The cost of the 4th was $489~~
~~or a total of about $714~~

The cost of the 5th annual report was $545.15.

($474.50, as per attached contract, plus $43 ~~27.65~~ for text alterations and $27.65 for extra copies, equals $545.15.)

38-2-225

The cost of the 6th annual report will be $696.50 or $151.35 more than the cost of the 5th. The reasons for this increased cost are as follows:

	June 1915,	March 1916
Regular Circulation of the Crisis, #1	31,000	36,000
Total edition of Crisis	37,000	44,000
Total extra copies needed by N.A.A.C.P. for members who do not subscribe for Crisis	3500	6500

Increased cost of inside paper

1916 over 1915 – 30 cents per ream.

Increased cost of cover paper for bound copies.

~~Use bill for the reports~~

The contracts for last year & this year are enclosed

~~Social Equality~~
Justice

(Supplement to the CRISIS, July, 1916)

The Waco Horror

AN account of the recent burning of a human being at Waco, Tex., as reported by a special agent of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

1. *The City.*

THE city of Waco, Tex., is the county seat of McLennan county. It is situated on the Brazos river, about half way between Dallas and Austin. It is the junction point of seven railways. The city is in a fertile agricultural region with grain and cotton as the chief products, and with nearly two hundred manufacturing establishments, representing some seventy different industries.

It had a population of 14,445 in 1890 which increased to 20,686 in 1900, and to 26,425 in 1910. The white population in these twenty years has almost exactly doubled. The colored population has increased from 4,069 to 6,067, forming thus 23% of the population. The bulk of the population is native white of native parentage, there being only about 1,000 foreigners in the city.

The whole of McLennan county contained in 1910 a population of 73,250 of whom 17,234 were Negroes. This total population has nearly doubled in the last twenty years.

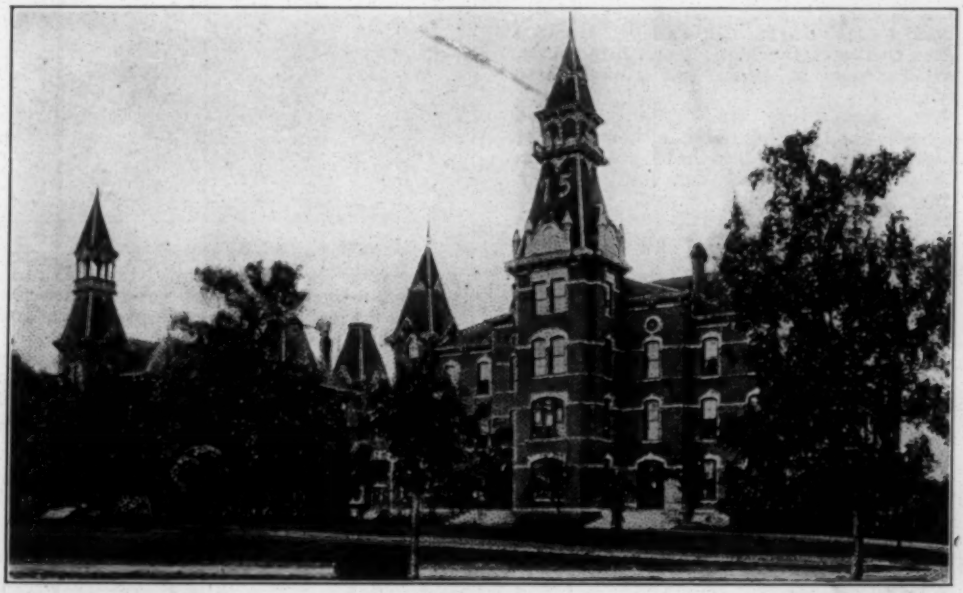
Waco is well laid out. The streets are broad, over sixty miles of them being paved. The sewer system of one hundred miles is excellent. There is a fine city-owned water system, and parks on the surrounding prairies.

There are thirty-nine white and twenty-four colored churches in Waco. By denominations the white churches are: Baptist, 14; Methodist, 9; Christian, 4; Presbyterian, 3; Jewish, 2; Episcopal, 2; Evangelistic, 1; Lutheran, 1; Catholic, 1; Christian Science, 1; Salvation Army, 1.

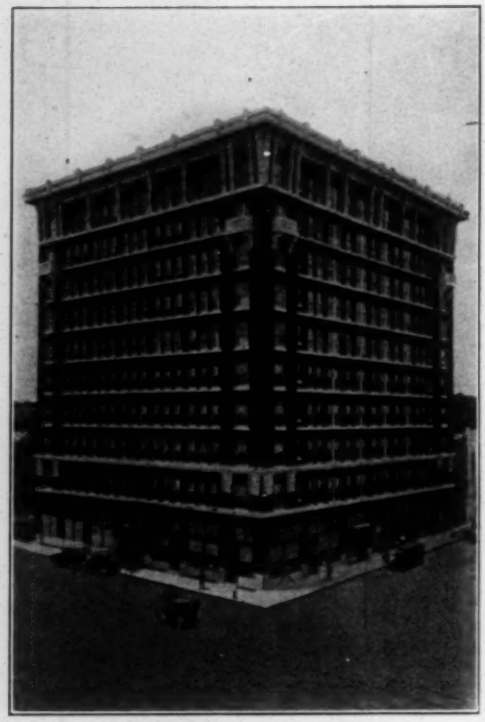
The colleges are: Baylor University, Baylor Academy, the Catholic College, the Independent Biblical and Industrial School, all white; and the Central Texas College and Paul Quinn, colored colleges. There are also the A. & M. College, the Gurley School, the Waco Business College, Toby's Practical Business College, the Provident Sanitarium, and the Training School.

Baylor University was founded in 1854 and has between 1,200 and 1,300 students. It is co-educational. The president is running for the United States Senate.

Two high schools serve white and colored population, and there are seven banks, including four national banks.



BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, WACO.



RIGGINS HOTEL, WACO

In other words, Waco is a typical southern town, alert, pushing and rich.

2. *The Crime.*

NEAR the country town of Robinson, some six miles from Waco, lived a white family of four, named Fryar, who owned a small farm. This they cultivated themselves with the help of one hired man, a colored boy of seventeen, named Jesse Washington.

Jesse was a big, well-developed fellow, but ignorant, being unable either to read or write. He seemed to have been sullen, and perhaps mentally deficient, with a strong, and even daring temper. It is said that on the Saturday night before the crime he had had a fight with a neighboring white man, and the man had threatened to kill him.

On Monday, May 8, while Mr. Fryar, his son of fourteen, and his daughter of twenty-three, were hoeing cotton in one part of their farm, the boy, Jesse, was plowing with his mules and sowing cotton seed near the house where Mrs. Fryar was alone. He went to the house for more cotton seed. As Mrs. Fryar was scooping it up for him into the bag which he held, she scolded him for beating the mules. He knocked her down with a blacksmith's hammer, and, as he confessed, criminally assaulted her; finally he killed her with the hammer. The boy then returned to the field, finished his work, and went home to the cabin, where he lived with his father and mother and several brothers and sisters.

When the murdered woman was discovered suspicion pointed to Jesse Washington, and he was found sitting in his yard whittling a stick. He was arrested and immediately taken to jail in Waco. Tuesday a mob visited the jail. They came in with about thirty automobiles, each holding as many as could be crowded in. There was no noise, no tooting of horns, the lights were dim, and some had no lights at all. These were all Robinson people. They looked for the boy, but could not find him, for he had been taken to a neighboring county where the sheriff obtained a confession from him. Another mob went to this county seat to get the boy, but he was again

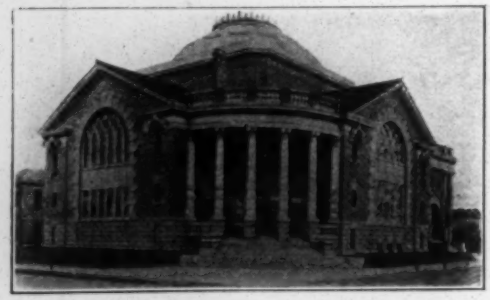
THE COURT HOUSE, WACO

removed to Dallas. Finally, the Robinson people pledged themselves not to lynch the boy if the authorities acted promptly, and if the boy would waive his legal rights.

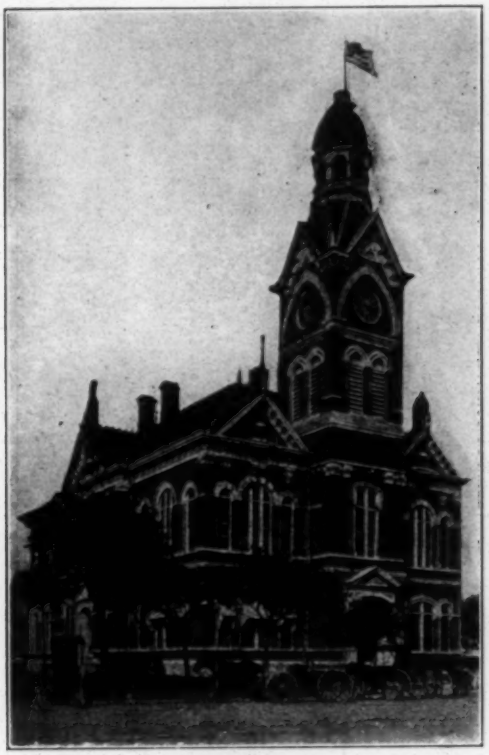
A second confession in which the boy waived all his legal rights was obtained in the Dallas jail. The Grand Jury indicted him on Thursday, and the case was set for trial Monday, May 15.

Sunday night, at midnight, Jesse Washington was brought from Dallas to Waco, and secreted in the office of the judge. There was not the slightest doubt but that he would be tried and hanged the next day, if the law took its course.

There was some, but not much doubt of



THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, WACO



THE CITY HALL
(The Boy Was Burned Back of This Hall)

his guilt. The confessions were obtained, of course, under duress, and were, perhaps, suspiciously clear, and not entirely in the boy's own words. It seems, however, probable that the boy was guilty of murder, and possibly of premeditated rape.

3. *Waco Politics.*

MEANTIME, the exigencies of Waco politics are said to have demanded a lynching. Our investigator says:

"They brought the boy back to Waco because a lynching was of political value to the county officials who are running for office. Every man I talked with said that politics was at the bottom of the whole business. All that element who took part in the lynching will vote for the Sheriff. The Judge is of value to his party because he appoints the three commissioners of the jury, and these commissioners pick the Grand Jury."

The District Judge of the Criminal Court is R. I. Munroe, appointed by Governor Campbell. He is a low order of politician, and a product of a local machine. His reputation for morality is bad, and his practice at the Bar has been largely on behalf of the vicious interests.

The Sheriff of the county, S. S. Fleming, is a candidate for re-election, and has made much political capital out of the lynching. He says, in an advertisement in the Waco *Semi-Weekly Tribune:*

"Mr. Fleming is diseased with a broad philanthropy. He believes in the equality of man. He carries with him in the daily walk of his officialdom none of the 'boast of heraldry or the pomp of power.' He is just as courteous, just as obliging, just as accommodating as Sheriff as he was when selling buggies and cultivators for the hardware company. He presents to the voters for their endorsement the record made by him and his corps of splendid deputies."

Our investigator says:

"When I saw the Sheriff (Fleming) he had a beautiful story to tell. He had his story fixed up so that the entire responsibility was shifted on the Judge. The Judge admitted he could have had a change of venue, but said the mob anywhere would have done the same thing."

Meantime, the tip went out:

"The crowd began pouring into the town the day before and continued early Monday morning. The court room was packed full and a crowd of 2,000 was on the outside. The jurors could scarcely get in and out from their seats. I asked the Judge if he could not have cleared the court room, and he answered that I did not know the South. I said, 'If a person is big enough, he can get up and stop the biggest mob.' He asked, 'Do you want to spill innocent blood for a nigger?'

"Some one had arranged it so that it would be easy to get the boy out of the courtroom. A door which opened by a peculiar device had been fixed so that it would open. One of the jurors was a convicted murderer with a suspended sentence over him.

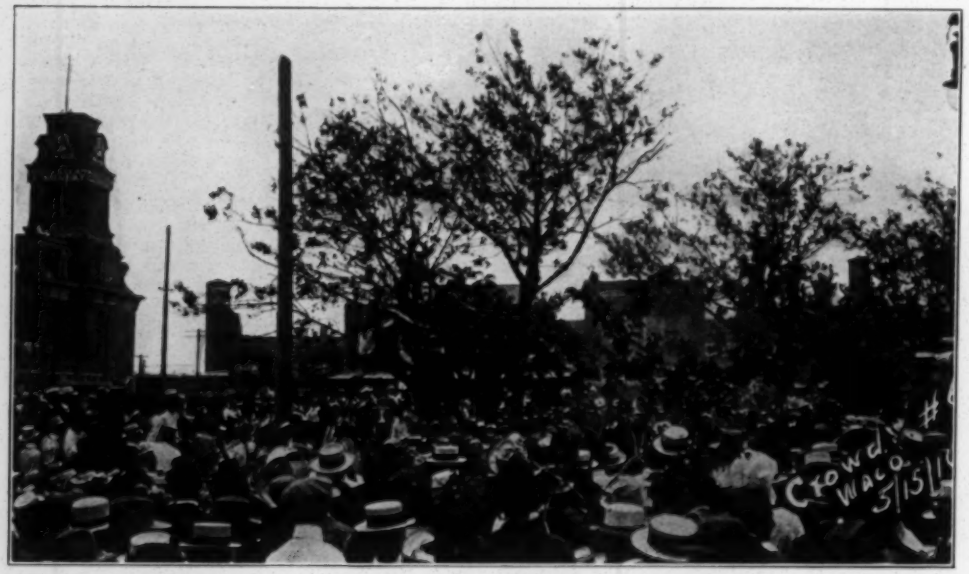
"Lee Jenkins is the best deputy sheriff, but he is under Fleming. Barney Goldberg, the other deputy sheriff, said, 'If Lee Jenkins had had it, it would never have been, but we are working for the man higher up and must take our orders from him.' Barney Goldberg knows perfectly well that if Fleming is not re-elected, and the other candidate gets in, he will be out of a job. The other nominee for sheriff, Buchanan, is reported to be unable to read and write, but is said to have three dead 'niggers' to his 'credit.'

"The boy, Jesse Washington, was asked what he thought about the mob coming after him. He said, 'They promised they would not if I would tell them about it.' He seemed not to care, but was thoroughly indifferent."

The trial was hurried through. The Waco *Semi-Weekly Tribune*, May 17, says: "The jury returned into court at 11:22 a. m., and presented a verdict: 'We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder as charged in the indictment and assess his punishment at death.' This was signed by W. B. Brazelton, foreman.

" 'Is that your verdict, gentlemen?' asked Judge Munroe.

"They answered 'yes.'



THE WAITING CROWD

"Judge Munroe began writing in his docket. He had written: 'May 15, 1916: Jury verdict of guilty,' and as he wrote there was a hush over the entire court room. It was a moment of hesitation, but just a moment. Then the tall man started over the heads of the crowd. Fred H. Kingsbury, who was standing alongside of Judge Munroe, said, 'They are coming after him,' and as the Judge looked up, the wave of people surged forward." The court room accommodates 500 persons, but the Judge had allowed 1,500 persons to crowd in.

Our investigator continues:

"The stenographer told me that there was a pause of a full minute. He said the people crowded around him and he knew what was coming, so he slipped out of the door back of the Sheriff, with his records; and Sheriff Fleming slipped out also.

"Fleming claims that all he was called upon to do in the way of protecting the boy was to get him to court.

"A big fellow in the back of the court room yelled, 'Get the Nigger!' Barney Goldberg, one of the deputy sheriffs, told me that he did not know that Fleming had dropped orders to let them get the Negro, and pulled his revolver. Afterwards he got his friends to swear to an affidavit that he was not present. Fleming said he had sworn in fifty deputies. I asked him where they were. He asked, 'Would you want to protect the nigger?' The judge made no effort to stop the mob, although he had firearms in his desk."

4. *The Burning.*

"THEY dragged the boy down the stairs, put a chain around his body and hitched it to an automobile. The chain broke. The big fellow took the chain off the Negro under the cover of the crowd and wound it around his own wrist, so that the crowd jerking at the chain was jerking at the man's wrist and he was holding the boy. The boy shrieked and struggled.

"The mob ripped the boy's clothes off, cut them in bits and even cut the boy. Someone cut his ear off; someone else unsexed him. A little girl working for the firm of Goldstein and Mingle told me that she saw this done.

"I went over the route the boy had been taken and saw that they dragged him between a quarter and a half a mile from the Court House to the bridge and then dragged him up two blocks and another block over to the City Hall. After they had gotten him up to the bridge, someone said that a fire was already going up at City Hall, and they turned around and went back. Several people denied that this fire was going, but the photograph shows that it was. They got a little boy to light the fire.

"While a fire was being prepared of boxes, the naked boy was stabbed and the chain put over the tree. He tried to get away, but could not. He reached up to grab the chain and they cut off his fingers. The big man struck the boy on the back of the neck with a knife just as they were pulling him up on the tree. Mr. Lester thought that was practically the death blow. He was lowered into the fire several times by means of the chain around his neck. Someone said they would estimate the boy had about twenty-five stab wounds, none of them death-dealing.

"About a quarter past one a fiend got the torso, lassoed it, hung a rope over the pummel of a saddle, and dragged it around through the streets of Waco.

"Very little drinking was done.

"The tree where the lynching occurred was right under the Mayor's window. Mayor Dollins was standing in the window, not concerned about what they were doing to the boy, but that the tree would be destroyed. The Chief of Police also witnessed the lynching. The names of five of the leaders of the mob are known to this Association, and can be had on application by responsible parties.

"Women and children saw the lynching. One man held up his little boy above the heads of the crowd so that he could see, and a little boy was in the top of the very tree to which the colored boy was hung, where he stayed until the fire became too hot."

Another account, in the Waco *Times Herald*, Monday night, says:

"Great masses of humanity flew as swiftly as possible through the streets of the city in order to be present at the bridge when the hanging took place, but when it was learned that the Negro was being taken to the City Hall lawn, crowds of men, women and children turned and hastened to the lawn.

"On the way to the scene of the burning people on every hand took a hand in showing their feelings in the matter by striking the Negro with anything obtainable, some struck him with shovels, bricks, clubs, and others stabbed him and cut him until when he was strung up his body was a solid color of red, the blood of the many wounds inflicted covered him from head to foot.

"Dry goods boxes and all kinds of inflammable material were gathered, and it required but an instant to convert this into seething flames. When the Negro was first hoisted into the air his tongue protruded from his mouth and his face was besmeared with blood.

"Life was not extinct within the Negro's body, although nearly so, when another chain was placed around his neck and thrown over the limb of a tree on the lawn, everybody trying to get to the Negro and have some part in his death. The infuriated mob then leaned the Negro, who was half alive and half dead, against the tree, he having just strength enough within his limbs to support him. As rapidly as possible the Negro was then jerked into the air at which a shout from thousands of throats went up on the morning air and dry goods boxes, excelsior, wood and every other article that would burn was then in evidence, appearing as if by magic. A huge dry goods box was then produced and filled to the top with all of the material that had been secured. The Negro's body was swaying in the air, and all of the time a noise as of thousands was heard and the Negro's body was lowered into the box.

"No sooner had his body touched the box than people pressed forward, each eager to be the first to light the fire, matches were touched to the inflammable material and as smoke rapidly rose in the air, such a demonstration as of people gone mad was never heard before. Everybody pressed closer to

THE MOB

get souvenirs of the affair. When they had finished with the Negro his body was mutilated.

"Fingers, ears, pieces of clothing, toes and other parts of the Negro's body were cut off by members of the mob that had crowded to the scene as if by magic when the word that the Negro had been taken in charge by the mob was heralded over the city. As the smoke rose to the heavens, the mass of people, numbering in the neighborhood of 10,000, crowding the City Hall lawn and overflowing the square, hanging from the windows of buildings, viewing the scene from the tops of buildings and trees, set up a shout that was heard blocks away.

"Onlookers were hanging from the windows of the City Hall and every other building that commanded a sight of the burning, and as the Negro's body commenced to burn, shouts of delight went up from the thousands of throats and apparently everybody demonstrated in some way their satisfaction at the retribution that was being visited upon the perpetrator of such a horrible crime, the worst in the annals of McLennan county's history.

"The body of the Negro was burned to a crisp, and was left for some time in the smoldering remains of the fire. Women and children who desired to view the scene were allowed to do so, the crowds parting to let them look on the scene. After some time the body of the Negro was jerked into the air where everybody could view the remains, and a mighty shout rose on the air. Photographer Gildersleeve made several pictures of the body as well as the large crowd which surrounded the scene as spectators."

The photographer knew where the lynching was to take place, and had his camera and paraphernalia in the City Hall. He was called by telephone at the proper moment. He writes us:

"We have quit selling the mob photos, this step was taken because our 'City dads' objected on the grounds of 'bad publicity,' as we wanted to be boosters and not knockers, we agreed to stop all sale.

"F. A. GILDERSLEEVE."

Our agent continues:

"While the torso of the boy was being dragged through the streets behind the horse, the limbs dropped off and the head was put on the stoop of a disreputable woman in the reservation district. Some little boys pulled out the teeth and sold them to some men for five dollars apiece. The chain was sold for twenty-five cents a link.

"From the pictures, the boy was apparently a wonderfully built boy. The torso was taken to Robinson, hung to a tree, and shown off for a while, then they took it down again and dragged it back to town and put it on the fire again at five o'clock."

5. *The Aftermath.*

"I TRIED to talk to the Judge. I met him on the street and said, 'I want to talk with you about something very important.' He asked, 'What is the nature of it?' I said, 'I want to get your opinion of that lynching.' He said, 'No, I refuse to talk with you about that. What do you want it for?' I said, 'If you refuse to talk with me, there is no use of telling you what I want it for.'

"When I met him the second time, with different clothes on, he did not recognize me. I put on a strong English accent and said I was interested in clippings from New York papers which showed that Waco had made for itself an awful name, and I wanted to go back and make the northerners feel that Waco was not so bad as the papers had represented. Then he gave me the Court records."

Our investigator continues: "I went to the newspaper offices. They were all of the opinion that the best thing to do was to hush it up. They used it as a news item, and that finished it. The Dallas *News* did not cite anything editorially because not long ago they had done something quite as bad and the boy was not guilty.

"With the exception of the *Tribune*, all the papers had simply used it as a news item and let it drop. The *Tribune* is owned by Judge McCullum, who says anything he pleases. He is nearly blind. When I read the article to him I said, 'I would like to ask you, if that had been a colored woman and a white boy, would you have protected

THE VICTIM

THE TORTURE (Note the "Frenzied" Mob)

that woman?' He answered, 'No.' 'If it had been a colored boy and a colored woman? No.' 'We would not have stopped the niggers doing anything they wanted to.' 'Do you think they would?' 'No.' 'Then, they prove their superior civilization.' Then he began to tell me how he knew all about the niggers and we northerners do not. He said that as an old southerner he knew perfectly well how to handle the colored population. He told me how he was raised with them, had a colored mammy, nursed at her breast, etc.

"There is a bunch of people in Waco who are dying to see someone go forward and make a protest, but no one in Waco would do it. Ex-Mayor Mackaye and Colonel Hamilton both said, 'We do not know what to do. We are not organized to do it. It is a case of race and politics.'

"I put out a lot of wires for a lawyer to take up the case, but no human being in Waco would take it up. I wrote to a friend in Austin and one in Houston, and the Austin friend telegraphed me that he would send me word as soon as he had found someone. I had a letter from the Houston friend who gave me the names of three lawyers, but am not sure whether they would take up a case of this kind. All have their doubts of ever getting the case into court.

"I did not dare ask much about lawyers.

"As a result of the lynching a Sunday School Convention which was to have met there, with 15,000 delegates, has been stopped.

"W. A. Brazelton, the foreman of the Jury, was very outspoken against the whole affair and blames the officials for it. He felt that as foreman of the Jury he could not lead in a protest but *thought* some protest ought to be made.

"Mr. Ainsworth, one of the newspaper men, seemed the

only one who wanted to start a protest.

"Colonel Hamilton, a man of high standing, a northerner, and at one time a big railroad man, was outspoken against the whole affair, but said that if he led in a protest they would do the same thing to him. He said he would never register in any hotel that he came from Waco. Two Waco men who did not register from Waco.

"Allan Stanford, ex-Mayor of Waco, saw the Sheriff and the Judge before the trial and received assurances that the lynching would not take place. They shut the mouths of the better element of Waco by telling them that the Robinson people had promised not to do it. They had gotten the promise of the Robinson people that they would not touch the boy during the trial, but they did not get the pledge of the disreputable bunch of Waco that they would not start the affair.

"Judge Spell said the affair was deplorable, but the best thing was to forget it.

"When representing myself as a news reporter, I asked, 'What shall I tell the people up North?' Ex-Mayor Mackaye said, 'Fix it up as well as you can for Waco, and make them understand that the better thinking men and women of Waco were not in it.' I said. 'But some of your better men were down there.' The whole thing savors so rotten because the better men have not tried to protest against it. Your churches have not said a word. Dr. Caldwell was the only man who made any protest at all."

6. *The Lynching Industry.*

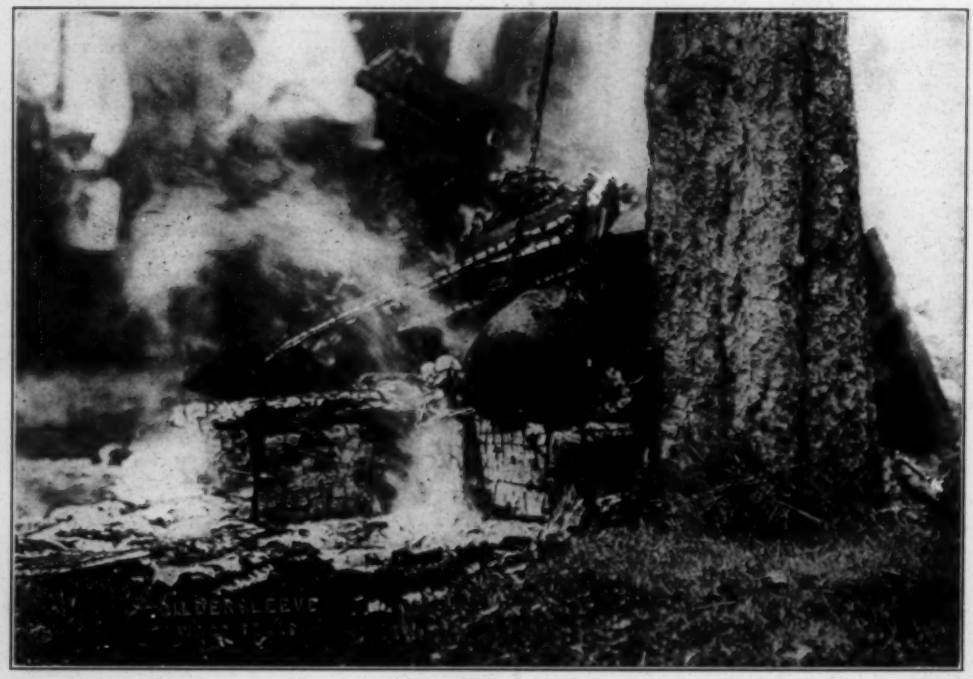
THIS is an account of one lynching. It is horrible, but it is matched in horror by scores of others in the last thirty years, and in its illegal, law-defying, race-hating aspect, it is matched by 2842 other lynchings which have taken place between January 1, 1885, and June 1, 1916. These lynchings are as follows:

COLORED MEN LYNCHED BY YEARS, 1885-1916.

1885	78	1902	86
1886	71	1903	86
1887	80	1904	83
1888	95	1905	61
1889	95	1906	64
1890	90	1907	60
1891	121	1908	93
1892	155	1909	73
1893	154	1910	65
1894	134	1911	63
1895	112	1912	63
1896	80	1913	79
1897	122	1914	69
1898	102	1915	80
1899	84	1916 (5 mos.)	31
1900	107		
1901	107		
		Total	2843

What are we going to do about this record? The civilization of America is at stake. The sincerity of Christianity is challenged. The National Association for the Advancemnt of Colored People proposes immediately to raise a fund of at least $10,000 to start a crusade against this modern barbarism. Already $2,000 is promised, conditional on our raising the whole amount.

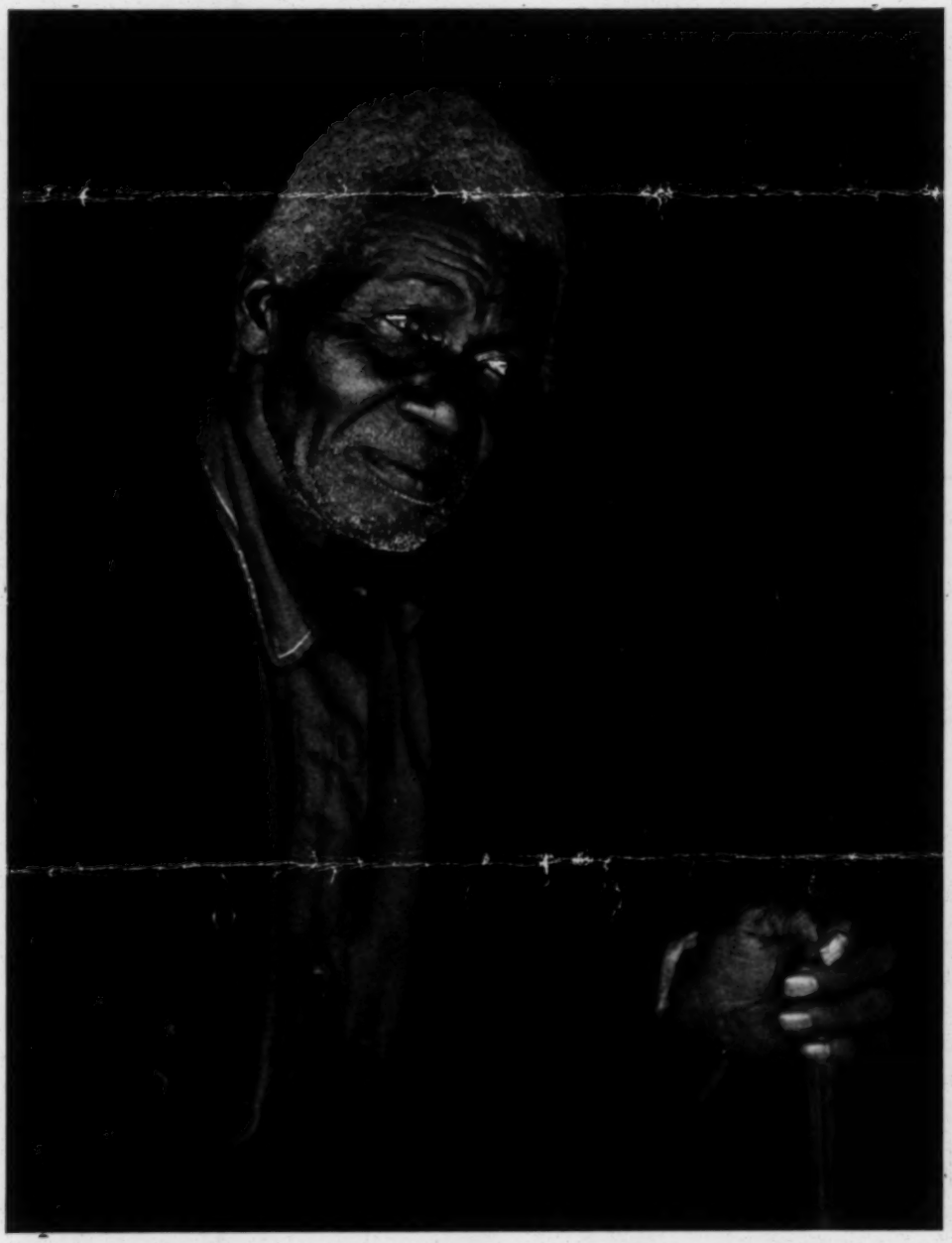
Interested persons may write to Roy Nash, secretary, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



FINIS

The CRISIS

Vol. 9—No. 1 NOVEMBER, 1914 Whole No. 49



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250 pages. Postpaid, $1.50. Best terms to agents.

THE CRISIS

70 Fifth Avenue New York City

Crockett, Texas
Oct. 18, 1916

My Dear Friend:

You see, herewith, a few items of interest. As Cor. Secy. of that important association and since the men are expecting to see something in the lines of your surpassing magazine - The Crisis, I am asking you to put this in the very earliest issue you can, from this date.

I am handling the Crisis out here, with a deal of pleasure. Please remember me very kindly to your wife and daughter.

Very Sincerely Your Friend
Harvey G. Orgue

Box 474

Orgue

2.

2044 Belmont Av.
Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 5th, '16.

Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.
Editor "The Crisis."
70 Fifth Avenue.
New York City.
New York.

2/3/10

Dear Sir:—

Having never addressed you before I think it only good form to make an attempt, at least at introducing myself. The writer is Dorothy Pohle, daughter of Adolph Pohle, an ardent friend and champion of the negro race and a sincere admirer of your ideals, aims, personality and writings, and I feel certain he would rejoice to know that I am informing you of his peaceful departure from this world of strife on Sun. Dec. 26th, 7.15 in the evening.

although an invalid for years and although we always thought ourselves prepared, yet nevertheless, his death came unexpected to mother and myself since he was ill only a few days, got up several times during that brief space, and to all out-ward appearances was not nearly as sick as many times before.
Death resulted from heart-failure induced by the Grippe, but the "Reaper" was merciful to us all and gathered in his own within only a half an hour! Father was conscious to the last, but to the very end could not speak but knew us and knew he was leaving us and seemed to be contented. —
As he lay at rest his face bore such a serene spiritual expression, showed so little of the suffering

of many years that very frequently the quotation from Mrs. Hemans (of which father was very fond) is drifting through my mind:

"They who have seen thy face in death
No more need fear to die." —

In accordance with his wish of many years, we buried him next to his mother in his "home town", St. Louis, Mo., the funeral having taken place on Wed. Dec. 29th, at noon.

One of father's last wishes could not be granted! It was that he could see the last issue in the old year of "The Crisis", and "The Crisis" arrived one day after his death! So we placed it in his coffin together with "Unity" edited by Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, another journal of

which he thought highly. Since we thus lost the occasion to read that issue would you kindly send us a duplicate copy? We would appreciate it greatly and surely cherish it as a remembrance.

You will kindly pardon me for not notifying you before this late date as it was impossible for me to do so since we were over-burdened with arrangements to be made, and both mother and myself were on the verge of a "break-down" both of us being somewhat delicate in health and having had the Grippe just recently.

Wishing you and your cause, and the excellent "Crisis" great success in the new year, I remain

Very respectfully yours,
Dorothy Pohle.

June 2, 1916.

My dear Miss Pohle:

I trust you will accept a free copy of the CRISIS for one year from us in memory of your father.

I am glad you liked our little sketch.

Very sincerrly yours,

Miss Dorothy Pohle,
2044 Belmont Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

2/3/9

29th August, 1916.

Mr. Rajpat Rai,
547 W. 123rd St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Rai:-

I thank you very much indeed for a copy of your book which I shall review in the CRISIS. I shall be glad to renew our acquaintance and hope that you may find time to call at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EWR.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HERBERT PARSONS

2 EAST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

2/19/02

October 24, 1916.

W. E. B. DuBois, Editor,
THE CRISIS, 750 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am pleased to hand you herewith check for $256.00 covering our indebtedness to you. We were very much pleased with the appearance of our advertising material in The Crisis, and feel assured that it would be of benefit to the cause.

Very truly yours,

Mercer Vernon

F. M. S. Brown

2/7/85

February 25th 1916.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

Could you give the CRISIS some advice on the enclosed matter?

Nearly two years ago I saw in the office of Elbridge L. Adams a series of excellent photographs of colored people, which he said had been taken by L. M. Miner. I told him I would like to buy a set. He secured me a set. I do not know whether he got them from L. M. Miner or not, and I do not know who Miner is. I have from time to time reproduced these pictures on CRISIS covers saying on the contents page, - Photograph From Life, By L. M. Miner.

Recently I have had the enclosed correspondence. I should be glad to have your help at your leisure. I have not answered the last letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
55 Liberty Street

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
TELEPHONE 6461 6462 CORTLANDT

55 Liberty Street
New York

March 2nd, 1916.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

#70 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Replying to your letter of recent date with reference to your correspondence with Mrs. R. M. S. Brown of Phoebus, Virginia, I beg to say that the following is the New York statute applying thereto:-

"Sec. 50. RIGHT OF PRIVACY. A person, firm or corporation that uses for advertising purposes, or for the purposes of trade, the name, portrait or picture of any living person without having first obtained the written consent of such person, or if a minor of his or her parent or guardian, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 51. ACTION FOR INJUNCTION AND FOR DAMAGES. Any person whose name, portrait or picture is used within this state for advertising purposes or for the purposes of trade without the written consent first obtained as above provided may maintain an equitable action in the supreme court of this state against the person, firm or corporation so using his name, portrait or picture, to prevent and restrain the use thereof; and may also sue and recover damages for any injuries sustained by reason of such use, and if the defendant shall have knowingly used such person's name, portrait or picture in such manner as is forbidden or declared to be unlawful by the last section, the jury, in its discretion, may award exemplary damages."

Civil Rights Law, Sections 50 and 51.

The insertion of the photograph was probably a technical violation of this Act, as it was used "for the purposes of trade", but it is extremely doubtful if any but a nominal recovery could be had.

I call your attention to the fact that the action is a personal one and can only be brought by the person whose photograph has been used and must be brought during the lifetime of that person. Under the circumstances, I should suggest that you write to Mrs. Brown regretting that the insertion of the portrait should have caused her any annoyance, but not in any way admitting any legal liability.

Very truly yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

am returning original correspondence.

2/7/247

STOREY THORNDIKE PALMER & DODGE

MOORFIELD STOREY
JOHN L. THORNDIKE
BRADLEY W. PALMER
ROBERT G. DODGE
HENRY WARE
REGINALD H. JOHNSON
RICHARD C. STOREY
J. LOTHROP MOTLEY
HAROLD S. DAVIS
FRANCIS V. BARSTOW
F. WALKER JOHNSON

CABLE ADDRESS "STOREYDIKE BOSTON"

735 EXCHANGE BUILDING

BOSTON 29th September 1916

Comment on articles

70 (1)

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,

70 Fifth Avenue

New York City.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

I write to say that I cordially approve the position that you have taken in the last number of the Crisis in regard to the political attitude which colored men and their friends must take. It seems to me exactly right. I thought it was an extremely good number.

Yours truly,

M Storey

2/9/18

...DENT | RT. REV. R. A. CARTER, M. D. D. PRESIDING BISHOP | REV. J. A. BRAY, D. D. GEN. SEC'Y | DR. W. F. WARREN, M. D. TREASURER

PHILLIPS UNIVERSITY
(TEXAS COLLEGE)
(INCORPORATED)

Office of the President

Tyler, Texas, January 12, 1916.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis,"
New York.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing you herewith a tiny news item concerning Texas College which I would be glad to see published should you think it deserving.

The school work goes well. If you chance at any time to pass thru this State I shall be glad to arrange so that you may visit us.

Mrs. Banks joins me in best regards to you, Mrs. Du Bois and Yolande.

I am,

Yours truly,
W. R. Banks.
(pr.)

2/7/51

2/7/50

January 20, 1916.

My dear Banks:

I am very glad indeed to hear from you and know where you are. I confess that I have never heard of Texas College before.

I shall be glad to send your regards to Mrs. DuBois when I write.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. W. R. Banks,
Texas College,
Tyler, Texas.

January 5th 1916.

My dear Madam:

I have your letter of December twenty-ninth addressed to Mr. Dill in which you comment on the editorial on Booker T. Washington.

I think perhaps you do not realize the strong feeling inside the colored race concerning Mr. Washington's life work. If you are really interested I should like to have you read my book, the Souls of Black Folk and more especially the chapter on Mr. Washington. Also the last chapter of my volume in the Home University Library on the Negro problems. These will give you facts.

Outside of that there comes the question of the propriety in criticizing the dead. Personally I think that the most unkind thing that anyone can do is to follow the dead with untruthful flattery. Generous praise and generous criticism is what most of us deserve at the end of life.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Alice S. Tinkham,
The Charlesgate,
Boston, Massachusetts.

2/3/43

July 18, 1916.

Sir:

March 17, 1914 I filed an application to register the name of this magazine, the CRISIS, in the patent office.

I understand that all the requirements were complied with except that in one of my delcarations a sentence was omitted.

The matter has escaped my attention until just now. I am writing to ask what steps I should take to have the name, the CRISIS, finally registered.

I am enclosing the last letter sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

Commissioner of Patents,
U. S. Patent Office,
Washington, D. C.

[U.S. - PATENT OFFICE]

ADDRESS ONLY
THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

2—603
OMB.GML

LETTER No. 112367
136441

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WASHINGTON September 15, 1916.

21/9/24

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director,

Nat'l Association for the Advancement
of Colored People,
70 Fifth Avenue,

New York City, N. Y.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 4th instant, you are advised that as stated in the Office letter of July 24, 1916, an abandoned trade-mark application can be restored to the status of a pending case only upon a satisfactory showing that the delay in prosecution was unavoidable. It is suggested that you consult an attorney skilled in trade-mark practice for advice as to your proper procedure. A copy of the trade-mark laws and rules is sent herewith.

Respectfully,

W. F. Woolard

Chief Clerk.

Encl.

2/4/22

September 26, 1916.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me blanks and instructions for trade mark registry for the name of a magazine?

Very sincerely yours,

United States Patent Office,
Washington, D. C.

[JAMES WATKINS]

Auto Folder
Sept issues

H. J. Charters
WICK BUILDING
Youngstown, Ohio

Youngstown, Ohio
July 28, 1916.

Editor.

The rearranged matter of the Crisis does not appear liking unto the taste of others. The item "Along the Color Line," should in my estimation be the opening. A person on taking up the book want to know in what our people are pushing forward in the world. They find this listed under different topics of "Along the Color line"

The modest opinion should be the close of the book. They generally are the most important and interesting. It takes time to read and understand them I think the Crisis should be each and every colored person's. They will know then what their own color is doing.

The Crisis is one of the best books I ever read. I thank you ever so much for publishing my little statement in last month's issue.

Respectfully,
James Watkins
#21 Stafford St.

2/9/32

FREDERIC A. WHITING
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

August 25th 1916

There are a hundred more appeals, at this time of suffering, than we can respond to; but I am ready to "chip in" five dollars to the Anti-Lynching Fund, whenever called for.

Faithfully,

¶Let me say that you are making a mighty strong and valuable organ of The Crisis. Perhaps you may like to use the enclosed. It was The Crisis that inspired the poem with which my communication closes.

2191137

AUG 29 1916

Return

W.E.B.D.

[ENCLOSURE]

FREDERIC A. WHITING
ELEVEN STATE STREET
FRAMINGHAM CENTER
MASSACHUSETTS

Summer address
Ogunquit, Maine

August 25th 1916.

Dear Crisis:

Ogunquit is the summer home of President Edward T. Ware of Atlanta University, and it is pleasant for me to know that we are personal friends. Recently the Atlanta University Quartet gave an admirable concert ~~here~~ which was greatly enjoyed by a large and appre-~~ciative audience.~~ The eloquent address by President Ware, and his appealing story of things accomplished at Atlanta, carried my thoughts back more than forty years to the time when I was at the head of a large iron enterprize in Tennessee, and ~~was~~ caused the birth of my own interest in the colored folk of the south. I was probably the first northern man to put a gang of white men under the direction of a negro. There was a hot protest; but I settled it by agreeing that when any one of the party knew more about the work, and could manage it better, he was to have the leader's place--and there was no more kicking, and the black man held to his place through sheer superiority.

Since then my home has nearly always held the colored folk as our assistants, yes, and friends. One of them has been with us more than ten years, and is one of us. Later, while by the sea on the Massachusetts coast, a little colored girl stepped into the parlor and lifted up her voice in song. It was n't much of a voice musically, but it was mightily in earnest--and earnestness, if in a good cause, is sure to win. That was some twenty years ago, and almost every year since that "little colored girl" has either called to see me, or sent me a letter about the needs of her school, and has hypnotized me out of a long series of five dollar bills. Now she is a staid, married woman; but she yet continues her appeals as "that little colored girl you were so kind to."

One bleak winter day another enthusiast, consecrated to her work and by it, walked two miles or more to call on me to ask another helping hand for the benefit of her school. My wife and I gave her also "the glad hand" of welcome--with tea and toast and sweets--and sent her on her way rejoicing. We gave her the names of friends and asked her to say that she came from us; and we gave her the means for riding, and a protest against the needless economy of over-long walks; for she had walked just to save the trolley fare,-even that being needed by her beloved school.

There are others; but this will explain in part my personal interest in "the race" and my confidence in its journey Onward and Upward. Its progress has been little less than triumphal. The hour cometh when respect, honor, success, shall rest not upon color but on character.

THE beech-nut hath a coat of brown,
But white its heart, I know.
So human hearts, if stainless, true,
Are white as driven snow,
E'en though the skin be dark as night.
All are one color in His sight.

✠

Then let each, in this struggling life,
Just live his honest best;
Through storm and night, keep his soul white
And leave to heaven the rest.
Look up, not down, and never frown
Because God gives a coat of brown.

-Frederic A. Whiting

2/9/38

[ENCLOSURE]

THE FRAMINGHAM IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

. . . "If eyes were made for seeing,
Then Beauty is its own excuse for being."

THE BY-LAWS OF THE FRAMINGHAM IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION state that the purpose of the organization is: "To aid in perpetuating the higher interests of Framingham," and that "any person who is interested in the objects of the Association is eligible to membership."

This is surely a platform broad enough for all good citizens to stand upon.

"The higher interests of Framingham" means not only what is usually understood by village improvement, but includes the best civic life attainable.

PERSONAL: If you are interested in these objects, you can further them by at once joining the Association. With membership may come the inspiration to active co-operation.

The dues are, for adults, one dollar; between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one, fifty cents; under fourteen, twenty-five cents; "Contributing" members, $5.00; "Life" members, $25.00.

HERE are some of the objects for which the Association stands :

To encourage the beautifying of private places, however limited in extent.

The betterment of parks and other public grounds.

The proper naming of streets and roadways.

Street and roadside planting.

Improving street signs, poles, lights, etc.

The removal of unsightly fences and buildings, or concealing them by vines and shubbery.

The regulating or removing of offensive bill boards.

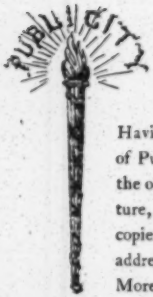
Regulating or limiting public dumping places.

The preservation of groves and other natural features.

To provide opportunity for the public discussion of all important questions, the solution of which may affect the vital interests of our community.

Finally : To not only create "a more beautiful Framingham," but to promote "all the higher interests" of our Town.

TO GOOD CITIZENS
AND NATURE LOVERS
EVERYWHERE:



Having an abiding faith in the Power of Publicity as a means of propagating the objects suggested by this little venture, the undersigned will gladly send copies to whoever may ask and to any address.

Moreover should its acquaintance awaken a want-to-know state of mind, correspondence and inquiries will receive willing attention.

FREDERIC A. WHITING,
(*Editorial Committee.*)

ELEVEN STATE STREET
FRAMINGHAM
MASSACHUSETTS

ELES, Cal., J 16—(By

"One way to conquer the ris- tide of color prejudice," thinks Dr. S. S. Turner, prominent physician and surgeon of Los Angeles, "is to dive right over its waves."

Dr. Turner's little daughter, Dorothy Mae Goodwin, aged 13, was refused admittance because of her color in the St. Luis Rey Catholic Convent here after she had met all requirements necessary to enrollment. Believing this policy on the part of St. Luis Rey to be an exception rather than the rule among all such religious institutions, the mother made applications for the child in every convent in the State of California with the same result. Bishop Cantwell explained to her that Catholic convents were privately owned and nothing could be done about their policies by law.

Determined to complete the child's education as she had planned, Dr. Turner made investigations in several other states and finally placed the child in St. Rita's convent in St. Louis, where she finished her course with high honors.

But Dorothy's troubles had just begun when she finished the tenth grade. So far as the Catholic schools were concerned she could go no further. Dr. Turner made another trip this month to contact a school for the girl but before she met with any more embarrassments, quite accidently she met Mrs. George A. Garner, at an afternoon tea in Chicago, and arrangements were made to send the child to France next year where she will study with little Pauline Garner, aged 12, who has already spent several years of her young life in Parisian schools.

Dorothy's mother has planned a musical career for her and no expense will be spared to make her training a challenge to the narrow-minded religionists who shut the door of opportunity in her face.

Guarantors.

Mr. H. Alexander
Rev. F. H. Butler
Mrs. Mary S. Beckett
Mrs. Elijah Byrd
Prof. J. R. Paul Brock
Mrs. Ruth L. Bennett
Miss uetta Bookrum (1.00)
Miss Aeba D. Bascom (1.00)
Bishop L. J. Coppin
Rev. H. H. Cooper
E. L. Coleman
Mr. J. W. Caldwell
Miss Letitia Cottman
Miss Isabel Clarence
Miss Marie Chase
Rev. J. W. Cooper
Rev. C. C. A. Clayton
Rev. R. L. Cummings
Rev. W. H. Davis
Mrs. G. Edw. Dickerson
Mrs. Clarence Davis
Miss Mary Dawson
Rev. W. H. Edwards
Miss Verona Elzey
Mrs. Mary A. Ford (1.00)
Mrs. Anna Foster
Mr. S. David Gale
Mrs. J. A. Graham
Rev. W. F. Graham
" R. W. Goff
" P. P. Gaines
" Theo. Gould
" C. A. A. Greene
" Alex. Gordon (2.00)
Miss Bertha J. Gaskins
Mr. Walter P. Hall
Mrs. Addie Hinson
Rev. F. M. Hedgman
Rev. W. H. Hoxter
Miss M. Matilda Hughes
Miss Florence E. Hill
Miss Virginia Jeffries
Mr. Robt. S. Jackson
Rev. J. C. Jackson
Rev. E. W. Johnson
Dr. A. B. Jackson
Miss Jennie Jones
" Mabel Jones
" Fredericka Jones
" Laura V. Junior
Rev. Jordan
Dr. Grace A. DiuGuid Kimbrough
Dr. J. I. Lowe
Mr. George Lyle
Rev. J. O. McCall

Rev. E. W. Moore
Miss Ruth Moore
Rev. H. L. Phillips
Rev. J. A. Pinson
Mrs. J. A. Pinson
Mr. Willis Purnell
Rev. A. R. Robinson
Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree
Mrs. Emma J. Roberts
Mrs. Ju;ia Nutter Ryland
Rev. J. T. Smith
Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair
Miss Mary A. Smith
Miss Olivia Yancey

2/7/12

Amended forms of affidavits in notice of opposition (12) and application for cancellation of trade-mark (13).

AFFIDAVIT (12).

State of *Illinois*, }
County of *Cook*, } *ss:*

Richard Roe, being duly sworn (or affirmed), deposes and says that he is the party of that name mentioned in the foregoing notice of opposition, that he has read and signed the same and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

RICHARD ROE.

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this 23d day of June, 1906.

[L. S.] CHARLES KINGMAN,
Notary Public.
(Official title.)

AFFIDAVIT (13).

State of *Maryland*, }
City of *Baltimore*, } *ss:*

John Doe, being duly sworn (or affirmed), deposes and says that he is the party of that name mentioned in the foregoing application for cancellation, that he has read and signed the same and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

JOHN DOE.

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this 26th day of June, 1906.

[L. S.] JOHN JONES,
Notary Public
(Official title.)

MARCH 30, 1916.

34728°—16

32-36-40

"ROMEIKE" NEW YORK

The First Established and Most Complete Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From JOURNAL

Address JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Date FEB 16 1916

One of the most scholarly and thoughtful addresses ever delivered in this city was that of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois before the Friday Evening Forum last Friday evening.

A great memorial meeting to Dr. Booker T. Washington was held in Carnegie Hall, New York, Thursday evening. A chorus of one hundred and fifty voices from the Music School Settlement for Colored People and quartets from Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes furnished music.

Rev. B. C. Robeson, pastor of St. Peter's A. M. E. Zion Church, Bayonne, is one of the speakers at the Bayonne Republican Club next Saturday evening.

"ROMEIKE" NEW YORK

The First Established and Most Complete Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From STANDARD UNION

Address: Brooklyn, N. Y.

Date MAR 30 1916

CIVITAS CLUB HEARS TALK ON "THE COLORED RACE"

Dr. Burghardt Du Bois, editor of "The Crisis," member of the Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race, and ex-president of Atlanta University, addressed the Civitas Club yesterday at the Brooklyn Woman's Club, 114 Pierrepont street, on "The Colored Races." He denounced the discrimination against the colored people by the whites and called it a "system of insult" which put the negro out of the pale of justice.

"You are gradually building a democracy inside an aristocracy, and this democracy excludes the colored people," said Dr. Du Bois. "You assume you are the select people to inherit the earth, disregarding that consideration is due the blacks, not as a gift but as a privilege."

Dr. Du Bois spoke in place of Dr. V. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador, whose theme was to have been "The Yellow Peril, or China's Place in the Brotherhood of the World." Mrs. James P. Warbasse was chairman.

"ROMEIKE" NEW YORK

The First Established and Most Complete Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From PUBLIC LEDGER

Address: Philadelphia, Pa.

Date MAR 2 - 1916

Afro-American Composer Shows Tale

Helen Hagan, composer and pianist, deserves a place among such Afro-Americans of distinction as Booker Washington. [illegible] gist; Burkhardt Du Bois, [illegible] l Lawrence Dunbar, the [illegible] estnutt, the fiction- [illegible] the painter, and [illegible] lor and Henry T. [illegible] ians. On the evidence of [illegible] and performance as disclosed [illegible] rto, given as the feature of a [illegible] night at Musical Fund Hall, [illegible] is entitled to high place [illegible] of her ace who have

Established: London, 188[illegible]4

"IKE" NEW YORK"

The First Established and Most Complete Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

[illegible] RECORD

[illegible]

ess: Philadelp[illegible]

DEC 5 - 1916

NOTED NEGROES TO LECTURE

Dignified Movement to Rouse Interest in Race Literature.

Five of the most scholarly men of the colored race will lecture in Philadelphia during the next two weeks, in the interest of negro literature. Charles W. Chestnutt, of Cleveland, O., author of many widely-circulated works [illegible] fiction, will lecture tonight in Varick [illegible] ple, Nineteenth and Catharine [illegible] on "The Negro in Books." Wil- [illegible] nley Braithwaite, of Boston, [illegible] aff of the Boston Evening [illegible] oet and literary critic [illegible] Firs[illegible]

"ROMEIKE" NEW YORK

The First Established and Most Complete
Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From JOURNAL

Address WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Date FEB 2 1916

Estab 1884

DR. DU BOIS AT THE FORUM

Noted Negro to Speak at ple's Palace Friday Evening

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, said to be the most eloquent negro in the world, will address the Friday Night Forum of the First Congregational Church this week. Dr. Du Bois will address the forum on the subject, "The World Problem of the Color Line." Dr. Du Bois has been understood by many as the opponent of many of the principles of the late Booker T. Washington. The negro race, however, regard him not as the opponent of Mr. Washington, but as holding a philosophy for a race, complimentary to the philosophy of Mr. Washington.

Dr. Du Bois was born in Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard in 1890 and received a Ph.D. in 1895. Later he studied at the University of Berlin. On his return he was appointed assistant instructor in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania and afterwards was professor of economics and history at Atlanta University. This last position he left to become director of publications and research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an association supported by some of the most prominent men of the country. A monograph in the Harvard historical series on "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade" early showed his remarkable ability.

As an author he has gained high distinction in literary circles. As a speaker on social and economic subjects he is constantly in demand, since he has not only a specialist's wealth of knowledge, but is also able to give his thought easy, clear and forceful expression. He is the author of many books, among which are: "The Negro," "Life of John Brown," "Souls of Black Folk," and "The Quest of the Silver Fleece."

"ROMEIKE" NEW YORK

The First Established and Most Complete
Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From BAPTIST WILMINGTON

Address

Date JAN 6 1916

The Negro. By W. E. DuBois, Ph.D. Henry Holt & Co. 254 pp. Price, 56c postpaid.

This volume is one of "the home university library of modern knowledge" series, and is written in the brilliant and trenchant style for which the author is noted. It abounds in valuable information, historic, geographical, ethnological and social. It is a stimulant in the discussion of the much-mooted Negro, and is itself a direct refutation of presumed Negro incapacity. Dr. DuBois represents a distinct school of Negro thought and purpose, and is at the opposite end of the pole of the means of the elevation of the colored race from the late Booker T. Washington. The author is perhaps the most advanced scholar of his race on the continent, being a graduate from Harvard, and in a manly way presses, at certain points, the advocacy of the school of thought of which he is the acknowledged leader. But this is incidentally done while he reviews the history of his people. While the author may not be agreed with in all his views, he will charm the reader into whose hands his volume comes alike with his fascinating diction and his wide survey of information.

B. F. RILEY.

1884

Daily News, Yonkers, New York.
Saturday, February 12, 1916

NOTED COLORED LEADERS SPEAK AT LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DINNER

John C. Dancy and Prof. Du Bois Are Eloquent in Urging Members of Their Race on to Higher Achievements—County Officials Are Among Speakers

Two impressive addresses by members of their own race, speeches by a number of county and city officials, a dinner and dance were enjoyed by about one hundred and seventy-five members and guests of the Westchester Negro league at the seventh annual Lincoln-Douglas dinner last night in Philipsburgh hall, to commemorate the achievements of Abraham Lincoln, the negro's emancipator, and Frederick Douglas, one of the greatest men of the race.

One of the most stirring speeches of the evening was made by John C. Dancy, recorder of deeds at Washington, D. C., the only negro who has followed Frederick Douglas in the possession of that office, who gave a masterly comment on the life of Douglas. He then touched on the question of military preparedness from the standpoint of the negro, asserting, amid applause, that the colored man, the peer of the fighting men of the earth, stood ready to defend the flag. A reference to the negroes who went down on San Juan Hill took the audience by storm, and it was several seconds before the speaker could continue.

Mr. Dancy traced the life of Douglas up from slavery to the high positions which he held. In touching on a comparison of Lincoln and Douglas, he said:

"Douglas had to rise from slavery. He had to go further to get to where Lincoln started, than Lincoln had to go in the entire journey." He told of the life of the great negro, when he had gained his freedom and was sexton of a little colored church in Massachusetts. When, after years of patient work, he had risen to the post of local preacher, he was called upon suddenly to tell something of slavery at an abolitionist meeting in Boston that was addressed by Wendell Phillips. Douglas started to depict the horrors of the negro's lot, and when he concluded the house was in an uproar. The next day he was famous. Later in his life, said Mr. Dancy, Douglas was the guest of honor at a meeting of 10,000 people of North Carolina. He was introduced by the governor, in a state where, not thirty years before, he could not speak at all.

In talking of the future of the race, Mr. Dancy said: "The negro has forgotten the world 'Halt.' He is pushing right on.

"Preparedness fails utterly, if it neglects to reach two million men of darker hue, who are the greatest fighters in the world. If the nation is going to be prepared, let us do our share. If this nation is to go to war we must buckle on our armor.

"The night is yet in gloom, but day is nigh," quoted the speaker in concluding.

Dr. DuBois Speaks.

The other negro speaker of the evening was Dr. W. Burghardt DuBois of New York city, editor of "The Crisis," and a graduate of Harvard university. Dr. DuBois delivered a polished address on the status of the negro. His opinion was that the powers of Europe are fighting about nothing more nor less than control of the darker races, who, he said, are the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water for the universe." The dominion over the darker world, as he phrased it, was the principal object of all the nations. He talked about the policy of "imperialism," in Europe and America.

"Our business is to put war out of the world," he said, "for it is a horrible thing. It is not our business to fight. It is our business to be the exponents and preservers of peace." Dr. DuBois swept his audience with him, as was evidenced by the great applause that greeted him at his conclusion.

A welcome was given by former District Attorney Francis A. Winslow, chairman of the Republican city committee, who said that affairs like that of last night, which showed that Lincoln and Douglas lived in the hearts of the people, were far greater tribute to those men than monuments and memorial tablets, which crumble in the dust with time.

County Judge Frank L. Young of Ossining struck a popular note, when he said:

"May God bless the movement of uplift and advancement of the colored people." He spoke of Lincoln and his work, making a few remarks on character, the foundation of fame and reverence.

"Lincoln was great enough to know that there is only one tribute that a man can pay to those who put him in office, and that is service."

"I am not sure that our prosperity is not a menace to us," said the jurist, touching on preparedness.

Sheriff Ulrich Wiesendanger proved a popular speaker.

"You people here tonight do not need uplifting," he said. "You are able to take care of yourselves now. But you must go out into the highways and the byways and lift up those who ought to be cared for.

"If Old Glory is ever in danger there will be no truer patriots than the men who joined hands with the white people of the north and went down to their death on San Juan Hill. They will again join hands and protect the flag that protects them and protects me."

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TO HOLD GREAT MASS MEETING

$100.00 MEDAL TO BE AWARDED

Many Notable Speakers---Tremont Temple, Boston, Place---Auspices National Ass'n Advancement Colored People

At a great mass meeting to be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, on February 22nd, the second Spingarn Medal will be presented by Governor McCall to the Negro selected as having made the most distinguished achievement, during the preceding twelve months.

The Spingarn Medal, the gift of Dr. J. E. Spingarn, of New York formerly professor of comparative literature in Columbia University and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a gold medal of the value of $100 and is awarded annually to the American Negro who has rendered the most distinguished service during the year in any field of honorable or elevated endeavor. The committee of award consists of two Northern white men, ex-President William H. Taft and Oswald Garrison Villard; a Southern white man, Dr. James H. Dillard, director of the Slater Fund and two colored men, Bishop John Hurst of Baltimore and President John Hope of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

The first medal was awarded last year to Dr. Edward E. Just, professor in the Howard University Medical School, for distinguished work in biological research. It was presented to him by Governor Whitman before an enormous audience in New York City, and the incident received an unusal amount of publicity in the press throughout the country. Even Southern newspapers commented widely on the fact that a medal to a Negro was awarded for scientific attainments. The recipient of the second medal will not be announced until Governor McCall presents it to him in Tremont Temple on Washington's Birthday. It is expected that several other speakers of national reputation will make addresses at the same meeting. The Spingarn Medal may be said to be the most distinguished recognition which a colored man can receive in this country.

The meeting at Tremont Temple will be held under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which Moorfield Storey of Boston is President, and which includes on its Board of Directors Jane Addams, Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Joseph Prince Loud, Butler R. Wilson, Lillian D. Wald, Charles Edward Russell, Paul Kennaday, William English Walling, Mary White Ovington, Archibald H. Grimke, and Florence Kelley.

It is learned that three mammoth mass meetings have been arranged for the distinguished Nashvillians in Richmond. The first meeting is to be held at the Ebernezer Baptist Church, corner Leigh and Juda streets, of which Rev. W. H. Stokes, Ph. D., is pastor. It will be on the night of January 25th. Mr. W. P. Epps is to preside at this meeting. On Wednesday night another meeting is to be held at the First Baptist Church, corner Broad and College streets, pastored by Rev. W. T. Johnson, D. D., who will preside over the meeting, while the climax will be reached with a great city-wide mass meeting to be held on Thursday night Jan. 27th, at the Fifth Street Baptist Church, corner 5th and Jackson streets, of which Rev. T. J. King is pastor. At this meeting the Hon. John Mitchell, Jr., the editor of the Richmond Planet, will preside. At each of the three meetings it has been arranged for excellent music to be furnished and for the citizens at large to attend and hear the distinguished Baptist divines, the builder of a publishing plant and the great editorial secretary, the secretary of the Sunday School Congress and the leader of ladies organized class forces. The sessions of the Council that is to be held in the Murphy Hotel will bein in the mornings and continue until one-thirty. In the afternoon there will be departmental meetings. These night meetings have been arranged so that the citizens might see and hear Nashville contingents.

—Nashville Globe.

TELEPHONE 8860 CHELSEA

Intended for 40 Morrow

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To see oursel's as ithers see us."

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Date APR 26

NOTED NEGRO EDITOR LECTURES AT FISK

On the occasion of the anniversary of the literary societies of Fisk University last night, Dr. W. E. Burghardt Dubois, editor of the Crisis, of New York, and Fisk's most distinguished graduate, lectured to a very large audience in Memorial Chapel on "The New World."

No interpretation of the great war into which the United States has just entered has been heard at the university, like the one given by this speaker. Prefacing his address with a rapid survey of the history of civilization as it has come up from the Nile, and showing that at intervals the world has continued to make complete changes, Dr. Dubois traced the currents of evolution down to the present and summed up his masterly portrayal of the ebb and flow of man's progress by the statement that "the old world has gone."

His whole address was directed at the task of pointing out to the young colored population the preparation which they must make to live properly in the new order dawning. The mobilization of their capital, labor, ambition and consecration was especially urged.

After the address, which was followed with the closest attention by everyone, the meetin adjourned and a reception was given for the visitors in Jubilee Hall parlors.

Estal 884

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cording to regulations.

* * *

The proposal of W. E. B. Dubois, one of the leaders of the negroes in the United States, that the creation of a negro State in Africa be made an aim of the allies in the war is interesting, whether or not it shall be realized. It is time that the negro race be given a chance to prove its ability to maintain a government and develop a civilization of its own. In the way of its progress so far has been its impotency to take care of itself—its inability to go forward except as a trailer to the white race.

884

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From STANDARD UNION

Address: Brooklyn, N. Y.

Date APR 12 1916

CIVIC CLUB HEARS TALK ON THE COLORED PROBLEM

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, editor of the "Crisis," addressed members of the Brooklyn Civic Club to-day at their weekly luncheon on "The Problem of the Colored People in America."

rk, 1884

TELEPHONE 929 CHELSEA

Intended for W. E. B. Du Bois

"O wad some power the giftie gi'e us
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

HENRY ROMEIKE, Inc.

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The First Established and Most Complete Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From EAGLE

Address Brooklyn, N. Y.

Date MAR 30 1916

There is much meat for thought in the vigorous plea for the colored people of America, which Dr. DuBois made before the Women's Club in Brooklyn yesterday. We have never faced the race problem squarely, and it is bound to grow more serious as time goes on. The American negro does not have equal rights with the white man; he is not permitted to vote in all States of the Union; he suffers insult and discrimination in a hundred ways. What are we going to do about it?

Est 884

inese schools.

N EW YORK EDITOR SPEAKS

Dr. W. E B DuBois, editor of the New York Crisis, the most noted author of his race and the man who divided the stage with Booker Washington, closed the afternoon.

He talked on reforms. Beginning with the English impulse decades ago to give alms and the popular pen of making a race of able bodied vagrants and coming down through the reaction which resulted in extreme cruelty toward beggars, he came to the treatment of the unfortunates, particularly of his own race.

He told an intertsting story of German efficiency. He had been in Germany and had a post card to follow him in Berlin from one place or another until this was no longer room upon which to write the address again. The police of that city knew whether a man was a pathfinder or

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lating to the negro's heatlh.
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se people were not sym-
with him Unless they
knew what he was goingf to do with his materials, they would not give him information. "I'll admit that it was not very thrilling to them," he said. "but we must have the facts to know how to proceed."

From the great war he expected a reorganization complete of the means of distribution. The world will see a great disbursing here of the food supply.

Twelve things of the future deeply concern the negro, he said, the study of which he placed before the conference. They are health and disease, schools, occupations, homes, land and prosperity, organizations, the church woman, amusements politics social progress migration." These problems are going to be taken up and studied," he said, "either by ourselves or by our friends. We should do it ourselves." He stopped in the narration of his program to say a word or two on the church and its foolish duplications. He was convin
they are doing more in divis tha
the speakers had said.

"They do not understand and we cannot say anything about voting that isn't subject to consideration," he added "They say we don't vote in the south, but we do vote in the south," he declared. "But if we say we have no voice in the government we know we don't and there you are."

On the question of "amusements" he said he came near being one fora long time. Tht trouble had been the effort to fix puritain standards upon their church.

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2/15/2

August 27, 1917.

The Adelphi College,
Lafayette Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

Gentlemen:

I think I owe you a balance for the tuition of my daughter, Yolande, during the summer school. The tuition was in latin but I have forgotten the instructor's name and have no bill. I also wish to apply for the admission of Yolande to the regular high school department of your institution this fall. She was sixteen years of age last October and has been trained as follows:

Ethical Culture School, grammar school department, where she finished in 1914; Dedales School, Hampshire, England, where she spent two years 1914 - 15 and 1915- 16; Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., 19116-17 and two courses at your summer school 1917. She ought to make the second or third year high school, but will find some difficulty on account of fitting her English language training to American school methods.

I shall be glad to hear from you

at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/ GHB.

2/10/3

Enc.

September 5, 1917.

2/13/1

The Adelphi College,
High School Department,
Lafayette Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

Gentlemen:

I wrote you on August 27th concerning the admission of my daughter to your High School Department, and concerning a bill for private tuition.

May I trouble you for an early reply?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Dell. St Luke's p7

69 Dana St.
Cambridge, Mass.
February 15, 1917.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The beautiful tribute paid to you in the recent number of The Crisis by our loyal friend, Dr. Spingarn, says for your many friends and admirers just what they all know and feel but have not had the facility of expressing. Certainly, for me it has expressed ~~in~~ its few fine words just what I felt in your illness. We suffered as you suffered and now rejoice that you are restored to us. This seems to us younger ones a time when indeed we cannot spare the few leaders we have who can think clearly and who are not afraid to voice their convictions.

In your absence from the office I sent an article returned by The New Republic with their letter. It has reference to a condition here at Harvard, and I

trust will come to your attention. It is signed in another name.

The owner of the picture I sent in some weeks ago requests the return of the same. I am therefore compelled to ask that you forward it to me when convenient.

It would give me great pleasure to see you when you come this way to lecture again. I want to see if I can interest you in lecturing in So. Car., as well to present one or two things that might prove of interest.

Wishing you continued improvement in health I am

Yours very truly,

R. McBride Andrews

21/10/8

Industry

→ D

Du Bois - Labor

JUN 5 - 1917 - 14

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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F

A. F. OF L. BUILDING

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, MAIN 3871-2-3-4-5-6
CABLE ADDRESS, 'AFEL.'

Washington, D.C. June 4, 1917.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

In the absence of President Gompers, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 31st, in which you enclose statement regarding a member of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, and request Mr. Gompers' advice as to what steps should be taken to secure justice for the party in question.

Let me suggest, that in conformity with the course always followed by this office in such matters, that the entire case should be placed before the executive officers of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, Mr. William Dobson, Secretary, University Park Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., as each international or national union of a trade has entire jurisdiction and control over its own internal affairs.

49-13-93

Very truly yours,

R. LeGrand

Secretary to
President Gompers.

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SEP 25 1917

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RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

140 EAST 19TH ST., NEW YORK

Telephone Gramercy 1022

A. L. TRACHTENBERG, EDITOR

Du Bois - Mss.

24th September 1917

Dr. W. E B DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to remind you of our conversation at the I. S. S. Conference about writing a paragraph or two on the recent riots in East St. Louis and other places, to be added to the article on the Economics of the Negro Problem, which is to appear in the Labor Year Book, as I am making final arrangements for the printers, I would like you to send it by return mail.

Very sincerely yours,

A. L. Trachtenberg

BS&AU
12646

49-13-81

2/15/6

5/12/17-14 Leg B.
(civ)

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1439 Swann Street N. W.

ORGANIZED MARCH 5, 1897

American Negro Academy

[ALEXANDER CRUMMELL, FOUNDER]

Executive Committee

KELLY MILLER A. U. CRAIG
J. E. MOORLAND F. H. M. MURRAY
F. J. GRIMKE L. M. HERSHAW
J. W. CROMWELL

Washington, D. C. May 5 1917

Dear Sir:

By virtue of a resolution adopted at our last meeting this enclosed list of the membership was prepared.

Very truly yours
J. W. Cromwell

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City

[1917]

American Negro Academy

ORGANIZED MARCH 5, 1897
BY REV. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL, D. D.
FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT

THE plan and purpose of this organization are set forth in the following paragraph from the Constitution:

"This Academy is an organization of authors, scholars, artists and those distinguished in other walks of life, men of African descent, for the promotion of Letters, Science and Art; for the creation, as far as possible, of a form of intellectual taste, for the encouragement and the assistance of youthful but hesitant scholarship, for the stimulation of inventive and artistic powers, and for the promotion of the publication of works of merit."

At the organization there were eighteen members as follows:

*Rev. Alexander Crummell,
Rev. Francis J. Grimke,
Bishop J. Albert Johnson,
Kelly Miller,
John L. Love,
W. T. S. Jackson,
Gabriel N. Grisham,
Bishop Levi J. Coppin,
R. R. Wright, Sr.,
*Walter B. Hayson,
W. E. B. DuBois,
Rev. Mathew Anderson,
Rev. A. P. Miller,
Lewis B. Moore,
*Charles C. Cook,
William H. Ferris,
W. S. Scarborough,
John W. Cromwell.

Others admitted during the first year were:

W. H. Crogman,
J. E. Bruce,
Rev. Theophilus G. Steward,
*J. H. Smyth,
Bishop B. T. Tanner,
S. G. Atkins.

*Deceased.

Box 32 32-33.17

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Corresponding Secretary

JOHN W. CROMWELL, 1439 Swann Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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W. E. B. Du Bois, *The Crisis*, ... 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City
James W. Johnson, *The Crisis* . . . . . 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Rev. Charles D. Martin . . . . . 63 W. 134th St., New York City
Arthur A. Schomburg . . . . . 364 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bishop J. Albert Johnson . . . . . 1412 N. 18th Street, Philadelphia
Rev. Mathew Anderson . . . . . 1926 South College Avenue, Philadelphia

MARYLAND.

William Pickens . . . . . Morgan College, Baltimore
W. Ashbie Hawkins, Esq. . . . . 21 East Saratoga St., Baltimore
Rev. James R. L. Diggs . . . . . 713 Mosher St., Baltimore
Rev. L. Z Johnson . . . . . 1615 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore

OHIO.

Theophilus G. Steward . . . . . Wilberforce University, Wilberforce

MICHIGAN.

Rev. Robert W. Bagnall . . . . . 329 Antoine St., Detroit

MISSOURI.

John L. Love . . . . . 2623 Euclid Avenue, Kansas City

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Dr. Joseph J. France . . . . . 803 Glasgow St., Portsmouth

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. E. Kwegyir-Aggrey . . . . . Registrar, Livingstone College, Salisbury

WEST VIRGINIA.

John R. Clifford, Esq., Editor *Pioneer Press*, ... Martinsburg

AFRICA.

Rev. Orishatukeh Faduma . . . . . Freetown, Sierra Leone

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Kelly Miller, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, Washington.
Arthur U. Craig . . . . . Stanton Road, opposite Elvans Road, Anacostia
Neval H. Thomas . . . . . 1940 11th St. N. W., Washington
Lafayette M. Hershaw . . . . . 2215 13th St., N. W., Washington
Carter G. Woodson, Editor, *The Journal of Negro History*, 2223 12th Street N. W., Washington.
Rev. Walter H. Brooks . . 1105 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington
George M. Lightfoot . . . . . Howard University, Washington
Ernest E. Just . . . . . 1836 3rd St. N. W., Washington
Edward C. Williams, ... Librarian, Howard University, Washington
Robert H. Terrell, Esq. . . . . 1323 T St., N. W., Washington
George W. Cook . . . . . Howard University, Washington
T. Montgomery Gregory . . . . . 2714 Georgia Avenue, Washington
Jesse E. Moorland . . . . . 2629 11th St., N. W., Washington
Roscoe C. Bruce . . . . . 1327 Columbia Road, Washington

May, 1917.

[ANTI-SLAVERY AND ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY] 5/12/17-2 Lib B (mem.)

May 11, 1917.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. DU BOIS AND MR. JOHNSON:

I attach correspondence from the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society believing that you will want to assist in this project next fall.

21019

NAACP — Misc

Telegraphic:
"UNYOKE, CHURTON, LONDON."

Telephone:
6065 VICTORIA.

APR 21 1917

2

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

(in which are incorporated the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the Aborigines Protection Society).

SECRETARY:
Travers Buxton, M.A.

ORGANISING SECRETARIES:
John H. Harris.
Mrs. Harris.

DENISON HOUSE,
296, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.
(CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATIONS).

March 19th, 1917.

Dear Mr. Nash,

Our Committee in London realises the tremendous issues which will be raised affecting economical, political, religious and moral staths of native races in Colonial Territories as a result of the war. We are deeply impressed with the fact that we are entering upon a new era and that the whole question of the treatment of the so called subject peoples will be one of the gravest importance, and further, that it behoves every Agency existing, for the sound, political and economical development of these countries, and the spiritual welfare of the people, to join hands in securing International consideration after the war.

I can tell you privately that the British Government views favourably the representations we have made for summoning an International Congress after the war, but it has been borne in upon us, not merely by facts, but through the representation of influential persons, that the cooperation of America is vital to the success of such Congress.

In view of this our Committee has decided, subject to satisfactory arrangements being made in the States, to ask us to visit America in the autumn in order to speak at Conferences and deliver lectures and generally, to assist in creating an atmosphere which will be favourable to our proposals.

There is in America already a small Committee which exists for watching over the welfare of native races, but up to the present it has not been able to do very much work. Amongst the leading spirits are: Dr. G. Stanley Hall and the Rev. Herbert Johnson of Boston, and we are wondering whether you could take any steps, either individually or through Organisations with which you may be connected, to approach this Committee with a view to assisting in making the objects we have in view a success.

APR 21 1917

Our Committee in London is hopeful that as a result of our visit to the States we may be able to extend the influences of this Committee and make it a real force in America which would work on your side of the Atlantic in the same way as we do on this side and thus by our Joint efforts, bringing about an International official Congress which would be of such lasting blessing to native races.

So far as our lectures are concerned, we are asking Pond's Agency to take the organisation, but I am quite sure that if we are to have effective co-operation from the United States in the task before us, we shall need something more than ordinary lectures delivered to literary and other societies.

I have enclosed for your perusal copies of materials we have sent to Pond's Agency which will show you the ideas we have here.

Yours truly,

(signed) John H. Harris

P.S. As the mail boats sometimes come to disaster, I am sending a copy of this material by separate boat.

[ENCLOSURE]

APR 21 1917

The general object of the visit of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Harris to the United States is that of bringing before the people of America the far-reaching effects - social, political, economic and religious - upon several tropical and sub-tropical colonies as a result of the war. It seems inevitable that some International action must be taken to provide new safeguards for the welfare of the indigenous tribes, and that the International agreements reached at the Berlin Congress of 1885, to which America was party, should be developed and amended in such a manner as to meet modern requirements.

The development of these territories upon sound lines is so vitally important to permanent peace, to commercial and religious activity, that it is hoped Political Organizations, Chambers of Commerce and Religious bodies will provide suitable opportunities for addresses upon this subject.

Both Mr. & Mrs. Harris have devoted many years of close study to the subject, as Organizing Secretaries of one of the oldest and most honourable British Societies, (The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society), and as travellers in the Continent of Africa, where they have covered over 10,000 miles through British, German, French, Belgian and Portuguese possessions. They bring with them an unique set of lantern slides illustrative of their travels.

The route tentatively marked out is as follows:- After visits to Boston and New York Mrs. Harris will take approximately the Western route, whilst Mr. Harris will take the Southern route to Washington, and then through St. Louis to Chicago.

Applications for lectures should be addressed to:-
The J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 6045 Metropolitan Life Building, New York, to which address all other communications can be forwarded.

SOME APPRECIATIONS OF MR. HARRIS'S.

Lord Cromer - The Maker of Modern Egypt.

"Mr. Harris has acquired a firm grasp of the main principles which should guide Europeans who are called upon to rule over a backward and primitive Society, and of the fact that prolonged neglect of those principles must sooner or later lead to failure or even disaster. He writes as a fair-minded and thoroughly well-informed observer". LORD CROMER, in his Preface to "Dawn in Darkest Africa," by the same author.

New York Herald.

On all these subjects Mr. Harris speaks with knowledge and freedom from prejudice. He has lived long among these people and knows their faults and their virtues.

Boston Transcript.

Mr. Harris has learned to appreciate the Africans, and he has seen the changes which have come to these people, and forecasts the greater changes which are to come in the near future. He has given much attention to the study of the native, his folklore, tribal customs and methods of life; and he has interested himself in the economical and political problems, as well as the social and religious, which have arisen out of the recent exploitation of Africa by European States.

Time's New York.

There is no doubt that Mr. Harris shows Africa about as she is to-day. He knows the country, the people, and the several administrations, and he seems to be absolutely fair-minded in his descriptions, comments, and recommendations.

Literary Digest.

Mr. Harris is sane and moderate in his discussion. Yet through the self-repression with which he writes there shine an enthusiasm for Africa and the Africans and a feeling of horror

for the terrible wrongs which they have suffered which suggest that from the platform he would speak with a force that would be felt in administrative circles. We trust that he will have the opportunity.

Times Literary Supplement.

Mr. Harris's descriptions of native life and customs, completed by photographs as good as any that we have seen, are exceptionally vivid and interesting.

Mr. Harold Spender in the Daily Chronicle.

It is now nearly ten years since I first met Mr. John Harris. I shall never forget that afternoon. This book gives m to the world the fruits of this great and perilous journey - a journey of five thousand miles through the wilds of Africa - a journey which Mr. Harris and his devoted wife risked not only the vengeance of man, but the almost equally formidable perils of nature.

The Spectator.

We have not often read a book dealing with native questions which have convinced us so thoroughly as this one of the painstaking impartiality and essential sobriety of judgment of the author.

Extract from Who's Who.

John H. Harris, Organising Secretary to the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society; b. Wantage, 29 July 1874, m. Alice, 2nd d. of A. Seeley, Frome; two s. two d. Educ. Grammar School, Wantage; privately. Spent some years in tropical Africa; first as Missionary, later as traveller. Publications: Dawn in Darkest Africa; Portuguese Slavery, Britain's Dilemma; articles on Tropical colonial questions to Times, Spectator, Nation, Manchester Guardian, Daily Chronicle, Daily News, and magazines. Recreations: gardening and apiculture. Address: Worcester Lodge, East Dulwich Grove, and Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. T.:Victoria 6065. T.A. Unyoke, Churton. Club: National Liberal.

April 25, 1917.

Mr. John H. Harris,
Denison House,
296 Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S. W., England.

Dear Mr. Harris:

Mr. Nash has been away from his desk for the past three weeks and all of your letters with enclosures have been received in his absence. I shall refer them to him immediately upon his return.

Mr. Nash wrote Mrs. Parsons that he had referred her to you and no doubt you will hear from her shortly.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Nash.

2/10/16

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Just learned of your serious illness through the Portland Academy. Accept our heartiest sympathy and wishes for your complete recovery. Yours Sincerely

T. J. Asbury

Vacation Jan. 2/1/17

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Letter	Blue
Message	Nite
Letter	N L

of these three symbols after the check (number of this is a day message. Otherits character is indicated by the bol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

2/10/19

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GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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Night Letter	N

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

"SD" 854 BROADWAY, N.Y.

JAN 23 1917

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H7CH 32 NL'8 EX

TACOMA WASH 22

DR W E B DUBOIS

0084

70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

TACOMA FRIENDS SEND SYMPATHY TO DR DUBOIS AND KINDLY REQUEST A STATEMENT OF HIS CONDITION AT THE EARLIEST CONVENIENCE BY NIGHTLETTER AT THEIR EXPENSE

N J ASBERRY

1219 SOUTH 13 ST.

Reply

Dr Du Bois doing well. Expects to return to Desk early in February.

M. G. Allison

2/10/18

M. G. Allison
70 Fifth Ave. N Y

Thank you very much for your prompt word concerning Dr DuBois condition. We are forwarding some roses to him this day which we hope will be in good condition when

they reach New York. If
there be a change in Dr
DuBois' condition please
wire us at our expense.

Best wishes for Dr DuBois's
speedy recovery

Yours Sincerely
Nellie J Aebersy

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

Dup - St Lukes pt

2/10/20

January 29, 1917.

Mrs. N. J. Asberry,
1219 South Thirteenth Street,
Tacoma, Washington.

Dear Mrs. Asberry:

I was discharged from the hospital January 22 and am rapidly regaining my strength. I thank you very much for your card and telegram.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

2/10/17.

Tacoma, Feby. 18-'17

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I assume you are all truly grateful for your successful operations.

I take this occasion of wishing you on your 64th birthday a happy anticipation of many

more years of useful service to the race. Without your powerful influence, there would be no immediate future. So we hail, thee to the Crown Prince of Colored America. Long may he live! is the wish of your loving friends.

Yours faithfully T. J. Asbury

Just to remind Dr. W. E. B. Dubois that his little admirers,

2/10/22

Henri L. Bailey Jr.
and sister,
J. Clarke Bailey wish
for him a speedy
recovery.

Dec B St Luke's P7

2/1/22

February 3, 1917.

My dear Little Friends:

I thank you very much, and also your charming mother, for I am sure your father did not think of any such thing, for the flowers you sent me. The joke, however, is on you because I left the hospital January 22 and so the other poor, sick people who were there got the joy of my flowers, but I got the card.

I am getting well and strong now and I shall and see you when I come to Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry L. and Miss J. Clarke Bailey,
c/o Mr. Henry Bailey,
The Dunbar High School,
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Reese
please
J.D.

JAN 18 1917

U.S. Patent Office,
Washington, D.C.,
Jan. 17, '17.

Mr. A. Doll,
70 Fifth Ave.,
N.Y. City.

Dear Sir:-

I am writing to ask how Dr. DuBois is. We learned some time ago that he was seriously ill, but have heard nothing very recently. I would greatly appreciate it if you could send me just a line telling me of his condition, which I sincerely hope is very greatly improved. Kindly convey to him my wishes for his speedy complete recovery.

Yours truly,
Henry C. Parker

21/0/28

2/10/24

18th January, 1917.

Mr. Harvey E. Baker,
U. S. Patent Office,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Baker:-

I thank you for your kind letter of the 17th. I am glad to tell you that Dr. DuBois is doing exceptionally well and even beyond our highest expectations.

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/EWR.

Dup St Lukes 17

2/10/23

February 5, 1917.

My dear Baker:

Thank you very much for your inquiry concerning my health.

I was discharged from the hospital January 22 and am now feeling quite like myself.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Baker.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry F. Baker,
U. S. Patent Office,
Washington, D. C.

Dr B St Luke's PZ

2/10/27

March 14, 1917.

Dr. E. S. Baker,
317 Scan-Amr. Bank Building,
Grand Forks, N. D.

My dear Mr. Baker:

Dr. Spingarn has handed me your kind letter to him concerning my recent illness.

I beg to say that I am quite recovered, and thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL

EMMETT J. SCOTT, SECRETARY

WARREN LOGAN, TREASURER

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THE TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF

COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

DIVISION OF PHOTOGRAPHY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

January Twelfth,
Nineteen Seventeen

Miss. M. G. Allison,
% The Crisis, 70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,

Dear Miss. Allison :-

It has just come to my knowledge, the report of the illness of Dr. DuBois. I assure you I am much pained at this intelligence, and I shall be truly grateful to you if you will favor me at opportunity to inform me as to how he is getting along.

I sincerely hope it is not as serious as rumor has it here that he is. I cannot find expression in words that will convey how deeply I am touched by this news, and I do sincerely hope that your reply will bring me tidings that he is much better. I thank you.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Battey

Box # 83.
Tuskegee Institute,
Alabama.

January 16, 1917.

Mr. C. W. Battey,
Box 83,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

My dear Mr. Battey:

Thank you for your inquiry of January 12, as to Dr. DuBois' condition.

I am glad to be able to report that he is doing very nicely. He is still confined to the hospital, but we are hoping that he will be back at his desk again within the next few weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

2/10/32

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

2/10/30

January 29, 1917.

Mr. C. M. Battey,
Box 83,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dear Mr. Battey:

I thank you very much for your interest. I was discharged from the hospital January 22 and I am rapidly regaining my strength.

I shall be glad to see any of those studies whenever you may get them ready.

Very sincerely yours,

[BENEDICT COLLEGE]

Benedict College
Columbia, S.C.
March 30, 1917.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois
70 fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

We the students of the Highschool department have named our literary society in honor of you. We are planning to render a public program April 6, 1917, one week from to day. And we would like to have a brief outline of your work and a few of your own words to read on that occasion.

Will you please send by return mail a few words concerning your work?

Yours Truly
Zack Townsend
(Pres. of Society)

21/037

[BENEDICT COLLEGE]

Benedict College

April 4, 1917.

Mr. Zack Townsend,
Columbia, S. C.

My dear Mr. Townsend:-

I thank you for the honor which your literary society has done me, and I am enclosing some statements concerning the work which we are doing.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Organizations

2/10/34

372 Greenville St.

La Grange Ga.

Jan. 31, 1917

2/15/39

Dear Dr. DuBois,

It was with heartfelt sympathy that I learned of your illness thru the Crisis, and I do sincerely pray that you will be strong enough to be out again soon.

Kindest regards to Mrs. DuBois and daughter.

With best wishes,

I am Sincerely,

Mrs. W. E. Benson

February 19, 1917.

Mrs. [illegible]. [illegible]. Benson,
372 Greenville Street,
La Grange, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Benson,

Thank you so much for your letter of sympathy. I am quite well and strong again.

The family joins me in best regards.

Sincerely yours,

2/10/41

DR. CHARLES E. BENTLEY
1000 MARSHALL FIELD
ANNEX BUILDING
CHICAGO
TEL. 8770 CENTRAL

Feb. 9. '17.

Dear Dr. Bois:

Over a bit shaken but still smiling. Have been at the office for a week, but blessing principally.

So glad to hear of your splendid recovery. Hope tells me you are expected in Atlanta the latter part of this month, which indicates you can "come back" quickly.

With very best wishes for your continued improvement and to Mrs. Dr. Bois and the young lady. I am

Faithfully Yours
C. E. Bentley

February 16, 1917.

Dr. Charles S. Bentley,
1909 Marshall-Field Annex,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Bentley:

So glad to see your handwriting again. I am feeling very well indeed, and am going down to Atlanta for a little outing. The family are all well, and join me in best regards to you and Mrs. Bentley.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

1357 Indiana Street,
Wichita, Kansas,
February 5, 1917.

2/10/44

My dear Doctor DuBois,

Rumor had it that you were ill, but our strong wills effaced every trace of truth. No amount of sophistry, however, could could down that sorrow that was ours, alike amazing and bewildering. Truth poured in like a shaft of lightning in the sultry solstice of a perfect day. It was the same old feeling that raced thru the hearts of those brave Swedes at Lützen when the news ran down the line that Gustavus Adolphus had fallen.

It "Checked, mid vein, the circling race of life blood"---. It was bitter, dithyrambic pain.

He can not spare you. No nobler champion of human rights ever lived. Ten millions of us need you. We could not in these terrible times spare you; so our simple Westerners prayed and prayed — oh, the strength and tenacity of their faith. It was prodigious; and their God answered.

Welcome back to life, to its romance, to its joys, and "O Captain" to its bitter struggles.

Sincerely yours,
Jos. L. Bowler.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

February 17, 1917.

Mr. Joseph L. Bowler,
1357 Indiana Street,
Wichita, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Bowler:

I thank you very much for your kind words and I beg to say that I am very nearly recovered.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

NOV 21 1917 9

JOHN HOPE, President
BENJAMIN BRAWLEY, Dean

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

Office of the Dean

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 17, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York, N. Y.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

The study, "The Negro in Literature and Art," on which I have been engaged in one way or another for several years as you know, will in the near future be formally published by Duffield & Co. We want to use photographs of eight of the most representative figures. Can you send me one of yourself? I should be very much obliged. In this connection I recall how much you did to help me when you were here eight years ago, and I hope that the book soon to appear will help the general cause in which we are interested.

Sincerely yours,
Benjamin Brawley.

2/10/42

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

folder

A.C. McCLURG & CO.

BOOKSELLERS PUBLISHERS STATIONERS

330-352 EAST OHIO STREET

CHICAGO

Jan. 31st, 1917

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,
N.Y.

2/11/29

My dear Doctor:-

It gives me very great pleasure indeed to know that you are out of the hospital and are convalescing rapidly.

Permit me as an outside observer to say how much I admire the work you are doing.

That there may be many years of social usefulness for you is the wish of

Yours very truly,

Joseph E. Gray

JEB-JC

JUN 9 - 1917 - 2 (repairs) the Bodies

A·F·BRINCKERHOFF
LANDSCAPE·ARCHITECT
15 EAST·40TH·ST·
·NEW·YORK·
·CITY·

June 8, 1917

Mr. W. E. B. DuBoise,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge your favor of June 7th, regarding the possibility of my assisting you with the improvement of your residence yard.

I should be very glad to help you in any way that I can but it is difficult for me to advise you as to what this would cost, as I do not know where the place is, the extent of difficulty involved and how much you desire to do. I can assure you, however, that my charges would be in proportion to the amount of work involved, and if you will kindly explain to me further the extent of your needs, I shall be glad to advise you definitely as to what my services would cost.

Very cordially yours,
A. F. Brinckerhoff

AFB/EVC

2/19/47

June 15, 1917.

Mr. A. F. Brinckerhoff,
15 East 40 Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am sending a plan of the yard.

Kindly let me know what your advice and direction would cost.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/10/13

June 20, 1917.

The Department of Parks,
Borough of Brooklyn,
Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I have bought the premises at 650 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. There are in front three trees which I think need attention; especially as there are few trees on that block.

May I ask what you would charge to inspect the trees, and advise me as to their proper care and preservation?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Moving Picture Entertainments for Sunday Schools, Churches, Y. M. C. A's, Clubs, Private Parties, Etc.

TERMS REASONABLE.

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Subjects in Comedy, Drama, Industry, Juvenile, Scenic, Historical, Educational and Religious

List of titles furnished on application.

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BROOME EXHIBITION CO.,

BROOME & JONES, OWNERS & MANAGERS.

23 Clayton Avenue, Medford, Massachusetts.

TELEPHONE, MEDFORD 254-J.

March 7th 1917.

Prof.W.E.B.Dubois,
New York City,N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Will you kindly send me a list of 25 or more names of who you consider the most prominent men and woman of the Negro Race? also any other data that you can regarding achievements and office held from a racial point.

The above company wishes to make a library of moving pictures of these people so that life like action can be perpetuated.

I trust that you can find it convenient to oblige me, and you will please accept my thanks.

I am, very truly yours,

Geo. W. Broome

[BROOME EXHIBITION COMPANY]

Negroes of Distinction

2/10/49

March 16, 1917.

Mr. George W. Broome,
23 Clayton Avenue,
Medford, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I consider the following persons to be the most prominent men and women of the Negro race: the Hon. Charles W. Anderson, New York City; Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, Ga.; W. S. Braithwaite, Cambridge, Mass.; R. C. Bruce, Washington, D. C.; W. L. Bulkley, New York City; H. T. Burleigh, New York City; W. J. Carter, Harrisburg, Pa.; C. W. Chesnut, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Crogman, Atlanta, Ga.; Franklin Denison, Chicago, Ill.; R. T. Greener, Chicago, Ill.; Archibald H. Grimke, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C; John Hope, Atlanta, Ga.; John Hurst, Baltimore, Md. Miss Lucy Laney, Augusta, Ga.; Miss Maria Baldwin, Cambridge, Mass.; Lt-Col. Charles Young; Elijah McCoy, Detroit, Mich.; James Weldon Johnson, New York City; J. Rosamond Johnson, New York City; G. W. Cook, Washington, D. C.; R. R. Dett, Hampton, Va.; Miss Lucy Moten, Washington, D. C.; Bert Williams, New York City; H. O. Tanner, Northern France; R. H. Terrell, Washington, D. C.; R. R. Moton, Tuskogee, Ala.

Very truly yours,

626-28 Mercantile Bldg.,
Rochester, N. Y.
July 27, 1917 .

Mr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. BuBois:-

I am working this summer among the Suffragists in Rochester, and I wish to work the next few weeks among the Negro people, because we want their support. In order to get the best results in the shortest time, I wish to begin the work there with some backing. Your name is known to them all, and I remember that you once told me you beleived in this cause, so would you do me the honor of writing a letter of introduction or identification, to the ministers, endorsing me, and this work ?

You may not know any minister here personally. The one I am to interview first is Mr. W. A. Byrd, a Princeton Graduate and pastor of Trinity Presbyterian Church.

You may prefer to make your letter, if you send one, a statement. But if you know some influential man here who would be of especial assistance, you may prefer to send a letter of introduction to him. I should be very grateful for either or both.

Trusting you will feel you can help me,

Yours Very Sincerely,

Mabel E. Brown

49-13-91

MEB/CF

[Brown]

July 31, 1917.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I believe in Woman Suffrage as thoroughly as I do in Negro Suffrage. In fact, either without the other would be a contradiction, and both are essential to democracy.

I commend the bearer of this, Miss Mabel E. Brown, to the good offices of all who believe in fair play and universal Suffrage.

49-13-92

St. Philip's Church
HIGH, NEAR NEW STS.
NEWARK, N. J.

THE RECTORY
25 ORLEANS ST.

1/31/17.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

One would think that I lived at the other end of the world if I were to be judged by my lack of information. It was not until I opened the Crisis this week that I learned that you had been ill. I sincerely hope that you are rapidly recovering and will be quite well within a short time.

Sincerely yours,

Robt. D. Brown

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

21/01/51

2/10/52

February 3, 1917.

My dear Brown:

I am glad to say.

that I am rapidly regaining strength

and feeling quite like myself.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Robert D. Brown,
25 Orleans Street,
Newark, New Jersey.

2/1/56

Chicago June 15 '17

Dr. F. E. B. DuBois
10 Fifth Ave.
New York

My dear Dr. DuBois, I heard to day that you are or have been a patient at a hospital. I do wish to send my hardest wishes and to let you know that you are doing well, that you may soon ~~now~~ be entirely well. And with increased strength at your desk to have you are so much

needed. And now for fear
lest such great trial shall turn
us aside to means of obtaining
for themselves. It cannot be
that you are in such intimacy
with Dr. Gentry you felt you must
keep his confidence in entertain-
ing surgeons. The last report I
heard of him was "delirious".
Will you please add a line to that
and report to me whenever convenient.
Remember, and believe we
prayers. I am
very sincerely your
S. D. Brown
590 S. Michigan Ave

2/10/55

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Miss Allinson, let me thank you for your letter which contained the very welcome news of Dr DuBois satisfactory condition. Dr Huntley, who fills a large place, especially in Chicago, had given us concern by having had an operation. Then came news of Dr DuBois whose place is as large as the whole of Black Folk, and the quiet of depression fell upon us as we waited in the zone of uncertainty. Thank you for caring for my letter to Dr DuBois. Mrs. Dunjee to be transferred to a page as far back as 1915.

I told you the street where your cousin lived had been forever gaved, so to me it is no longer desirable. No grass grows in the street, the children may not make it a play ground, for autos whizz by elsewhere. The section of the city where the State Theatre is, 35th and State, has had a blow from a moral dynamo. The conspicuous saloons and cabarets near by have come under the eye of the Chief of Police. Connected with them he found a policeman and one Colored Alderman, Mr. Dr. Fruit, as grafters. Graft is not exciting or unusual find out a colored one has started all our dailies newspapers to fit up their head lines. Certainly we colored people are sorry that our Alderman was not nice enough, if not

(2) (3)

good enough to keep away from danger. Whom do you think I saw Sunday. Reggie, to be sure. Helen, Mrs White laughed till she cried when I told her how 'twas. I was going to Church on State St car. The day was hideous, rain turning to sleet, piles of snow hardening on edge of walks. Walks like ice glass. Two blocks away from where I must get out I looked down the car to see some one hop off, most perfectly garbed and groomed, smiling a glad insinuating smile at me. The radiant vision dazed me. I was so complimented that I beamed back my best and arose to go out to say in passing a word of tender reproof because he had not been to see me. and when on the desolate outside, I found that smile had landed me at 45th instead of 44th St. one eighth of a mile off. I ice to slush & with

The irony of it all was I intended to look mad at him the first time I saw him. Our maid Edna also had a good time over "Miss Brown's beau" Dr. Smith seems to be doing well as a specialist. He has not, I think, directed his attentions beyond me - When are you coming again to see us - A welcome awaits you.

There hasn't been much of social entertaining this year - three semi-public dances. Church entertainments filled the time. The Binga Banker has moved nearer us, into Mr. Blocker's facing Washington Park. The first colored arrival. The large influx of colored southerners has interested our churches. They want to help them to keep away from bad influences, this may in part account for unusual revivals, especially in our largest Bap. Church. Giving soon - to see and be glad with them. If only we had more of your fine father type as leaders in the Bap. Church. Remember me and my family to your parents. Love the little ones are well - Sincerely yrs. S. D. Brown

2/12/57

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Office of the Principal of Public School No. 79, 38 First St.

Borough of Ulon.

Jan. 5, 1917

My dear Dr. Du Bois;

I have just read in the Age of your illness. I am hoping that it is not so serious as the report makes it. In fact, I trust that this note will find you ready to leave, if not already out of, the hospital.

Please be assured not only of my sincere sympathy, but also of my willingness to serve you or Mrs. Du Bois in any way that may be agreeable to you.

Sincerely yours,

Wm L. Buckley

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB
207 EAST 16TH STREET
NEW YORK

DEC 24 1917
B

21/19/63

Dec. 23d 17

My Dear Dr DuBois:-

I had not heard anything about the financial condition of the Music School Settlement.

I would be a shame for it to close, for I'm sure it is doing a needed work.

The necessity of devoting all my energies and limited resources to the continuance of my work in the composition of music — which I feel will be my greatest help and heritage to the race — compels me to decline any active membership or participation in the maintainence of the Settlement School.

I heartily wish I could

be of more direct help; but possibly, if you consider my engagements at St. George's and Temple Emanu-el, my editorial work at Ricordi's and my own composition, you may perhaps understand why my life must be somewhat detached from great movements such as the Music School Settlement and why I refrain from giving my name as a director or assuming any obligation of activity or active membership or support though my belief is that such a School has its meaning and use.

I might arrange to help Mr. Johnson by teaching a few hours each week.

Very truly yours

H. Burleigh

2/10/61

December 28, 1917.

Mr. H. T. Burleigh,
St. George's Club,
207 East 16 Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Burleigh:

I know just how busy you are, and I do not expect that you can give us any time or money if you become a member of the Music Settlement Board. Nevertheless, I am exceptionally anxious to have your name. If we are to build a worthy institution it must have the sympathy and co-operation of the leading colored artists. You are today our greatest living composer. The absence of your name would be more than your mere inability to help. It would be and ought to be construed as practically saying on your part that this work is not worth while. This may be a far fetched interpetation, but I have reason to know that this is true. We want and need this little part of your help. If, at any time, you think the school unworthy of you your name can be immediately withdrawn; but as long as you believe in us will you not consent to let us use your name on the Board of Directors?

Please do not say no.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

NEGRO SPIRITUALS

Arranged for Solo Voice by

H. T. BURLEIGH

TWENTY-FIVE NEW ARRANGEMENTS

[illegible]

PRICE 40 CENTS NET. *No Discount*

[illegible]

THE plantation songs known as "spirituals" are the spontaneous outbursts of intense religious fervor, and had their origin chiefly in camp meetings, revivals and other religious exercises.

They were never "composed," but sprang into life, ready made, from the white heat of religious fervor during some protracted meeting in camp or church, as the simple, ecstatic utterance of wholly untutored minds, and are practically the only music in America which meets the scientific definition of Folk Song.

Success in singing these Folk Songs is primarily dependent upon deep spiritual feeling. The voice is not nearly so important as the spirit; and then rhythm, for the Negro's soul is linked with rhythm, and it is an essential characteristic of most all the Folk Songs.

It is a serious misconception of their meaning and value to treat them as "ministrel" songs, or to try to make them funny by a too literal attempt to imitate the manner of the Negro in singing them, by swaying the body, clapping the hands, or striving to make the peculiar inflections of voice that are natural with the colored people. Their worth is weakened unless they are done impressively, for through all these songs there breathes a hope, a faith in the ultimate justice and brotherhood of man. The cadences of sorrow invariably turn to joy, and the message is ever manifest that eventually deliverance from all that hinders and oppresses the soul will come, and man—every man—will be free.

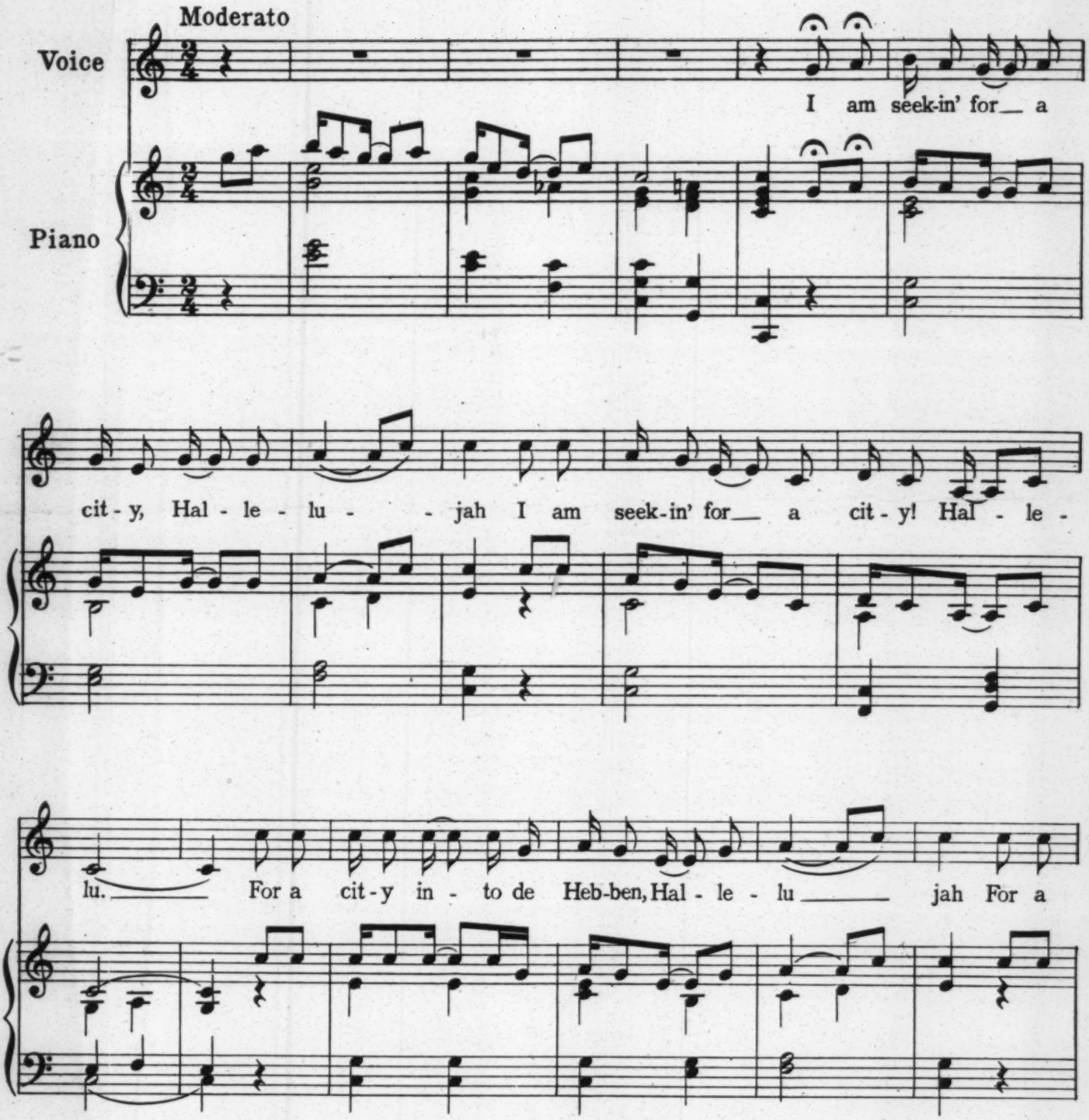
H. T. B.

New York, 1917

I don't feel no-ways tired

Heb. XI. 14, 16.

Negro Spiritual
Arranged by
H. T. BURLEIGH



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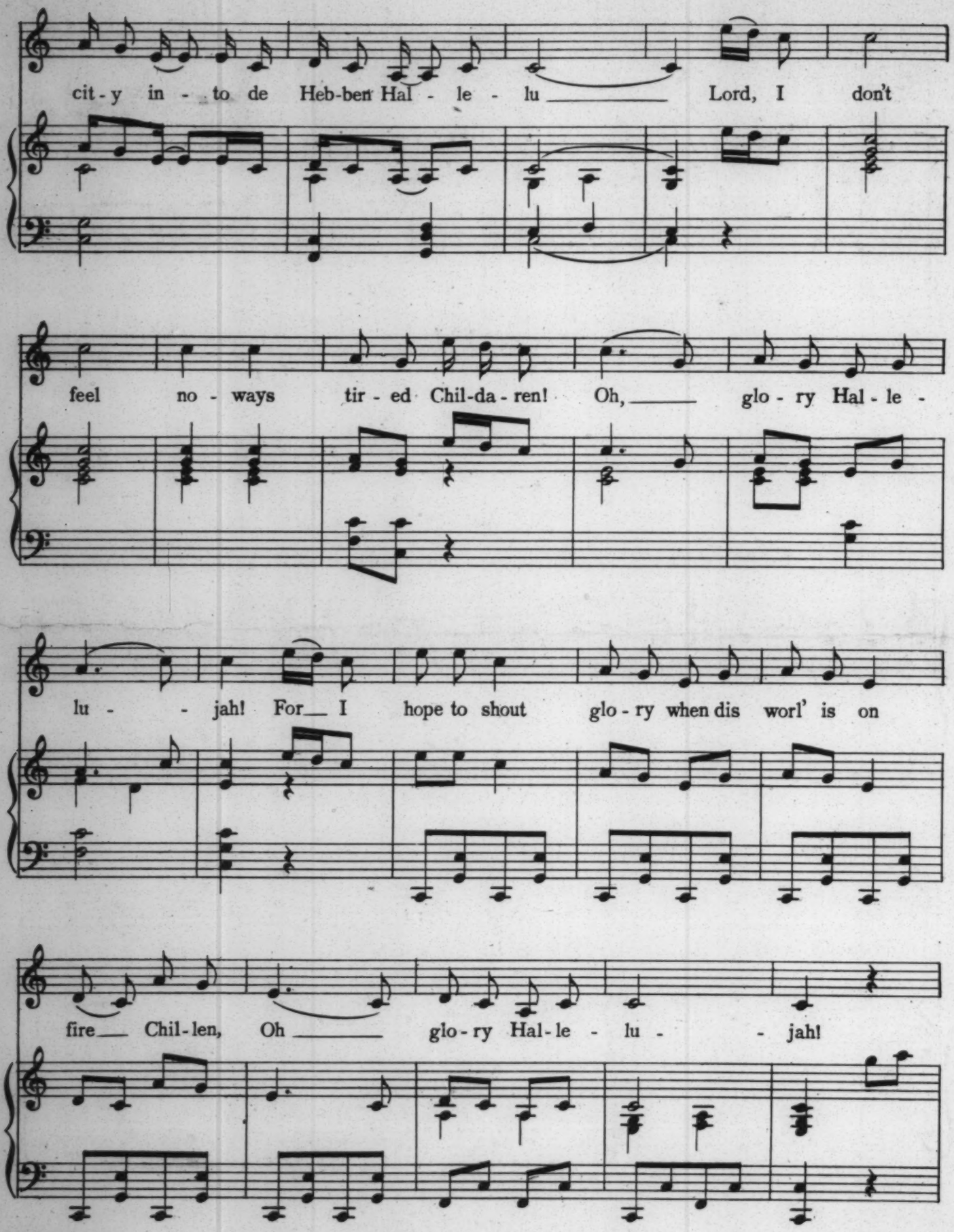
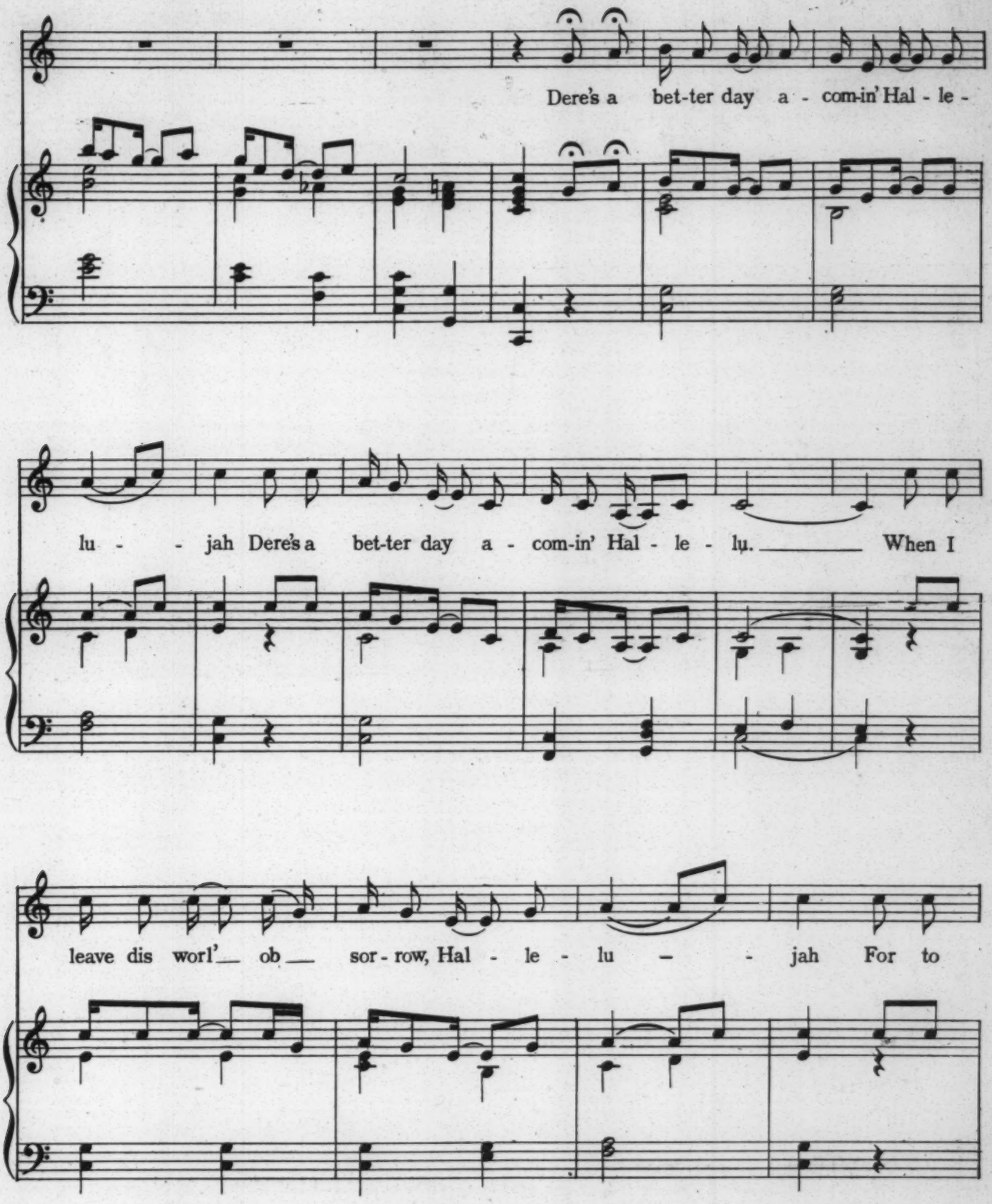
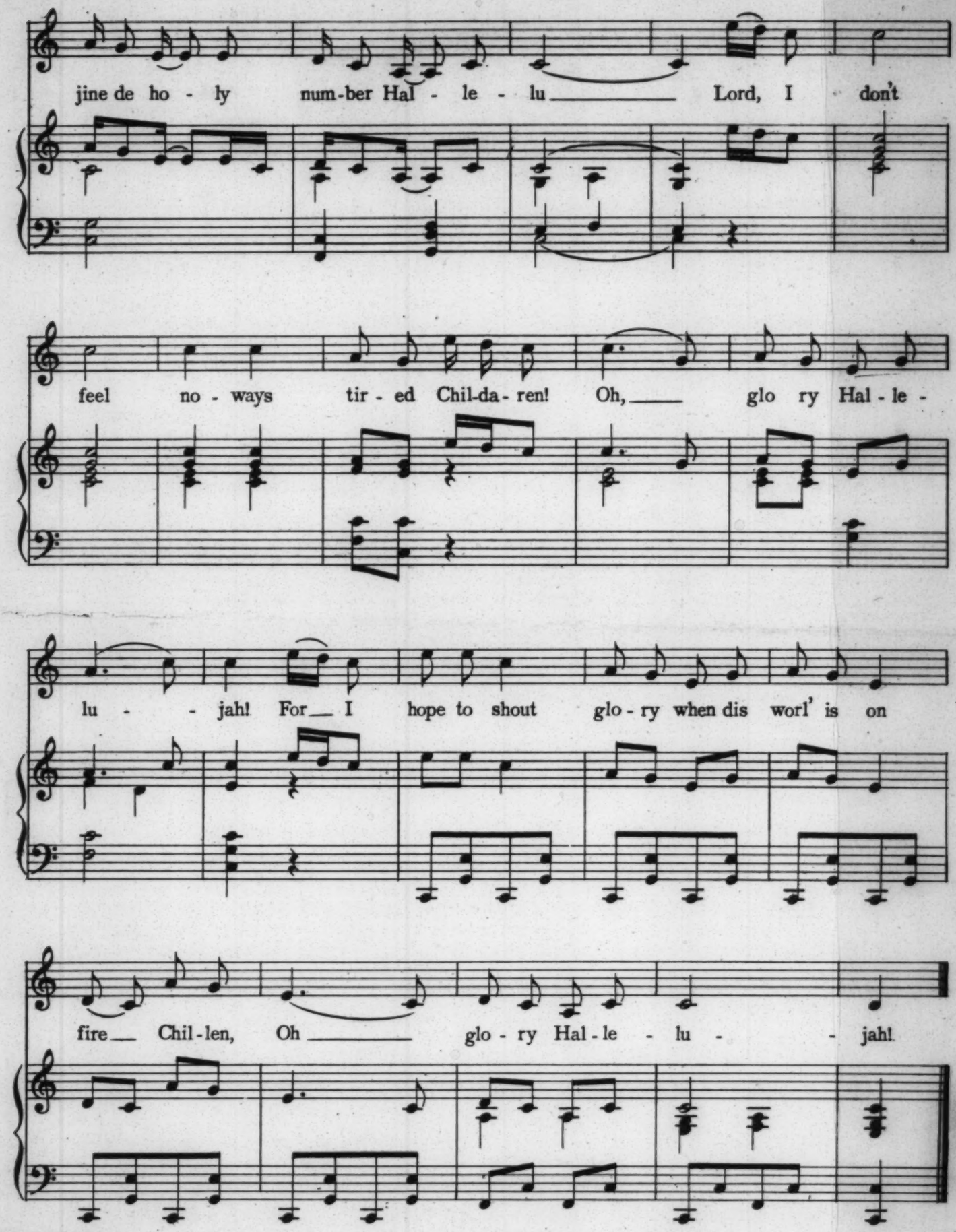

cit-y in-to de Heb-ben Hal-le-lu Lord, I don't
feel no-ways tir-ed Chil-da-ren! Oh, glo-ry Hal-le-
lu-jah! For I hope to shout glo-ry when dis worl' is on
fire Chil-len, Oh glo-ry Hal-le-lu-jah!


Dere's a bet-ter day a - com-in' Hal - le -
lu - - jah Dere's a bet-ter day a - com-in' Hal - le - lu. When I
leave dis worl' ob sor - row, Hal - le - lu - - jah For to


jine de ho - ly num-ber Hal - le - lu Lord, I don't
feel no - ways tir - ed Chil-da - ren! Oh, glo ry Hal - le -
lu - - jah! For I hope to shout glo - ry when dis worl' is on
fire Chil - len, Oh glo - ry Hal - le - lu - - jah!

NEGRO SPIRITUALS

By H. T. BURLEIGH

ARRANGED FOR SOLO VOICE

Sinner Please Doan Let Dis Harves' Pass. *One key.*

Weepin' Mary. *Two keys.*

By An' By. *Two keys.*

I Want To [illegible]e Ready. *One key.*

I Don't Feel No Ways Tired. *One key.*

Go Down Moses. *Two keys.*

Nobody Knows De Trouble I've Seen. *Two keys.*

My Way's Cloudy. *One key.*

You May Bury Me In De Eas'. *Two keys.*

Swing Low Sweet Chariot. *Two keys.*

'Tis Me O[illegible] [illegible]e key.

I Stood On De Ribber Ob Jerdon. *Two keys.*

Sometimes I Feel Like A Motherless Child. *Three keys.*

O Peter Go Ring Dem Bells. *Two keys.*

John's Gone Down On De Island. *Two keys.*

Deep River. *Three keys.*

Oh Didn't It Rain. *Two keys.*

Let Us Cheer The Weary Traveler. *Two keys.*

Balm in Gilead. *Two keys.*

He's Just De Same Today. *Two keys.*

Hard Trials. *One key.*

[CHRISTIAN RECORDER]

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Philadelphia, Pa.,

Sept. 20, 1917.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have been thinking about getting a Miss Catherine Johnson as a sort of traveling representative for the Christian Recorder, and as she was in the employ of the N. A. A. C. P., I am writing you to ask what you think of her qualifications for such work. Was she successful with the Association, and if I am not asking too much, why did she stop?

She has made no application to me, but I am in need of somebody, and her name came first to my mind. I will thank you very much for a frank confidential statement.

Very truly yours,

RRWright Jr

RRW CLC

2/10/25

[Christian Recorder]
Recommendations - P.F.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

September 25, 1917.

Mr. R. R. Wright, Jr.,
631 Pine Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Wright:

Catherine Johnson is a successful and devoted woman, but she has not much education, and greatly lacks tact. She is very apt to get into a row and she is particularly disagreeable to educated colored people. On the other hand she can get a crowd, and, if she does not stay too long in one place, might have a good deal of success.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/10/2/14

MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the CIVIC CLUB.

January 3, 1917.

Present: Dr. Wile, Mr. Defrom, Mrs. Routzahn, Mrs. Lane, Mr. Kellogg, and Miss Rodman.

The minutes of the last meeting were omitted on motion.

The report of the Treasurer was accepted and ordered placed on file.

On motion it was ordered that initiation fee of new members be reserved to cover deficit.

Mr. Kellogg reported on the Membership Committee.

Mrs. Routzahn reported informally for Committee on Group Activities.

Mr. Rudd reported on the Site Committee and recommended the Metropolitan Tower.

Dr. Wile reported on the Civic Exposition.

On motion it was ordered that the Chairman be authorized to go ahead and ask other groups about co-operation in the Exposition at a meeting on January 19.

On motion it was ordered that credit for delinquents be suspended.

On motion it was ordered that a Certified Public Accountant be hired to audit the club books up to January 1, 1917.

On motion it was ordered that Mr. Rosenzweig be paid for this work and that a formal expression of thanks and appreciation be sent him.

On motion it was ordered that Dr. John R. Wildman of New York University is to be asked to furnish names of several students for part time book-keeping.

On motion it was ordered that a notice be sent to all standing committees asking for a brief report of their work for the annual meeting.

The Meeting adjourned at 9:25.

William Spinney,
Secretary.

2/14/83

[CIVIC CLUB]

MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - January 15, 1917.

Present: Dr. Wile, Mrs. Routzahn, Mrs. Lane, Mr. Lane, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Defrem, Mr. Spinney.

On motion it was ordered that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

The report of the Membership Committee was read and accepted.

On motion it was ordered that a letter of thanks be sent to Mrs. Vollmer for her gift of a box of oranges and grapefruit.

The resignation of Morris Hillquit from the Executive Committee and the Club was read and accepted with regrets.

A letter was read from Mrs. Willard Price asking for four months leave of absence.

On motion it was ordered that this request be granted.

The report of the Site Committee was adopted and ordered presented to the Club.

The report of the Finance Committee was adopted and ordered presented to the Club.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

(Signed) WILLIAM SPINNEY,

Secretary.

MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - February 2, 1917.

Present: Dr. Wile, Mr. Spinney, Mrs. Routzahn, Mr. Lane, Dr. DuBois, Mr. Defrem, Miss Rodman.

On motion it was ordered that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

On motion it was ordered that if, at the special meeting of the Club to follow this meeting immediately, it should be decided or carried by a close vote not to go to the Metropolitan Tower, it shall be left to the discretion of the chair to have a referendum to the members of the Club.

On motion the meeting adjourned at 8:20.

(Signed) WILLIAM SPINNEY,

Secretary.

[civic club]

Proposed Action for the Executive Committee.

Meeting of Wednesday, February 4, 1917.

Motion: that the salary of the executive secretary be raised to $25. a week.

Motion: that a special meeting of the club be called to consider the following amendments to the constitution:

Article VII Amendments
Section 2 Any action taken at an annual or special meeting of the club shall be submitted to a referendum within three weeks if a request for such a referendum be signed by 25 resident members within two weeks.

Article II Membership
Section 3 to read: "There are three classes of members:
Paragraph 1 as it now stands
Paragraph 2 to read: "Out-of-town members, those who live for more than eight months of the year in a zone between 40 and 100 miles from New York."
Paragraph 3 to read: "Non-resident members, those who live for more than eight months of the year further than 100 miles from New York City."

Article III Dues
Section 1 Paragraph 1 to read: "For resident members $20 yearly, payable $5 at the beginning of each quarter."
Paragraph 2 to read: "For out-of-town members $10 yearly, payable $5 at the beginning of each half-year."
Paragraph 3 to read: "For non-resident members $5 yearly, payable at the beginning of each year.

Article IV Officers and management
Section 3 Paragraph 3: the words "In addition three nominating committees of five members each shall be appointed by the chairman" to be replaced by: "in addition two nominating committees of five members each shall be appointed by the executive committee.

Article IV Officers and management
Section 1 to read "The officers of the club shall be a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

Submitted for consideration by

HERMAN DEUTSCH.

2/19/80

MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the CIVIC CLUB

February 14, 1917.

Present: Dr. Wile, Mr. Spinney, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Defrem.

The minutes of the last meeting were omitted on motion.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted. (attached)

Mr. Kellogg reported the election of 42 new members.

On motion it was ordered that these persons be invited to join after three weeks posting if no objection is made to any one.

2/14/82

Dr. Wile reported on the conference called to consider the holding of a civic exposition. The feeling of the representatives of the different organizations was in opposition to the scheme.

On motion it was ordered that the twelve people who have never paid initiation fee or dues be dropped from the rools; those in arrears for house charges to be asked to pay up.

On motion it was ordered that the club purchase a Rotary Addressor at $57.50 if funds are available.

On motion it was ordered that the salary of the Executive Secretary be raised from $20 to $25 a week.

On motion it was ordered to recommend certain changes in the constitution, to be posted and submitted to the club for action.

On motion it was ordered that a special meeting of the club be called to consider the proposed amendments.

On motion the meeting adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

(Signed) William Spinney,

Secretary.

Civic Club

MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

March 28, 1917.

Present: Dr.Wile, Mrs.Howe, Miss Ovington, Miss Rodman, Mrs.Routzahn, Mr.Nudd, Dr.DuBois, Mr.Spinney.

With the Executive Committee met the Chairmen of the following Committees:-

Membership	- Mr.Defrem
House	- Mrs.Kruesi
Finance	- Mr.Jones
Group Activities	- Mr.Routzahn

The minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with on motion.

Mrs.Kruesi reported for the Membership Campaign Committee that a number of meetings have been held and many new names proposed but that lately interest has lagged awaiting some action of the club in reference to new club quarters. As soon as this question is settled the committee will resume work again in earnest.

Mr.Defrem reported for the Membership Committee that 102 new names had been passed at the last meeting. Many resignations have come in, due largely to inadequate club accomodations.

Mrs.Routzahn reported for the Committee on the duties and powers of the standing committees..

The Executive Committee adopted the reports defining the duties and powers of the following committees:

House	Restaurant
Group Activities	Membership
Finance	Program

On motion it was ordered that a vote of thanks be given Mrs.Routzahn for her painstaking and complete report on the duties of club committees.

The Secretary read the names of proposed committee members suggested by the Chairmen of the Finance, House, Group Activities and Membership Committees.

On motion it was ordered that these selcetions be approved and that the persons suggested be asked to serve.

A communication was read from the Labor Group urging that the club use the union label on all its printed matter.

On motion it was ordered that this label be affixed to all printed matter but stationery.

Mr.Routzahn reported for the Committee on Group Activities, the powers of the Committee and of the separate groups. (Report attached)

On motion it was ordered that the first paragraph be approved with the following amendment: "Before a group shall be recognized as a group it shall have registered itself, with its officers and business committee, with the Committee on Group Activities. The business group shall be organized only after public notice to the other members of the group."

Executive Committee - March 28, 1917.

On motion it was ordered to approve the third paragraph with the following amendment: "And that the stationery used for such purposes be labeled with a statement that the groups speak for themselves only and not for the Club as a whole."

On motion it was ordered that the last paragraph be approved.

On motion it was ordered that until further notice the various groups may not use the mailing list of the Club more often than once a week and that notices, resolutions, communications, etc., shall be included in an envelope with the weekly bulletin.

On motion the meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

(Signed) WILLIAM SPINNEY,

Secretary.

2/10/79

[Civic club]

MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

April 11, 1917.

Present: Dr.Wile, Miss Rodman, Mrs.Howe, Miss Ovington, Mrs.Routzahn, Mr.Kellogg and Mr.Spinney.

The minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with on motion.

Communications were read from Burdette Lewis and Lawrence Veiller with reference to pending legislation. No action was taken.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted and ordered placed on file.

The report of the Membership Committee was read and ordered placed on file.

On motion it was ordered that the 67 people whose names had been passed be asked to join if no further objection is made.

On motion it was ordered that a monthly bulletin be issued, subject to financial ability.

On motion it was ordered that a full time stenographer be hired, subject to financial ability.

The Chairman of the Site Committee reported that the Committee has decided to lease a house between 34th and 42nd Streets and Madison and Third Avenues at an annual rental of not more than $4000.00.

On motion it was ordered that Mrs.Jakobi be appointed Chairman of the Program Committee, to serve until February 1918.

The Executive Secretary reported on the attendance at the club during the month of March. 554 people used the club, or rather 153 people used the club 554 times. This is over 25 per cent of the membership.

On motion it was ordered that the Committee Rooms be turned into an office for the Executive Secretary and an extension telephone be installed, subject to financial ability.

The meeting adjourned at 9:50 P.M.

WILLIAM SPINNEY,

Secretary.

[Civic Club]

MINUTES of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MEETING, June 6, 1917.

Present: Dr.Wile, Mr.Jones, Miss Ovington, Miss Rodman, Mr.Spinney.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with on motion.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted and ordered placed on file.

The report of the Membership Committee was read.

2/10/76

On motion it was ordered that the people elected at the last meeting be asked to join if no objection has been made before June 26th.

A communication from Mrs.Kruesi was read, tendering her resignation as Chairman of the House Committee because of absence from the City.

On motion it was ordered that the acceptance of this resignation be postponed and that Miss Ovington be appointed to act as Temporary Chairman.

On motion it was ordered that no more dinner conferences be undertaken during the summer, unless something extraordinary should occur.

On motion it was ordered that the weekly bulletin be replaced by a monthly bulletin during July and August.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and accepted with the following amendments:

The matter of collecting tips at the weekly dinner conferences was laid over until September.
The stenographer is to be paid weekly instead of twice a month.
The head-waiter's tip is to be $5.00 per month, instead of eliminating it; the club waiter is to receive the usual $3.00 per week instead of $2.00; the Executive Secretary is to receive $108.00 per month, payable in two installments, instead of $25.00 per week.

On motion it was ordered that the people whose names are on the delinquent list be dropped from the club rolls unless some reply comes before June 13th.

On motion it was ordered that the club rooms be open from one o'clock until midnight on Sundays during June, July and August.

On motion it was ordered that grape-juice, lemonade, vichy, ginger ale, sarsaparilla, soolak, etc.be served during the summer at reasonable prices.

Dr.Wile subscribed $15. and Miss Ovington $5. to defray the cost of the daily teas during the summer.

A standing committee on Civic Education was appointed, of which Mr.A.S.Beatman is Chairman.

The application of Londa Stebbins Fletcher to be transferred to absentee membership was granted - because of absence from the City for a year.
The request of the Woman's Municipal League for cooperation in their civic education plan was granted.
The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM SPINNEY
Secretary.

THE CIVIC CLUB

12 EAST 31 STREET

NEW YORK

July 13, 1917.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
70 5th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

For your information I am enclosing a copy of the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting on July 11th. As there was no quorum will you kindly read them thru carefully and let me know whether or not you approve of the action taken?

With reference to the report of the Site Committee, Mr. Spinney has taken the matter up with Mr. Schieffelin, the agent, who has made the following proposition: we may have the house on a five year lease, without a renewal clause for $3000 a year if we will make all the repairs. These include

Plumbing
- Complete bathroom installed on the top floor
- New pipes and fixtures wherever necessary
- Water pressure made adequate on two top floors
- (Plumbing made modern and sanitary thruout)

Heating
- Plant put in good working condition
- Six new radiators in Exhibition Room

Roofing
- Roof on main house and extension thoroly repaired
- (Glass fitted into skylights where it is missing or broken)

Kitchen
- Concrete floor laid
- Pantry on first floor completely renovated and new sink put in

Walls, ceilings and woodwork thruout the house papered, kalsomined and painted. Floors painted and tiles in entrance hall reset. Floors and stairway stayed where necessary. One or two extra windows cut in billiard room.

and will cost $1600 according to an estimate made by Mr. Schieffelin's man. It is possible that the owner may be persuaded to assume part of this but he is anxious to turn the house into apartments and it is therefore immaterial to him whether we take it or not. The top floor is divided into four rooms which could be rented and thus reduce the rent by about $80 a month.

As immediate action is necessary may I have a prompt reply from you?

Faithfully yours,

Olga Halsey

Executive Secretary.

I-B
Encl.

2/10/20

[ENCLOSURE]

MINUTES of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MEETING - July 11, 1917.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with on motion.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted and ordered placed on file.

The report of the Membership Committee was read and accepted.

On motion it was ordered that invitations to join be sent out to the people passed on July 10th if no objection has been made before July 31st.

The resignation of Mr.Jones as Chairman of the Finance Committee was read.

On motion it was ordered that this be laid over until the September meeting.

The resignation of Dr.Frankel as Treasurer of the Club was read.

On motion it was ordered that this be laid over until the September meeting.

A committee was appointed to arrange for occasional dinners during the summer, consisting of Miss Rodman, Miss Nessa Cohen, Miss Ross, Miss Glanzer, Mr.Hitchcock, Mr.Klein, Mr.Russell, Mr.Vaughan.

The Site Committee recommended that the house at 14 West 12th Street, now occupied by the Salmagundi Club, be leased for a period of five years at an annual rental of $3000.

On motion it was ordered that this report be accepted.

Communications were read from Dr.Lowie, Miss Kauffman, and Dr.Berens, asking to have their membership changed to the Absentee Class because of absence from New York.

On motion it was ordered that these requests be granted.

On motion it was ordered that a letter be written to each Chairman of a Committee or Group asking them to outline their plans for the work of the coming year.

On motion it was ordered that the August meeting be omitted.

The meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM SPINNEY, (per O.K.I.)

Secretary.

2/10/71

THE CIVIC CLUB

12 EAST 31 STREET

NEW YORK

July 17, 1917.

2/10/72

To the Members of the Civic Club:

For a year we have been endeavoring to secure a new site, recognizing the fact that the present accommodations are inadequate for growth and development. The Site Committee, after diligent search and examination of a large number of locations, such as the Metropolitan Tower, the Berkeley Building, the old Colony Club, the old Columbia Club and various loft buildings and houses, found that none of these was available, either because of high rental, restrictions of fire laws, too great expense involved in structural changes and in one or two instances, refusal on the part of the owners to rent, after prolonged negotiations.

The Site Committee has, therefore, recommended that we lease the present building of the Salmagundi Club at 14 West 12th Street, for a period of five years at an annual rental of $3000. Having been utilized as a club few structural changes are required. There are accommodations for large dinners and meetings, lounging rooms, reading room, committee rooms, offices, out-door dining room and four sleeping rooms for guests. It is estimated that the necessary installations, together with the decorations, will not cost more than $2000, for which a bond issue will be required.

On our basis of very low dues the Executive Committee believes that it would be impossible to secure a more attractive or satisfactory club house. The Committee has acted favorably on the report of the Site Committee and merely awaits the results of this referendum before proceeding with the necessary plans to make the new quarters available early in the Fall.

If we do not hear from you to the contrary by July 26th we shall know that the above plan meets with your approval.

Yours very truly,

Ira S. Wile

President.

W/I

Civic Club [Civic Club]

July 26, 1917.

Miss Olga Ihlseng,
12 East 31st Street,
New York City.

Dear Miss Ihlseng:

I shall be glad to assent to securing the Twelfth Street site for the City Club.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GMD.

2/10/69

[civic club]

MINUTES of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MEETING - September 12,1917.

Present: Dr.Wile, Mr.Spinney, Miss Blake, Mrs.Howe, Mr.Kellogg, Miss Rodman, Mrs.Routzahn.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with on motion.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted and ordered placed on file.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and accepted and ordered placed on file.

The report of the Membership Committee was read and accepted.

The report of the Site Committee was read and accepted.

On motion it was ordered that Gordon Ireland, Arthur MacMahon, Evelyn Newman, Robert Rosembluth and Richard Waldo be transferred to Absentee Membership because of absence from the city.

The resignation of Dr.Frankel as Treasurer of the club was read.
On motion it was ordered that Dr.Frankel be asked to retain the office for the remainder of his term.

The resignation of Mr.Jones as Chairman of the Finance Committee was read.
On motion it was ordered that this be accepted with regret and with thanks for the excellent work done.
Mr.Ovington was appointed to the position and asked to make nominations to fill the vacancies on his committee.

The resignation of Mr.Alvin S.Johnson from the Executive Committee was read.
On motion it was ordered that this be accepted with regret.
The appointment of his successor was postponed until the October meeting.

On motion it was ordered that the Membership Committee be asked to broaden its conception of what constitutes "civic-mindedness" without relaxing the standards heretofore held.

The resignation of Mrs.Kruesi as Chairman of the House Committee was read.
On motion it was ordered that this be accepted with regret.
Miss Ovington was appointed to the position.

On motion it was ordered that the membership of the House Committee be increased.
Mrs.Howe, Miss LaFollette and Mr.Somerville were appointed to serve.

The meeting adjourned at 9:45.

(Signed) WILLIAM SPINNEY,

Secretary.

2/10/72

2/10/68

SEP 1 - 1917

House Charges for		
House Charges, Arrears		
Dues For 1/3 *Year Ending* DEC 31 1917	5	-
Initiation Fee	5	

RECEIVED PAYMENT
10/6/1917
THE CIVIC CLUB OF N.Y.
By C. B.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

To **The Civic Club of New York,** *Dr.*

CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE III—DUES.

9

OCT 8 1917

SECTION 1. The dues are:

1. For resident members $15.00 yearly, payable $5.00 at the beginning of each four month period (January, May, September.)

2. For non-resident members $10.00 yearly, payable at the beginning of each half year. (January, July.)

SECTION 2. The initiation fee is $5.00 for both classes of members.

SECTION 3. No assessment shall be levied upon members except by vote at a meeting of the Club called for the purpose, and no assessment shall exceed five dollars a year for each member.

SECTION 4. The Executive Committee may remit two-thirds of the dues of any resident member for any year during the whole of which he shall be absent from New York and vicinity, provided he shall have given written notice to the Executive Committee of such proposed absence in advance. This section shall apply to any consecutive period of twelve months.

BY-LAW # 1.

All bills for house charges shall be rendered monthly, and must be paid within fifteen days; club dues must be paid within thirty days, or the name of the member in arrears and the amount owing from him shall be posted in the club house after notification, there to remain until the same is paid or until his membership is declared forfeited At the end of thirty days no further credit shall be given to any member for house charges.

[civic club]

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
October 10, 1917.

Present: Dr. Wile, Mr. Howe, Mr. Spinney, Dr. DuBois, Mrs. Howe, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Rudd, Miss Ovington, Miss Rodman.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with on motion.

The report of the Treasurer was read but not accepted.
On motion it was ordered that this be referred back to the Chairman of the Finance Committee

The Finance Committee reported its plan for raising money for the new quarters.
On motion it was ordered that the Committee be empowered to proceed.

The resignation of Mr. Moutzahn as Chairman of the Committee on Group Activities was read
On motion it was ordered that this be accepted with regret.
The appointment of a new Chairman was postponed until the next meeting.

The Membership Campaign Committee reported its plan for increasing the membership.
On motion it was ordered that the Committee be granted $130. for stationery and printing plus the cost of multigraphing and postage for their circularizing.
On motion it was ordered that people who have resigned but who wish to come back be permitted to do so without the payment of an extra initiation fee, as a campaign method.

The Membership Committee reported the election of 13 new members.
On motion it was ordered that these people be asked to join if no objection is made to the Executive Committee before October 22nd.

The following suggestions were made to the Program Committee:
that a reception be tendered Professor and Mrs. Beard
That a reception be tendered the delegates to the Suppressed Nationalities Convention of which Mr. Howe is President.

On motion it was ordered that an amendment to the constitution be posted for thirty days providing that the name of the Club be changed. Cosmos and International were suggested as possible new names.

A communication from Miss Hourwich was read re remitting dues for the current period.
On motion it was ordered that this request be granted.

A communication from Miss Headley was read re exhibits in high schools.
On motion it was ordered that this be referred to the Committee on Civic Education.

A communication from Mr. Fleisher was read re proposed reconstruction work in New York City after the war.
On motion it was ordered that this be referred to a special committee.

On motion it was ordered that Mr. Somerville be asked to serve on the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy made by Mr. Johnson's resignation.

(Signed) William Spinney.

Secretary.

21067

[Civic Club]

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - November 14, 1917.

Present: Dr.Wile, Mr.Spinney, Mr.Kellogg, MissOvington, Miss Rodman, Mrs. Routzahn

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with on motion.

The reports of the Treasurer for September and October were read and accepted and ordered placed on file.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and accepted.
On motion it was ordered that dues for persons joining on and after December first be payable from January first.
On motion it was ordered that the federal war tax of 10% on Club dues be added to the bills hereafter.

The report of the House Committee was accepted with enthusiasm and thanks.

The report of the Membership Committee was read and accepted.
On motion it was ordered that the 55 people passed by the committee be asked to join if no objection has been made by December 4th.

The report of the Program Committee was read and accepted.
A suggestion was made that the Committee make some effort to arrange dinners during the week as well as the Sunday evening suppers.
Miss Rodman was appointed Chairman pro tem. in Mrs. Jakobi's absence from New York.

An informal report was made from the Restaurant Committee.
It was suggested that Mr. Brown be asked to work in conjunction with the House Committee. The latter committee was granted power to act immediately.

On motion it was ordered that Executive Committee meetings be held the second Wednesday of each month hereafter regularly.

A recommendation was made to the Finance Committee that the following changes be made in salaries: the Stenographer-bookkeeper's to be raised to $900.00 per annum, payable bi-monthly; the Executive Secretary's to be raised to $1500.00 per annum, payable bi-monthly; the former to take effect December first, the latter January first.

On motion it was ordered that a service flag be procured with the proper number of stars in the field.

On motion it was ordered that that insurance be increased adequately.

On motion it was ordered that the Chairman of the various groups be asked to attend the next Executive Committee meeting on December 12th.

On motion it was ordered that the dues of Marion Perkins, Jean Moehle, Herbert Parsons, and Mildred Patterson be remitted for the year ending August 31, 1918. because of absence from the City.

The meeting adjourned at 10:45.

Secretary.

NOV 19 1917 13

THE CIVIC CLUB

14 WEST 12 STREET

NEW YORK

2/10/66

November 15, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I have your card and cheque subscribing to one ten dollar bond ($10.00). Thank you for your generous support.

Faithfully yours,

Olga Halsey

Executive Secretary.

I-B

[Civic club]

MINUTES of the SPECIAL MEETING of the EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE - November 30, 1917.

Purpose) to reconsider the question of the club restaurant.

Present: Dr.Wile, Mr.Howe, Mr.Kellogg, Mr.Lane, Miss Ovington
Miss Rodman, Mrs.Routzahn

Miss Ovington made an informal report for Mr.Brown.

The Executive Secretary made an informal report for Mrs.During, manager of the Green Witch, who has offered to take over the management of the club restaurant.

On motion it was ordered that the previous action on the subject of the restaurant be reconsidered.

On motion it was ordered that the House Committee be authorized to act within its discretion.

Miss Ovington asked the advice of the Members of the Executive Committee on several House Committee questions:-
It was decided to rent the lecture hall for $15.00 in the evening and for $7.50 in the afternoon, subject to change at the discretion of the Committee.
It was decided to retain one of the four bedrooms for transient use at a charge of $1.50 per night.

The meeting adjourned at 9:45.

WILLIAM SPINNEY,

Secretary.

"The Agency with the short, understandable Contract"

MEMBER
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF TEACHERS' AGENCIES

27TH YEAR

THE
CLARK TEACHERS' AGENCY
B. F. CLARK

E. L. GREGG.
MANAGER

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE
GRAMERCY 3495

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16

JUN 4 - 1917

DuBois - inf.

June 2nd, 1917.

2/10/206

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Miss Emma L. Hubert's present address is 554 West 126th Street, New York City. She gives her home address as Crawfordsville, Ga. She taught in Knox Institute, Athens, Ga., for one year, and also in the primary grades in Nashville, Tenn., for nine years. She had a normal course in Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

We hope that this information will enable you to place Miss Hubert, so that you can give us an estimate of her abilities.

Very truly yours,

THE CLARK TEACHERS' AGENCY.

E. L. Gregg
MANAGER.

ELG:MVB.

[CLARK TEACHERS' AGENCY]

Recommendations

June 6, 1917.

Mr. E. L. Gregg,
1202 Flatiron Bldg.,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Miss Emma L. Hubert was a a student of mine at Atlanta University and did excellent work in her classes. She is quiet and well-bred. I do not know of her career since her school li

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/10/207

Jan. 21

21-1-05

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is an attempt to express, however imperfectly, my great sympathy and concern for you in your present illness.

I want to cheer you with the thought that your friends are thinking of you and earnestly

(27)

praying that you may soon be restored to perfect health.

Your illness has made us realize how much we owe to you, and that to lose you would mean a greater calamity to the race than we can express.

I but express the sentiments of a host of your friends when I say I look upon you as a hero without a peer!

(3) Staunch, faithful, true under the most trying conditions, absolutely fearless in whatever position you may have found yourself, loyal even when repaid by gross ingratitude — these are the steadfast virtues which have endeared you so wonderfully to our hearts. We shall ever consider you indisputable to the race, and therefore warn you against over-working

(4)

as you have done. We beg you to be very careful of yourself in the future.

Please accept these halting words as an indication of my affection and esteem.

With all good wishes for a Happy New Year,

I remain,

Yours truly,

Carrie B. Clifford.

XXXXXXXXXXXX
FIFTH AVENUE

21-1-06

January 29, 1917.

Mrs. Carrie W. Clifford,
1944 Ninth Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Clifford:

I thank you very much for your letter of January 20.

I was discharged from the hospital January 22 and am rapidly regaining health. I am glad to learn how important I am.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS:
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Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, N. Y. City
Bishop J. S. Flipper, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. Robert E. Jones, New Orleans, La.
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The Lowry National Bank,
Atlanta, Ga.

ACCOUNTANTS:
Stephens & Stephens,
Atlanta, Ga.

Colored American Society

For the Relief of the French War Orphans

(INCORPORATED

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Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville, Tenn.
Prof. William Pickens, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, Ga.
Prof. W. I. Lewis, Jacksonville, Fla.

March 5, 1917.

2/12/143

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I was very sorry that I did not get to see you again before you left the city. After a talk with Dr. Palmer, we decided that the matter concerning which I wished to interview you, could best be attended to at your office. We wish to request you to write a letter for publication indorsing this movement and its aims. Inclosed is a copy of letters written by Cardinal Gibbons and the Pope for use by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Your letter is to be used in a similar manner.

Thanking you for the publicity that you have given this work in the "Crisis", and trusting that you enjoyed your trip South in the highest, I am

Very truly yours,

L. T. Wright

Recommendation
P7

[COLORED AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FRENCH WAR ORPHANS]

March 16, 1917.

Mr. L. T. Wright,
11½ S. Broad Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Wright,

Enclosed please find the letter for which you kindly ask in your letter of March 5.

I trust that when you come to New York you will be sure to let me see you.

Very sincerely yours,

(Enc.)

2/12/141

[ENCLOSURE]

March 16, 1917.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I regard it as a patriotic duty for every person of Negro descent who desires the best good, not only of his own race, but of the world, to contribute to the Relief of French War Orphans.

No country in the world has been at once so civilized and so free from the damnable and silly prejudice against colored folk as France. She has admitted them to her Legislature, her civil and social life on terms of absolute equality.

This example which she has set the civilized world is one which puts the colored people under a debt of eternal gratitude.

Let us help her in her hour of need.

Very sincerely yours.

2/12/42

2/10/86

St. Athanasius Sch.,
Brunswick, Ga.,
Feb. 4, 1917.

My dear Mr. Dubois:

Since seeing the account of your recent illness and then of your recovery, I have felt that I must write you.

Altho I have appreciated all along just what you mean to us, it took the threat of your loss to get this letter written. One does not like to

and the training is continued.

You were always kind to me at school and tolerant and I was impudent enough not to feel the difference as many of the others did and so "edge" away, losing the privilege of better acquaintance.

There is nothing original that I can say, I know, to express my gladness in your recovery nor to tell how deeply thankful I am that there has been and is a Deborah.

encroach upon the time of a great man, even tho that man was former teacher and table-mate for three years.

I have always felt that the association, contact, etc. at that table made up my training at A. U. and that the other was incidental. So I feel myself peculiarly fortunate.

Every month I can see you vividly thru the editorial pages of the "Crisis"

[4]

Tho I dont hear from any of the members of that table group, I know where each is and have seen four since graduation. Rose is married, I think.

Trusting that you are well now and with kindest regards to Yolande and Mrs. Dubois I am,

sincerely yours,

Sadie E. Conyers.

February 19, 1917.

Miss Sadie Conyers,
St. Athanasius School,
Brunswick, Georgia.

Dear Sadie:

I am very glad indeed to know that you are living. I had been wondering where you were working and had an idea that you had gone West.

Thank you for your kind words. Mrs. DuBois and Yolande join me in best regards.

I am going to speak in Charleston March 2. It would be pleasant to have you there.

Very sincerely yours,

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Ex-Chief Justice STANTON J. PEELLE, LL. D.
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Secretary and Business Manager

EDW. L. PARKS, A. M., D. D.
Treasurer and Registrar

Jan. 22, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York City, N. Y.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

Hello, old man,-glad to receive your letter and to know that you are up. Now, if the prayers of the righteous availeth much, you will stay up, because I have been praying.

Now, not to be facetious but serious, the Bethel Literary and Historical Society, at my suggestion, had silent prayer, which was ended by an oral prayer by Mr. John Wesley Cromwell for your recovery. We are all so glad that you are up that we do not know what to do.

Be careful with yourself. The Association can well afford to give you some vacation with pay. I say that because that is the way I would vote. Be careful, now. I know you are smarter than I am; but I may hit the truth once in a while. Take that rest so that you will not have any after damages.

When I go over and tell Mrs. Cook that I sent her greetings to you, she will be glad. I have not seen her since I got your letter.

All of my Office Force send greetings and wish that you may speedily come to a complete recovery.

Yours sincerely,

Wm. Cook

GWC/DEW

2/10/89

XXXXX XXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

January 29, 1917.

Dear Mr. Cook:

I was released from the hospital last Monday and I am now putting in two or three hours a day at my desk, going to bed at nine and rising at nine. I am feeling more and more like myself and I shall be careful not to overdo.

I thank you and all the friends for their interest. My best regards to Mrs. Cook.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. George William Cook,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

04/01/2

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEO. WILLIAM COOK
SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY

Jan. 30, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York City, N. Y.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

As I am lying here in bed on the flat of my back with the Grippe and read in your letter that you are at your desk, I have concluded not to die, because if you are at your desk now, after what I heard about you when I was so solicitous about you, I certainly can get over to the building soon to go to work. But let us drop all fun. Do you think you are doing right? I suppose you say you are, or you would not do it. Now, we can ill afford to lose you or any of your time; but, as between losing some of your time in order that you may make a sure thing of getting well, both for your comfort and your usefulness, I say you get out of that Office and get upon the Hudson some where; and tell all the other folks that is the way I would vote as a member of the Board. I know how hard it would be to keep you from doing anything you wanted to do; but if I were in that Office, I do not believe you would come in,-- not that I would use any antagonistic force against you, but I certainly would be your friend and keep you out. They won't allow me to go over to the building, because they are afraid I will get pneumonia.

Mrs. Cook sends best regards and congratulations on your recovery.

Very sincerely yours,

GWC/DEW

Per DEW

2/10/2

February 5, 1917.

My dear Mr. Cook:

I am delighted to know that you are sick. It gives me a chance to extend sympathy, etc., and I have had so much given me in the last month that I have a surplus on hand.

Do not be afraid of my overdoing. One thing that would be apt to make me would be to lose myself in the woods of New York where I knew no one and I had nothing to attract me. As it is, I retire at nine and rise at nine; get to my office at twelve, read the newspapers and sit around until I feel like going and then go. As a result I am feeling tip-top.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Cook,

Very sincerely yours,

Professor George W. Cook,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

2/10/17

2/10/93 [COTTON] (Look up in "Horizon," July Crisis)

CANTON BEND MISSION

J. N. COTTON,
PRINCIPAL.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE FREEDMEN'S
BOARD OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

CAMDEN, ALA., R. D. 1, BOX 16.

July 9,1917.

JUL 12 1917

The Crisis:-

Please tell me,does The National Association for Teachers in Colored Schools, which meets in New Orleans on the 25th of this month convene only on the one day?

In what building, on what street, does it hold, and by what means may I reach the place of meeting,at once if I happen to get there just on the day?

I take this opportunity to say: I believe ardently in EVERY stand"The Crisis" takes, and pray that God may succor you and all engaged in this unremitting task of"Justice" for Humanity's sake.

Very Sincerely yours, (Mrs.) E. L. Cotton

Will Assoc of Teachers in Colored Schools

July 13, 1917.

Mrs. E. L. Cotton,
Canton Bend Mission,
R. D. 1, Box 16,
Camden, Alabama.

2/10/62

My dear Mrs. Cotton:

Enclosed you will please find a clipping with the information you desire.

I am sorry that I cannot give you more definite instructions.

Very truly yours,

MGA/GRB.

Secretary.

Enc.

W. H. CROGMAN
CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT
CLARK UNIVERSITY

South Atlanta Station Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 29, 1917

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

2/1/45

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

It almost made me shudder as I read in the recent "Crisis" of your serious illness and the critical operation necessitated by it. I sympathize with you tenderly and sincerely in your hour of suffering, and endorse unreservedly the sentiments of Dr. Spingarn, printed on the first page of the February "Crisis". The race could spare many like myself, but to lose you would be, at present, a racial calamity. I am, therefore, happy to learn now that you are on your way to recovery. God speed the day!

Yours truly,
W. H. Crogman.

February 5, 1917.

My dear Mr. Crogman,

Thank you very much for your kind letter.

I was discharged from the hospital January 22 and am feeling quite like myself again. I may have the pleasure of seeing you sometime this month.

My best regards to the family.

Sincerely yours,

Professor W. H. Crogman,
Clark University,
South Atlanta Station,
Atlanta, Ga.

21494

2/10/101

"THE UNION"

THE DABNEY BUILDING, 420 McALLISTER STREET

PHONE CANAL 1983-R

CINCINNATI, 1/22/17

Miss W. G. Allison,

I am taking for granted, from the signature, that you are the charming young lady who fitted in so harmoniously with the artistic office display of The Crisis on the occasion of my visits to New York. I am deeply grieved to know that the Dr. has been so long absent from

his Sanctum Sanctorum but hope that
as both operations were successful and
the patient survives that I shall soon
have the pleasure of seeing you
again by the addition of his signature. I am buoyed up
"Only the good die young" – therefore
I pay no heed to that ancient joke:
the operation was successful but the patient
died. Enclosed find check for $1.50 Kindly
get & send to him some flowers or other suitable
tribute with my compliments. Your labor in that
regard will some day be rewarded by yours truly
Wendell P. Dabney

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

2/10/49

January 29, 1917.

Dear Dabney:

I thank you very much for your kind remembrance and your sympathetic letters. I was released from the hospital January 22 and I am now learning to walk and really feeling very well indeed.

I shall let you know soon when I shall come by Cincinnati.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. W. P. Dabney,
420 Wallister Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

"THE UNION"

THE DABNEY BUILDING, 420 McALLISTER STREET

PHONE CANAL 1903R CINCINNATI,

1/29/17

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City

Dear Sir

By this time you are doubtless secure from future surgical assault. Congratulations. I forwarded for your inspection a photo hoping against hope that it would be honored by a place on the walls of "Paradise" but knowing that 64th St is now but a memory - Paradise Lost so to speak I dare not venture a conjecture as to the probable fate of my contribution as I saw several waste baskets full while in the Office of the Crisis. Hope you received the flowers or whatever the taste of your accomplished Secretary substituted for them.

Kindly advise me as to the time you will be on or can be in this city. Going to or returning from Cleveland? Forwarded to your family a Calendar with compliments of Jesse Dabney & gave to Council the W Standard Wednesday for Wednesday

20/01/17

February 3, 1917.

2/10/92

Dear Dabney:

I am getting quite well and strong again.

Miss Allison has decided that a flowering plant in my office is the proper thing for your gift since I have escaped the hospital. So I shall have a living remembrance for some weeks.

I shall probably be in Cincinnati sometime in April . I have not decided just what dates are possible yet. I have received your picture and shall use it one of these days.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W. P. Dabney,
420 McAllister Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

"THE UNION"
THE DABNEY BUILDING, 420 McALLISTER STREET
PHONE CANAL 1903-R
CINCINNATI,

AUG 27 1917

8/24/17

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York City

Dear Doc.

2/10/67

Your very interesting letters arrived and were accorded a most cordial reception. I refer to the Saturday Night Club letter & the other to me. I was made a committee of one to answer for the Club, which however has had only one Meeting since and at that meeting I was the Storm center, but nobly withstood the many assaults made, as the result of my taking you away early that Evening. I was finally forced to retire to the trenches as a terrific onslaught was precipitated by my remark that you were not only not persuaded but was really eager to leave. My tenure of the Presidency rests upon a fast weakening foundation and I can safely say that Should the Club revive you stand a splendid chance of Succeeding one who now realizes that Republics may be ungrateful but Saturday Night Clubs are not far behind.

A fire at my residence - Several other complications - unusual

pressure of business for several months has occasioned my delay in responding to the unprecedented celerity which characterized the forwarding of your last communication. As an evidence of my appreciation and a forerunner of this reply I had sent to your Office last week a bottle of

Old Sherry.

"Let us moisten the sands of this life
with good wine
So they may linger and not run
So fast
There'll be more time to think
of Old friends and to drink
To sweethearts we have known in
the past."

Kindest regards to the presiding Angel of your Sanctum Sanctorum if the same one lingers, and remember to James Johnson Esq yours truly

W. F. P. Jabez

P.S. I may spend a day or ~~to~~ — Next week this Summer.

2/10/96

August 31, 1917.

Mr. W. P. Dabney,
420 McAllister Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Dabney:

Thank you very much for the bottle of sherry. I am enjoying it.

Give my regards to the club, and assure them that I am ready to surplant you at any time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

38 Greenwich Park
Boston, Mass.
Jan. 22, 1916
[JAN. 22, 1917]

Prof. Du. Bois,
St. Luke's Hospital,
New York, City.

Dear Sir:

I am a member of St. Bartholomew's Sunday School, Cambridge, Mass. This year, our rector, Rev. Walter D. McLane installed a new plan in our Sunday School. Each class was to choose the name of some saint or noted person for their class name. The class of which I am

a member chose the name of, "The Du Bois class", in honor of you. The name was suggested to us by our Sunday School Teacher, Mrs. Alleston, who told us that she was a pupil of yours when she attended the Union St. Baptist Church. Hearing of your illness "The Du Bois" class wishes to express their sympathy to you and we hope that you are on the road for a very speedy recovery. Our class is.

not a very large one as we are arranged according to our grading in school and it happens that there are only four pupils in the Sunday school that are in the 3rd. year of high school and that is our class. And another thing we are all girls. The "Du Bois" class is noted for their perfect attendance. It is very seldom that a girl is absent, and if so, it is for very good reasons.

As soon as I learned of your illness I was very anxious to write you

something that would be cheering (4).
and I could think of nothing
better nor more cheering than
to tell you of our little class.
Now, to tell you about
myself. I am 16 years old
and as I stated before, am
in the 3rd year of high
school. I am taking a
Commercial Course which I
like very much. I had the
pleasure of meeting "little"
Miss Allison last evening
(Sunday) and I was very
much pleased as I obtained
information that was very
helpful. I asked her every
question I could think of
concerning clerical work
and it is very inspiring
to meet some one who
has taken the same course.

4/11/42

as I have and can tell me of the success that they have made. I am taking the Anderson method of Shorthand and I am typewriting many business letters this year. It is all very interesting work. Besides those subjects I take Bookkeeping, English French and Commercial Geography. I am a member of the Junior Basket Ball team and this sport is my chief "hobby" I think that the "Crisis" is a very inspiring, as well as interesting magazine. I enjoy

5/11/12

reading the stories very much and also the literature. On the front cover, of the Easter number of your magazine, there was a picture of my aunt, Mrs. Bessie Smith Rahn, now Mrs. Battey, posing as the Madonna. I was a member of Miss Georgine Glover's dancing class and on dancing so well I had the privilege of doing the solo dancing the first year and then last year I was one of 2 or 3

[7]
other solodancers. In November our church gave a minstrel show and I did a Hawaiian dance. The show is to be repeated on the 15th of February and again I am to dance, so I am very busy learning & originating new steps. I am very anxious to go to Sargent's School of Physical Culture as I love that line of work. In case I do not go to Sargent's I shall

be able to do clerical (8)
work. That is why I take
the Commercial course.

Miss Allison told me
that you expected to
come to Boston next
month, and if you
do, I hope that I
shall have the pleasure
of meeting you. I
think now that I have
told you all the important
things about our class
and I am sure I have
given you part of my
biography. The remainder
of the "Du Bois" class
join me in sending their
love to you & hoping
for your quick recovery.

Yours respectfully
(Miss) Mildred D. Davenport

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

2/10/12

January 29, 1917.

Miss Mildred Davenport,
38 Greenwich Park,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Miss Davenport:

I thank you for your letter of January 22 with its account of the DuBois Class and of yourself. I was discharged from the hospital the day that the letter was written and I am rapidly regaining my strength.

I trust you will convey to your classmates my appreciation of their good will.

Very sincerely yours,

The Semi-Centennial of Howard University, March 2, 1917 [Davidson]

SHELBY J. DAVIDSON, A. B.
PRESIDENT

W. W. COHRAN, LL. B.
SECRETARY

MISS NELLIE M. QUANDER, A. B.
TREASURER

General Alumni Association
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

OFFICES: 639 F STREET, NORTHWEST
PHONE MAIN 3-6-4-0

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FINANCIAL SECRETARY

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G. SMITH WORMLEY, A. B
BEULAH BURKE, A. B.
VICE-PRESIDENTS

January Thirty-one,
Nineteen - seventeen.

c1/p1/2

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your favor was duly received in the course of the mail. We are all delighted to hear from you again, and to hear that you are so far convalesced as to be out of the hospital.

With the expressed hope to Mrs. Davidson that you would soon be able to enjoy one of her dinners, I am rather inclined to believe that you are on the road to recovery. I have been keeping in touch with you through friends, without taxing you or yours with any messages, and the condition for the better at all times has been very encouraging to your host of friends.

No sir-e-e-e, I did not give you or any body else any information about Joiner's marriage; heard the rumor - doubted it myself, until I saw it in the 'Crisis', then I said, "O, well", until I saw it denied in the last issue; and then I said, "Ah-h-h- "

May I ask, are you not one of the speakers for our Semi-Centennial on March 1st.? I understood , in the tentative program before your illness that you were, and having heard no change I am seeking it first hand.

SHELBY J. DAVIDSON, A. B.
PRESIDENT

W. W. COHRAN, LL. B.
SECRETARY

MISS NELLIE M. QUANDER, A. B.
TREASURER

General Alumni Association
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

OFFICES: 639 F STREET, NORTHWEST
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VICE-PRESIDENTS

Dr. DuBois #2.

2/10/11

Mrs. Davidson and Ophelia are well. Mr. Boots is as usual. All join in the hope for your speedy recovery and continued usefulness.

Very sincerely,

Shelby J. Davidson

SJD/EGB

801/10/12

1215½ Latrobe St
Parkersburg W. Va
Jan 21. 1917.

My dear Cousin,

I was so surprised when mother phoned me and said you had been in the hospital. I really thought she must be mistaken. Of course when she said you had written it I had to believe it. She knew the letter was from you so she read it. I sincerely hope that you have fully recovered from your operations. I wish I were near so I might come to see you. I guess I would be a fair sort of nurse if I had the chance. You know that I started to learn nursing at Lincoln but stayed only a week. It wasn't because I could not nurse. I can see you laughing. I didn't like the management and I

simply wouldn't stand the interns. (I guess that the way you spell it I can't find it in this small dictionary I mean the graduate student doctors).

We are all quite well except mother she is quite nervous. Oh! so very nervous almost everything upsets her nerves. If she had money I don't know what she would do. I guess she would have me imprisoned. I get on her nerves especially when I am trying to stay off them. If I am late coming home from school I am on her nerves, if I am early or on time I am still on her nerves so you see how it is.

Mr Jefferson and Mr Hagwood send their best wishes for your speedy recovery. Many of the friends that you met while here also send love.

It is nine oclock. I am at night school. All the ladies have been excused to attend a violin recital given by Mr Joseph Douglass of Washington D.C. I don't know how much longer I will have to stay. I would like to hear him also, but I am a working girl and must stay until the "Powers that be" release me.

I know you will be tired if you are well and read this letter, of course if you are sick you probably don't mind unless you "have nerves". I guess I'll close anyway after I ask after Cousin Nina and Yolland. How are they?

Mother said, "Tell William that Cousin William Burghart of Greenfield Illinois lost his wife Dec 17, 1916". She died. I suppose you know who he is. I don't.

6/1/12

Also Sarah Jackson of Barrington is dead. I think that is her name. She is your cousin anyway.
Mother and Leonard send love. So do I and I am also sending to you the mate to the one you sent me.
I shall probably send mother and Leonard east this summer and I shall look for a place to go to work. My family needs more than I can give them and as I have to look after them during the summer I shall look for work so I can tide over the long summer vacation. I don't know how nor where to look but I shall look. Can you suggest any method? I can manicure, massage, shampoo, hair dress and the rest that goes with the average beauty culture course. I am supposed to know how to sew, cook and wait table. Well I am really going to close. The paper begins to run out. Please use school paper and write soon as I may run out of paper. I hope you have at least received the newspaper.

Hampton

2/10/105

June 16, 1917.

Miss J. E. Davis,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Virginia.

My dear Miss Davis:

I have your letter of June 2, and in reply would say that I have a fairly wide acquaintance with educated colored men. A large number of them have been, and are, opposed to the industrial training at Hampton. Most of them, including myself, would admit quite frankly that the type of industrial training down at Hampton is far superior to that done at most industrial schools. Notwithstanding this, colored men of education do not like Hampton Institute; and the reasons for their dislike and distrust are as follows: (1) Hampton is a center of what seems to us an exaggerated worship of white people. The white philantropist is almost diefied; buildings are named for him, holidays are in his honor, and lessons are taken exclusively from his life, except, of course, they happen to be graduates of Hampton. (2) The course of study adopted at Hampton does not fit in with the course of study approved of by the educators of the United States. The result is that an educational course at Hampton leads into a blind alley, out of which it is practically impossible for any Hampton student to escape and pursue higher and broader training. This educational isolation has been emphasized and defended at Hampton on the groung that Negroes

do not need further training than Hampton gives, or upon the ground that Hampton's course of study is right, that the rest of the nation is wrong, and if there is a consequent misfit, it is unfortunate for the nation. (3) Conscientiously or inconscientiously, Hampton has loaned this to the propaganda which has continually illustrated the aims and work of the higher institutions of learning among colored people and of leading Negroes. There has been an utter lack of generous community between Hampton and such institutions as Atlanta, Fisk and Howard. On the other hand there have continually come from Hampton and its defenders the most ungracious statements of silly aims and methods which these institutions were supposed to pursue, and the nation has been asked to publish the "Hampton Idea" as nest for the higher education of Negroes. (4) Negroes have no real place in in the conduct of Hampton, although their children are being trained and ideas for their development are being laid down, they are not represented on the board of trustees, and they have never had any any length of time, any real representation upon the faculty. These are the main reasons which have beenlong lived. The thinking class of colored people oppose Hampton Institution. Theyrecognizeethat it has done excellent work, that it has sent out splendid and useful men, but they know also that its influence in many directions has been bad and that it has in its present organization and dominating ideas, a distinct menace to the larger development of the American Negro.

We trust that this will not always be so, and hope to live to see Negroes largely represented on the board of trustees and in the teaching force of Hampton, and to see this venerable institution become as it might so easily be, a great technical school, whose aim is not simply to train oxen, butnto fit promising men for further and higher study.

As I am making this letter public

myself, you are, of course, quite at liberty to do the same if you wish.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

21/10/07

) DESK

2/14/12

June 13, 1917.

The Garden Editor
of the Delineator,
223 Spring Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have a yard which is the size of the one you treat in the May Delineator, except that the house is differently placed. I am sending you enclosed a rough sketch.

The yard is old and has been indifferently cared for. There are three bits of shrubbery and some grass which grows here and there. On the property are three good trees.

Can you direct me to a reasonable landscape architectwhbo could direct me as to the development of this yard for a small sum which a poor man could afford? I want to put a garage in the yard some time soon.

I shall be under great obligation to you for any help.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

[D.C. ---]

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

FOR

TEACHERS OF THE TENTH-THIRTEENTH DIVISIONS

AND RELATED NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOLS

41-15 D-4

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AT THE

MINER NORMAL SCHOOL

GEORGIA AVENUE AND EUCLID STREET N. W.

NOVEMBER 8th AND 9th, 1917

THE EVENING SESSIONS WILL BE HELD IN THE AUDITORIUM OF PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL ON FIRST STREET BETWEEN N AND O STREETS, N. W.

Thursday Morning, November 8th

Assembly Hall

9:00 A. M. ADDRESS. THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN THE MAKING. (To be followed by Question Box.)

By State Inspector C. D. Knoch, Pennsylvania.

Room 22

10:00 A. M. ROUND TABLE. SUBJECT, BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE. FOR TEACHERS OF SCIENCE AND OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS.

By Dr. W. E. Kellicott, Gaucher College.

Library

10:00 A. M. ROUND TABLE. THE FOOD PROBLEM, FOR TEACHERS OF HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS.

By Doctor Catherine Blunt, University of Chicago.

Assembly Hall

11:00 A. M. ADDRESS. HISTORY TEACHING AND THE WAR.

By Dr. Henry Johnson, Columbia University.

Thursday Afternoon, November 8th

Room 22

1:00 P. M. ROUND TABLE. SUBJECT, PHASES OF COMPOSITION TEACHING. FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS OF ENGLISH AND OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS.

By Prof. G. David Houston, Howard University.

Assembly Hall

2:00 P. M. ADDRESS. THE SCHOOL AND THE FOOD CONSERVATION MOVEMENT.

By Mrs. Henrietta W. Calvin, Specialist in Home Economics, U. S. Bureau of Education.

Room 22

3:00 P. M. ROUND TABLE. SUBJECT, PHASES OF COMPOSITION TEACHING. FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS OF INTERMEDIATE GRADES.

By Prof. G. David Houston, Howard University.

Thursday Evening, November 8th

Auditorium—Dunbar High School

7:30 P. M. ORGAN RECITAL.

Fantasia.....Cole
Legende.....Friml
Hymn to St. Cecelia.....Gounod
Humoresque.....Dvorak
Intermezzo.....Faulkes
Festal March.....Calkin

By Miss Mary L. Europe, Dunbar High School

8:15 P. M. ADDRESS. IN MEMORIAM—HOLLIS BURKE FRISSELL.

By Vice-Principal George P. Phenix, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Friday Morning, November 9th

Assembly Hall

9:00 A. M. ADDRESS. VISION AND THE TEACHERS' WORK.

By Prof. Isaac Fisher, Fisk University.

Assembly Hall

10:00 A. M. ADDRESS. THE SOCIALIZING RECITATION.

By Superintendent William Whitney, Pleasantville, N. J.

Room 22

11:00 A. M. ROUND TABLE. SUBJECT, ECONOMIC THOUGHT AND INTERPRETATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of the Crisis, New York City.

Library

11:00 A. M. ROUND TABLE. SUBJECT, PRACTICAL SCHOOL PROBLEMS.

By Dr. W. L. Bulkley, New York City Public Schools.

Friday Afternoon, November 9th

Assembly Hall

1:00 P. M. ADDRESS WITH LANTERN ILLUSTRATION. POSTURE AND CONDITIONS AFFECTING IT.

By Miss Jessie H. Bancroft, Department of Physical Training, New York City, President American Posture League.

Room 22

1:00 P. M. ROUND TABLE. METHODS IN MODERN LANGUAGES.

By Prof. William Pickens, Dean of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.

Assembly Hall

2:00 P. M. ADDRESS. TYPES OF TEACHING.

By Dr. Geo. D. Strayer, Columbia University.

Room 22

3:00 P. M. ROUND TABLE. CLASSROOM PROBLEMS.

By Dr. W. L. Bulkley, New York City Public Schools.

Library

3:00 P. M. ROUND TABLE. PREPARING TEACHERS FOR POST-WAR EDUCATIONAL READJUSTMENT.

By Prof. Isaac Fisher, Fisk University.

Friday Evening, November 9th

Assembly Hall, Dunbar High School

7:30 P. M. PIANO RECITAL.

Coleridge Taylor	Zuleika
	The Motherless Child
	Let Us Cheer the Weary Traveller
	Deep River
Popular Favorites	Narcissus—Nevin
	Humoresque—Dvorak
	To a Wild Rose—McDowell
	The Waltzing Doll—Poldini
Raff	Rustic Waltz
Chopin	Waltz in E Minor
	Fantasie Impromptu
	Prelude in C Sharp Minor
	Polonaise in C Sharp Minor

By Miss Mary L. Europe, Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C.

8:15 P. M. ADDRESS. THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

By Prof. William Pickens, Dean of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.

NOTE: LUNCHEON MAY BE OBTAINED IN THE LUNCH ROOM ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF MINER NORMAL SCHOOL FROM 12:00 M. TO 1:00 P. M.

2

98 Jackson St.,
Pontiac Mich.,
July 1-17.

JUL 5

2/10/23

Dr W. E. Du Bois - Dear Sir
I know that incouragement and congrdulations are very weak and fruitless at this critical time, when it seems like civilization is failing and the world is turning back in to dark decays of Savagy. Though I cannot refrain from expressing to you the Conciliation that is found in the hearts of twelve million human beings for the great Cause you are striveing to save.

I know you meets discouragements and criticism, which threaten to make you abondon your great cause, but I pray that God may

strengthen you when these troubles arise, and that you may fight on for the true principables of humanity untill you have won the victory.

2/18/24

I conside, you one of the greatest soldiers in the world, even more than Napoleon; Your battle is not a battle for oppression, neither one fought for a selfish desire, but one for the redemption of a people who is now mangleing in the greatest struggle of life perseverance.

The humanity which you stands for is the only that the true principables of peace, freedom and civilization can be based upon. Your humanity is that which God loves, it is that which

Christ bled and died for, it is that which our fathers give their lives for. and it is that, at the end, which all the world must bow to.

Hooping you may fight on for pure humanity

I Remain

Yours

Mitchel Douglas

P.S. I would like to become an agent from pontiac.

Please send me detail of prices.

I think I can get a large subscription from this city.

Cfd. to Mr. Dee,

Back to Dr. DuB.

2/10/25

JUN 18 1917-1/ Hw B.

236, LADBROKE GROVE,
LONDON, W. 10
June 2nd., 1917.

Doctor W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor "The Crisis",
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:-

The following may interest you.

" NO CORPS FOR A COLOURED MAN."

" When Obadiah Coles , who played the part of the coloured servant in 'Romance' at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, was charged yesterday with being an absentee, he said that all recruiting officers had refused him as a negro. As a British subject he was quite willing to serve********* "

Permit me to to use this opportunity to thank you for "THE NEGRO" which you so kindly sent to my wife and me. I have read it with much pleasure. In fact, it inspired me with the idea of writing a romance, dealing with the early civilization of the Songhay people of West Africa, which is now half completed in the rough.

Will you kindly tender my wife's regards, and mine, to Mrs DuBois and Miss Yolande, and believe me to be,

Yours very sincerely,

Henry F. Downing.

21/10/26

February 5, 1917.

My dear Doctor Downs:

I am sending herewith a little volume of mine which I trust you will accept and tuck somewhere out of the way on your book shelves. It is a slight, a very slight, indication of my feeling of thankfulness to you for your skill and kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Downs,
St. Luke's Hospital,
New York City.

2/10/17

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NEW YORK CENTER

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7 EAST 42nd STREET

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April 17, 1917.

Personal P.X.

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Dubois:-

The Drama League of America wishes to express to you their gratitude for the interesting talk you gave its members on Thursday last.

We feel that this meeting was one of our greatest successes and we greatly appreciate your courtesy in helping to make it so.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothea F. B. Schwin

Executive Secretary.

2/14/28

August 27, 1917.

Mrs. H. G. Du Bois,
Ocean House,
Sea Isle City, N. J.

My dear Nina:

Enclosed is a letter from Dr. Hoggan.

The laundry which you wrote me about has not come. If you send it in a package to the house I will not get it at all as I cannot wait a whole day. It will be best for you to express it to the office, or direct to the laundry, 273 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

Things are all right.

Remember me to Yolande.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/CRB.

Enc.

August 28, 1917.

2/10/43

Mrs. N. G. Du Bois,
Ocean House,
Sea Isle City, N. J.

My dear Nina:

I got the package of laundry this morning and will mail it to you Thursday.

Yours,

WEBD/GRB.

August 30, 1917.

Mrs. H. C. Du Bois,
Ocean House,
Sea Isle City, N. J.

Dear Nina:

I sent the laundry by parcel post insured to-day. It ought to reach you by Saturday at the latest.

I am sending enclosed a letter from Miss Pingrie. I have written her telling her to come.

Yours,

WEBL/GMB.

Enc.

2/10/17

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION

JAN 9 AM 12

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT 854 BROADWAY

"SD" 854 Broadway, N.Y. JAN 9 1917

1917 JAN 8 PM 11 48

A755B 29 NL

RJ BALTIMORE MD 8

DR W E B DUBOIS

70 5 AVE NEW YORK NY

0002

THE DUBOIS CIRCLE OF BALTIMORE EXTEND TO YOU THEIR HEARTFELT SYMPATHY WITH THE SINCERE HOPE THAT YOU MAY SPEEDILY RECOVER FROM YOUR PRESENT ILLNESS FLOWERS WILL FOLLOW THIS MESSAGE

DUBOIS CIRCLE.

Sd

Held for author's better address
Mgo

(Original) 1917 DuBois-Family

AGREEMENT BETWEEN W.E.B.DUBOIS AND YOLANDE DUBOIS

WHEREAS powder and some face creams and cosmetics are very injurious to the skin and very unpleasant to look at, and

WHEREAS Yolande DuBois would like to have within the next year

one desk
one victrola
one trip to Washington

It is hereby agreed that beginning this eighteenth day of September,1917, that Yolande DuBois will use no powder whatsoever on her face for the space of one year, and nothing else in the way of cream or cosmetics, except such as her mother buys and gives her to be applied at such time as her mother directs.

In return for this W. E. B. DuBois agrees to give Yolande DuBois an allowance of fifty cents per week for spending money, so long as this is not spent for powder or cosmetics,

Secondly, W. E. B. DuBois agrees that sometime during the ensuing twelve months to see that Yolande DuBois has a desk, a victrola and a trip to Washington, or a birthday party (W.E.B.D)

If, however, Yolande DuBois does not keep the agreement then it is understood that W. E. B. DuBois need not furnish either desk, victrola or trip to Washington, and that he may reduce her weekly allowance by the sum of ten cents for each occasion on which he or her mother sees powder on Yolande's face.

SIGNED

W. E. B. DuBois

Sign here. Yolande DuBois

Please sign + mail to my office.

291/21/2

JAMES B. DUDLEY, PRESIDENT

2/10/146

THE NEGRO AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 7. 1917

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just read in "The Branch Bulletin", that you are again at your desk and in full charge again. I cannot tell you how glad I am that your life has been spared and how anxiously I am hoping for many more years of your useful and distinguished career.

Yours truly

Jas B Dudley

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Non Partisan — Non Sectarian

The Equity Congress

Of Greater New York

Congress Hall, 89 W. 134th St.

(Organized 1910)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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JAS. GREEN

New York, Jan. 11th., 1917.

Hon. J. De Bois,
St. Luke Hospital,
113th., Street &
Amsterdam Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Sir:-

I am directed by Equity Congress of Greater New York, to extend you and family, its heart felt sympathy in this your hour of affliction, and that you have its prayers, that you may soon recover, and resume your usual livelyhood.

We have the honor to be
sir, very sincerely yours.
The Equity Congress of
Greater New York.

Secretary.

2/10/42

January 18, 1917.

2/10/143

The Equity Congress,
89 West 134th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I beg to acknowledge for Dr. DuBois the letter sent him by Mr. Alfred B. Casey expressing sympathy and good wishes.

I am glad to be able to inform you that Dr. DuBois is doing very well, indeed, and that we are hoping to have him back at his desk again by the end of this month.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

[JESSIE FRASER]
1916-17 m Jr. m.

Cher maître - You know that Dof
in books about [illegible]
pronouncing [illegible] has [illegible]
matter, [illegible] respect this
[illegible]

I [illegible] good-
[illegible]
as [illegible] well
and [illegible] as [illegible]
grapes and [illegible] will be
[illegible] good friends. But
you're not interested in that [illegible]
[illegible] the other news
It happens [illegible] Mademoiselle, who

Mr. H. said to me "what would you do if [2]
DuBois shouldn't feel thro'?" - my apo-
logies for the evening. I fear DuBois
do feel thro'. Don't care, don't because
can't move in anyway they will you now.

Am so sorry you weren't here for the
exercises. They were very good - am sent-
ly so. It seemed so wrong for you not
to be there offering one of those luminous
perfect speeches that only can offer.
Things were [illegible] y tho' this Chr - life
is grim, jerky don't you think? Too
[illegible] mother and wife
both. Strick town the same day and
both appeared on the platform at the
same moment. Mrs. Dunbar - Nelson
spoke very feelingly and fluently of "our
set" and sat down whereat the glee club
- whether or not with malice prepense I'm
weak to say - got up and sang "Alice where art
thou!" Old Mrs. Dunbar is beautiful and
black and homely - the old-fashioned grave-
born type - a real relic. We had a long and
a dance such as only black people possess
and [illegible] at once and tremendously -
"tho' - for all his sins could tell, would

I what could'd churchman be."

(3)

How does the Crisis get along both without you—and me. You shouldn't have given me that address [illegible] num-
[illegible] to give
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] send
[illegible] and. hurry
and get well — I'm coming up to stay
with you a [illegible] — better — I've never gone
near the wilds of darkest Brooklyn. Shall
stay one day and visit Johnie or?
I've got a sleep on the floor. Give
my love to Mrs. DuBois and your mother
daughter [illegible] see. [illegible] near
of the "army [illegible]" "The "Messy is blue?" will
[illegible] Write soon. Jessie.

The Crisis has just come, and I'm able to see how it's getting along

Box 306,
Lorain, Ohio,
February 13th, 1917.

Dear Mr. DuBois,

First of all let me inform you that this is no note of commiseration, for no one except those of us who have enjoyed it have any idea what a happy time you can have in a hospital. Nothing to do but to lie in bed and dream dreams and see visions, with good looking nurses about to anticipate your wants, (Note, I didn't say to fulfill them, for of course you haven't forgotten how badly you wanted just one small glass of water after you began to recover from the effects of the ether, nor the speed with which it was brought to you.) tables, and tables full of flowers, that is, of course, if you are anything like as I popular as I was and still am for that matter, visitors enough to give you a new attack of nervous prostration each night, and doctors coming and going for the express and only purpose of seeing just how much pain they can inflict upon you without having you perish on the spot - what more does anybody want? It's like a little touch of heaven right here, isn't it?

The one regret of my life is that I had appendicitis in 1915 instead of enjoying that pleasure in some subsequent year.

All this is really quite beside the point. I am writing this to remind you that when I was in the hospital you wrote me a nice little note with this heading, "De gustibus non disputandum", not being able to understand, so you said, how anyone in her right mind could think of spending her time in such a way when the world offered so many other and better things to do. I am simply wondering what you think of it now. Please tell me. It would make a good theme for a sonnet, would it not?

Really I am sorry that you had to get sick, and I am hoping that all is well with you now, or that you soon will be quite yourself. I meant to ask Edna Barrows, who, by the way, is married now to a Mr. Kerrr, an electrician, and living in New York, to send you some flowers, but I did not know in which hospital you happened to be. Please take the will for the deed.

When you are able to write please let me know that you are getting better, and don't you think you could be persuaded to believe that Ohio, particularly that section along the lake shore, is one of the finest

places in the world to recuperate.

They were wanting a case worker in connection with the Associated Charities in Jacksonville, Florida, but, as usual, I did not see how I could go. I never want to go South again until I can travel in my own private car, and that does not appear to be very soon.

Do let me know that you are on the road to recovery.

I suppose you are so out of things just now that you don't know whether or not any of your speakers are coming this way soon.

With kindest regards from Father and me, and the sincere hope that you will be none the worse for this hospital experience, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Ann Fisher

2/10/52

Swiftwater, Pa.
January 26. 1917

2/10/1572

Dear Doctor DuBois,

My sincere congratulations to you on your recovery from your affliction. Not Sisyphus himself has endured sufferings greater than those which overpower the victims of renal calculus. And when Modern Surgery is able to save a life as worthy as yours and thus to prolong the period of your usefulness to your race, and to the

world, I am proud to feel that I have been an active member of the professoni.

Health and long life to you!

Sincerely yours,

Wm R Fisher

To
Doctor W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

2/10/53

February 5, 1917.

Dear Doctor Fisher,

Thank you for your kind letter of the twenty-sixth. I was discharged from the hospital January 22.

I really suffered very little pain before or during my hospital experience, but for a long time, nearly ten years, there has been pus in my urine which I could not account for and which doctors failed to explain. Finally, however, with the x-ray the stone was located, and removed. Then it was found that its long presence had made the left kidney cease to functionate. The second operation was for the removal of that kidney. It was a very successful operation. At present I am feeling very well indeed.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. William R. Fisher,
Swiftwater, Pennsylvania.

[FISK-EXTEMPO CLUB]

The Extempo Club

Fisk University

Nashville, Tenn. February 7, 1917

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70X Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It is with a great deal of regret that we have learned of your illness and we extend to you our heartfelt sympathy. We hope for you a very speedy recovery.

The Extempo Club has watched your work and what people have said of you with a great deal of interest and pride. It feels honored by having had you and other illustrious men as members of this club and we strongly adhere to its traditions and principles. We notice that Extempo men have always stood for something in the University and so it is today. Extempo men are in the foremost ranks doing good.

Again we extend to you our sincerest hope for a very speedy recovery.

Fraternally yours,

EXTEMPO CLUB.

H. M. Hairston,
Croc.

2/10/28

[FISK - EXTEMPO CLUB]

February 17, 1917.

Mr. W. M. Winston,
The Extempo Club,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

2/12/136

Dear Mr. Winston:

Will you kindly express to the Extempo Club my deep appreciation of their kind words.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

[FISK UNIVERSITY]

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Dec. 18, 1917.

DEPARTMENT O[illegible]LISH
DORA A. SCH[illegible]
PROFESSOR

DEC 22 1917

12

Dear Dr. Dubois

I write to inquire regarding your pageant given in the city of Washington recently. Is it in printed form so that it might be studied by a class of mine in drama? If so, at what price, and where may it be obtained. If in the nature of the pageant it is possible to present a few scenes outdoors here in the spring, is it possible to have your permission to present them without elaborate costumes and months of training? Perhaps the second question I could answer myself if I had had access to the pageant.

Yours sincerely,

Dora A. Schoner.

4/2/2/47

Pageant - P7

December 28, 1917.

Miss Dora A. Scribner,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

917/21/2

My dear Miss Scribner:

I regret to say that my pageant is not in print and I have so far been against it being given except under my special supervision. If the university can pay for the renting of the costumes which my pageant company owns and their transportation, a matter of perhaps one hundred fifty dollars($150), I think we might arrange to have it given at Fisk in the spring.

I should be glad to take up the matter further if you think there is any chance.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

[FISK - EXTEMPO CLUB]

The Extempo Club
Fisk University

DEC 27 1917
24

Nashville, Tenn.

December 18, 1917

2/10/74

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

Dear Fellow-Extemporean:

Each year, as is our custom, especially as the Yule-tide season draws near, we write our honorary members, informing them of the work of the Club, which manifests our Brotherhood and Love, the symbols of our Extempo Club.

The Club this year, as ever before, is still leading among the various activities. The presidents of the four college classes; the president of the Students' Council; the president of the Debating Society, are Extempo men. The only touchdown made in the Thanksgiving game between Fisk and Walden was a singular honor won by an Extempo man. But we are most proud of the fact that we have contributed eleven men to the country's service at the time when the most select are desired to render the most effective aid in making the world "Safe for Democracy". In fitting commemoration of our boys we now have a Service Flag of eleven stars hanging in our Club-room. We are glad to mention that two of our members are among the eight men chosen for Intercollegiate Debating this year.

Best wishes for a Merry Christman and a prosperous New Year.

Yours fraternally,

THE EXTEMPO CLUB,
Martin G. Haynes, Princeps.
Lewis H. Curren, Crocidilius.

Congratulations [Fisk - Extempo Club]

December 28, 1917.

Mr. Martin C. Haynes,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Sir:

I congratulate the Extempo Club on its year's work.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/19/77

N. E. GARRETT, SR., PRES. AND TREAS.
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GARRETT DISTRIBUTING CO.

JOBBERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF

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OFFICE PHONE No. 262

PERFUMERS

TOILET WATERS
FACE PREPARATION
HAIR GROWING PREPARATION
FACE POWDERS

MT. STERLING, KY., August 20th, 1917

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

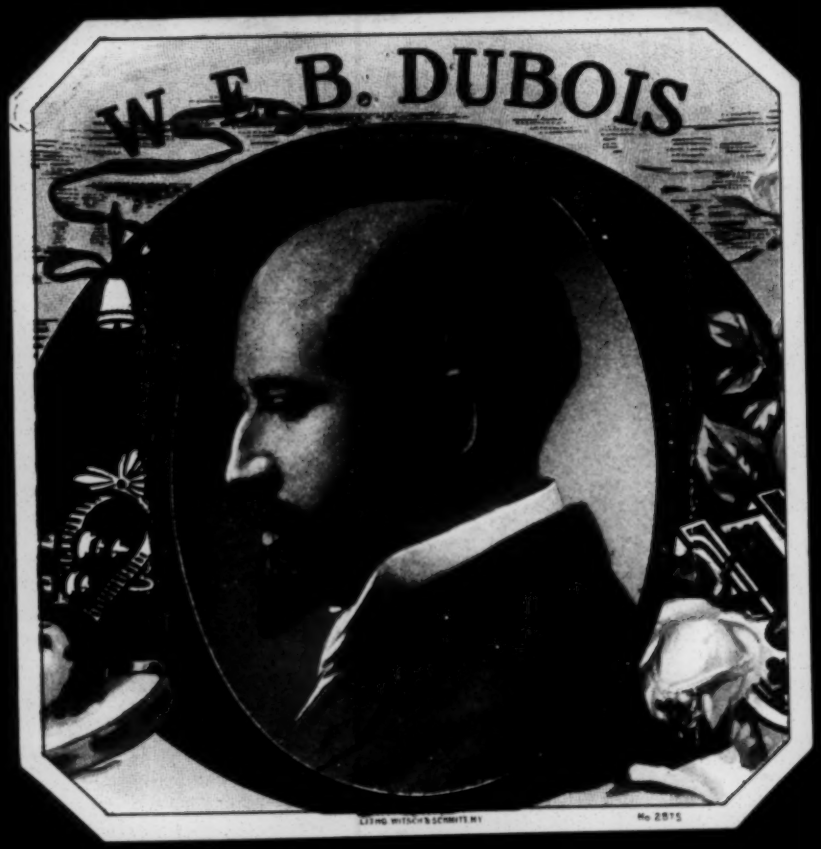
Dear Sir:----

Kindly permit us to use your name as one of our private brands of cigars, also your photograph on our box labels and cigar bands. You will find enclosed an agreement between us and we hope you will sign it and return to us. Thanking you in advance for same, we are,

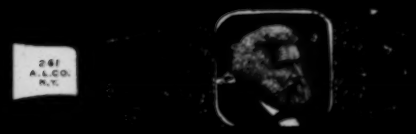
Very truly,

Garrett Distributing Co.,

21-1-18


W. E. B. DUBOIS
LITHO WITSCH & SCHMITT N.Y.
No 2875

230
A. L. CO.
N. Y.


261
A.L.CO.
N.Y.

121-A
A.L.CO.
N.Y.

149
A.L.CO.
N.Y.

205
A.L.CO.
N.Y.

Personal

7-1-12

August 29, 1917.

Garrett Distributing Co.,
Mount Sterling, Ky.

Gentlemen:

I have no objection to your using my name on one of your brands of cigars providing the cigar is not too bad.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

32-2-33

Jaime C. Gil
Caixa Postal 1261,
Rio de Janeiro.

The word "Crisis" is in the Brazilian vocabulary, but the "crise" that they talk about here is only a financial one.

Best wishes to all my friends.

J. C. S.

Feb. 6, 1917.

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity
EPSILON BOULE

Washington, D. C. Jan. 28 1917

Dear Dr Du Bois:

May we give expression to our genuine feeling of profound gratitude that the "curtain of pain" is a thing of the past,

Greetings and good wishes for the future,

Fraternally yours,

W. H. Lewis

21/101/58

February 5, 1917.

Mr. A. H. Glenn,
941 S Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Glenn:

Thank you very much for your kind letter. I am feeling quite like myself again.

I called at your house Thanksgiving morning to see you and Mrs. Glenn and to my great surprise and pain found you both gadding about, at least you were not at home.

My best regards to all,

Sincerely yours,

2/10/87

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

251

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

November 15, 1917.

2/10/59

Mr. J. Herbert Gray,
1924 Prospect Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

I am returning the letter which you kindly let me see and thank you for it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

W. E. B. DuBois

Dr DuBois – When I sent to you Maj. Gen. Barry's letter I did not send a copy of the one I wrote to him. Now it so he can say what we mean, I am enclosing the original letters and one to you. Sgt. J. Rosslyn Dunigue was good enough to type same for me, he worked hard for promotion – + is now Sec'y. to Lt. Hines stationed here – It is very popular. I shall have to designate he is colored that you may understand the fact. The awakening is at hand thousands are with you just as I am, and the sooner we finish it the better for those who take our place – Friendship is not knowing each other only, but agreement in minds of Right + Wrong – Your faithful Co-worker – J. Herbert Gray

[ENCLOSURE]

1924 Prospect Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Oct. 27. 1917

2/10/16

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry,
Camp Grant, Rockford. Ill.

Dear Sir

In to-days Chicago Tribune I read your straight shoulder talk to 300 officers. As a member of your race, I want to graciously thank you, as your remarks are convincingly sincere. I have suffered materially and socially beyond understanding, for courageously and unflinchingly defending the principles you advocate in admonishing your officers of their duty to every enlisted colored soldier. The American who cannot honor your stern advice and yet recognize your kindly heart is only creating strife. Having membership in the (N.A.A.C.P.) National Association for the Advancement

of Colored People, I am well informed of their doings and realize their unequivocal stand for Justice in every walk of Life, and in behalf of the colored soldiers sent to the battle front I will say they will not be found lacking in courage, their morale cannot be destroyed by the hottest of German fire and when the command comes from an officer of your type, they will bound forward to triumphant victory and return with their Flag to us in Glory.

Believe me a faithful American.

James Herbert Gray.

[ENCLOSURE]

2/10/18

HEADQUARTERS 86th DIVISION

Camp Grant

Rockford, Illinois.

October 31, 1917.

Mr. J. Herbert Gray
1924 Prospect Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:-

I just have yours of October 29th expressing your appreciation of the statement I made to the officers of my command in respect of their attitude toward the colored officers and selected men who are about to come to the camp.

It is the attitude, I think that all regular officers of experience will and should take, especially those who have served with colored troops in peace and in war.

Respectfully yours

W H Barry

Major General, U.S. Army.

21101165

Columbia Univ. N.Y.
Furnald Hall -
July 1 - 17 -

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois: -

Dear Sir,

I received your letter about the reduction of fees for the Summer Session with replies enclosed. I saw the Director this morning but "there was nothing doing". He said that he wrote Dr. Doré that there could be none but if he did, I did not get that idea from the letter. I thot that the Director

(2) said he would take it up with me when I reached here. However I had no rosy view afs I read the replies to you. I want to thank you very much for your kindness in making the effort in my behalf. Perhaps it is not worthy too much of your valuable time and gray matter. This is a weary world and some one is always wanting us to do things for them for which they offer no material reward. Now it has occurred to me that possibly some philanthropic gentleman like Prof. Spingarn, who is interested in the settlement of our colored people and in our trying to make our work in S. H. meet their economic needs as this need arises, could be persuaded to help along by helping me take this summer course. If you think there is any chance of this do you mind (3)

presenting it to some of them if the opportunity comes. Of course it may not do the slightest good and then again it might.

I hope the summer session has impressed me as a huge machine and a fashion disease to the better of the art-lover — tiresome.

[illegible] reminded me to [illegible] and forward.

[illegible] are in your [illegible] now that you old [illegible] hope [illegible]

Meanwhile they saved me [illegible] waiting space.

Very sincerely,

Mabel D. Hancock.

Friends - P 2

2/10/69

July 25, 1917.

Miss Mabel D. Hancock,
Furnald Hall,
Columbia University,
New York City.

My dear Miss Hancock:

Mrs. Du Bois and I will be very glad to have you run over any time that you can. Our address is 650 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, which is near the Lexington Avenue L. Our telephone number is Bedford 2188.

I am afraid that I will hardly be able to get hold of any philanthropic gentlemen this summer. They are all out of town or in the army, but I will do what I can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Hapgood, P7

2/10/58

May 10, 1917.

Mrs. Emilie Hapgood,
20 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Hapgood:

Now that the effort is over, I want to tell you how much I appreciate the beginning of the Negro theatre, which you have so splendidly supported. I know that you must have had many discouragements and unpleasant experiences, but I trust that you are not disposed to let the matter end where it is. It seems to me that there is a good chance of continuing the work. Would it not be possible to get together a small committee and let them pledge themselves and their friends to meet the deficits in the future production of Negro plays? It might, too, be possible to take the plays this summer by adding a few Negro musicians to colored audiences in many of the large cities.

At any rate I am tremendously interested in the continuance of the adventure and shall be glad to co-operate in any way.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

[c. MAY 1917] 5/14/17 - 6-
(plays) Ans. B.

26 S. Ave

Dear Mr. Ambrosi

Thank you so much for your letter. I will remember what you say.

Just now I believe that it is wise not to plan to start until fall again. Back?

2/10/69

I might see things differently when the first beautiful stings & confusion of starting a book is over.

In any case I shall certainly hope for your companionship when we do start again hand in hand.

Yours very sincerely

Rudyard Kipling

14th Amendment
P7

2/10/66

October 9, 1917.

Mrs. Emilie Hapgood,
12 West Twelfth Street,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Hapgood:

Concerning the celebration of the Fourteenth Amendment of which I spoke to you, it seems to me that something ought to be done to commemorate this anniversary.

The Fourteenth Amendment was the amendment which made Negroes citizens of the United States and sought to insure their civil rights. But it did a great deal more than this. It established for all Americans a national citizenship as distinct from state citizenship: before the Fourteenth Amendment a man might be a citizen of Mississippi or of New York but there was legally no such thing as a citizen of the United States.

In addition to that, by judicial interpetation this amendment has been the foundation upon which much of our industrial development through corporations, has been based.

Therefore, in a time of war when we are urging on all citizens the need and call of the country and the national idea it would be peculiarly fit

to celebrate the Fourteenth Amendment.

If we could raise $25,000 we could do three things; give a Pageant of Negro History at a cost of $15,000, establish an endowment of $10,000 for a Negro Theatre, and set aside the gross proceeds of the pageant as a fund for an Encyclopedia Africana, which would put Negro art in history in an available form.

I sincerely hope you will be able to interest some persons in such a great celebration, and that it may be possible to raise this sum for these purposes.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/10/167

[LIZZIE HARPER]

Dear Rochelle. N. Y.
Tuesday Am. 20 4/9/17

My Dear Cousin.

It has
been a long time since
I have heard from you
and over 30 years since
I last saw you. although
I am only here in New Rochelle
I think of you so often and
dream of you and then
I have to write. I do hope
that you and your family
are all enjoying the
best of health as I am

2/10/71

[3]
has been good time
and if I can only get
well so that I can
work again I will be
thankful. Do you ever
hear from Dellie if
you do and know his
address please let me
know. I am having a
time with my head have
had an abscess in my
Ear but that has rest
and am still suffering
as much as I have been

(2)

never heard any things
as my health has been
so poor I have been
quite sick since last
August when I came back
from the country where
I was at work. had Louie
with me and have
not seen a well day
since I came back. I
find it pretty hard to
get along with everything
so high and no one
to help me but God.

(4) Excuse me for pouring out so much of my troubles to you but like all women I have to tell some one although studying science am not making much headway it seems as I am full of mortal mind yet, but am trying to get away from the false belief but it causes a good deal of discomfort while trying to rid ourselves of it. I still need a great deal of strength to overcome the many years I have thought the other way. Much love to you and your dear family I am ever yours

[ENCLOSURE]

I will have to write my
name as no doubt you have
forgotten that I still live

Your Cousin
Lizzie Harper
19 Center ave,
New Rochelle

Please have pencil

Friends - 87

2/10/90

March 16, 1917.

My dear Lizzie,

I was glad to hear from you. I have been, as you know, very sick myself, and then since that I have been to the South.

We are living in Flatbush, 8807 Avenue B., rather a long way out, but we would be glad to see you at any time.

I trust your ear is better.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lizzie Harper,
19 Center Avenue,
New Rochelle, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COLORED HIGH SCHOOL

BALTIMORE, MD.

'PHONE MADISON 2742.

MASON A. HAWKINS, PRINCIPAL

January 5, 1917

Dear Dr. DuBois,

We heard day before yesterday with concern of your grievous illness and we are 'wishing' your speedy recovery.

Let us know when you are convalescent or is there anything now that I can do?

Sincerely,

Mason A. Hawkins

2/10/175

W E B Du Bois

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

January 29, 1917.

Mr. Mason A. Hawkins,
1539 Druid Hill Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Hawkins:

I was discharged from the hospital January 22 and I am getting on very well indeed.

My best regards to you and the family and inquiring friends. I shall probably be down your way next month.

Very sincerely yours,

2/10/17

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COLORED HIGH SCHOOL

BALTIMORE, MD.

'PHONE MADISON 2742.

MASON A. HAWKINS, PRINCIPAL

February 1, 1917.

Dr . W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave .,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:-

We are certainly delighted with the information that you have been discharged from the hospital, and that you are mending rapidly. We will be glad to have you make an indefinite stay with us on your probable visit, and recuperate in this unexcelled Baltimore, air.

There have been numerous inquiries concerning your health, the people in general are pleased to hear of your recovery.

Sincerely yours,

Mason A. Hawkins

MAH.BLW.

W.E.B. Dubois

[HAYNES]

NATIONAL LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES

2303 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 781—782

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WILLIAM G. WILLCOX

June 20, 1917.

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Friend:

Professor W.A. Leavel of the University of Pittsburgh, who has been engaged by the Government to investigate the Negro exodus in the state of Mississippi, has asked me for some letters of introduction to persons in that state. He referred me to you as knowing his point of view and attitude. I saw him in Pittsburgh last week and was favorably impressed. Will you kindly send me a confidential line about him?

Yours sincerely,

George E. Haynes

P.S. Address reply care of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

2/12/179

"Let us work not as colored people nor as white people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, but ***together,*** *as American citizens for the common good of our common city, our common country."*

MRS. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR.

WHAT WE DO TOWARD THIS END

We

1. Try to show social welfare agencies the advantage of co-operation.
2. Secure and train social workers.
3. Protect women and children from unscrupulous persons.
4. Fit workers {for / to} work
5. Help to secure playgrounds and other clean places for amusement.
6. Organize boys' and girls' clubs and neighborhood unions.
7. Help with probation oversight of delinquents.
8. Maintain a country home for convalescent women.
9. Investigate conditions of city life as a basis for practical work.

Recommendation

June 25, 1917.

Mr. George E. Haynes,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Virginia.

My dear Mr. Haynes:

I have known about Mr. Leavel for some time through Mr. Villiard. I have met him two or three times myself. He seems to be a pretty good fellow.

I have given him letters of introduction, and I think you could do so safely.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/14/60

Place--Office
of
Dr. Jas. E. Henderson
819 1-2 E. Washington St.
BELL PHONE MAIN 7446

Springfield, Ill., Feby 6th 1917

The Crisis;

May the skillfull doctors in attendance and the via medicatrix naturae, soon restore Dr. DuBois to his wonted health is my ardent wish, my most fervent prayer. Since his illness, Crisis editorials are sadly lacking in the snap, vigor and power, which formerly characterized them. Give us some more of the "Damned ——, that they try to be good, and do get better" kind of editorials. Only, Dr. DuBois can do that.

Respy

Dr. Henderson

2/10/17

H. Fuller-PX

St Lukes P7

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

January 29, 1917.

2/10/15

Dear Doctor Hoggan:

I was released from the hospital last Monday after a six weeks' sojourn.

For about ten years I have noticed pus in my urine but was unable to find the cause, so I consulted some good specialists and was examined. I have done nothing for about seven years although pus has remained in larger or smaller quantities. Finally, I started at it again and by the use of the catheter and x-ray photographs a stone was discovered between the kidney and the bladder on the left side. I was advised to have this out immediately. I went to the hospital December 11 and had the stone removed December 15 by Dr. Downs, one of the best surgeons in America. After the removal of the stone it was found that the left kidney had been blocked so long that it was not working perceptibly. After waiting a couple of weeks, therefore, the surgeons after consultation, advised that the kidney be taken out lest it affect the other kidney which is perfectly healthy. On January 4, therefore, I had a second operation, rather delicate but splendidly done. On January 22 I was released from the hospital. I am otherwise in excellent health and with care I hope to be able to do some more work before I die. Mrs. DuBois has, I think, written you of this in part.

My illness has delayed

the remittance on your loan but it will be forthcoming just as soon as I get straight.

Mrs. DuBois and Yolande are both in good health and send regards.

I am sorry to learn that you are not as well as usual. I know, however, that the war must have greatly depressed you? There are, however, now some faint glimmerings of peace and if it comes with honor we shall all rejoice.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

2/10/18

Dr. Frances Hoggan,
Hillview, 104 Squire's Lane,
Finchley, North, London, England.

Friends

December 11, 1917.

Dr. Frances Hoggan,
Hillview, 104 Squire's Lane,
Finchley, North, London, Eng.

My dear Dr. Hoggan:

We have not heard from you in sometime, and I thought I would write and see how you were getting on.

We are having a very severe winter here and are beginning to feel the war, especially in the soaring prices of food and provisions. Mr. Downing from London is here and thinks our prices higher than in London. We are, however, getting on well, are in good health, and THE CRISIS especially is feeling war prosperity.

I trust this will find you well. Mrs. Du Bois and Yolande joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/10/124

309 E. 11th St
Lexington Ky. Feb. 4-1917

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor of the Crisis
New York City.

My dear Dr Du Bois—

I am writing to express to you my deepest sympathy in your illness and my very best wishes for a speedy recovery. We as a race have been wonderfully blest, for we could ill afford to lose you. The impassioned words of the poet on the tomb of Herder "Licht, Liebe, Leben" has had an added significance the last few

2/10/18

days.

I am praying for you

As always,

Your friend -

G. D. Holland.

A Sikes P7

February 19, 1917.

Miss G. I. Holland,
309 East Eleventh Street,
Covington, Kentucky.

My dear Miss Holland:

Thank you for your kind letter. I am up and about and feeling quite well again.

I am hoping to be in Kentucky in April at the teachers' meeting. If so, I shall be glad to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

CHURCH *of* THE MESSIAH
PARK AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Office of
THE MINISTER

January 24, 1917.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have been ridiculously slow in hearing of the very serious illness which has come upon you. A whisper came to me the other day which I thought referred only to a passing ailment. When I took up the "Crisis" this morning, however, and glanced at its pages, I realized for the first time what you have been suffering. May I extend to you, herewith, my deepest sympathy and my best wishes for your sure and rapid recovery. May I express also my fervent joy that you have survived this critical operation and are thus preserved to us for years of valiant service to the great cause to which you have given your life and genius. I tremble to think what it would have meant to the members of your race, to say nothing of the cause of liberty in general, had you been taken from us!

Believe me, with heartiest greetings,

Very sincerely yours,

John Haynes Holmes

Dr. William B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

2/10/12

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

2/10/90

January 29, 1917.

My dear Doctor Holmes:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of January 24.

I was released from the hospital last Monday and I am feeling very well.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. John Haynes Holmes,
The Church of the Messiah,
Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street,
New York City.

AF Folder P7

2/10/44

MONTHLY STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Apl 25 1917

Mr W E P. Du Bois

TO HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, DR.

~~No. 34 West 33d Street~~
19 WEST 44th ST.

HENRY HOLT, PRESIDENT
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1916						
Oct	20	a/c Rendered	49	58		
		Credit				
1917						
Apl	25	Royalty	6	10		
					43	48

2/10/193

New York, Apr 25/17

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois in account with HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY,

c/o The Crisis, 70 Fifth Ave Nyc.

~~31 West 23d St.~~ 19 WEST 44th ST.

ROYALTY STATEMENT—From July 1, 1916 to Dec 31, 1916

TITLE OF BOOK.	On Hand. June 30/16	Received from Bindery since last statement.	Given away for advertising purposes.	Partly paid for by old books in Exchange.	On Hand. Dec. 31/16	Copies previously sold but not paid for.	Number of copies subject to Royalty.	Per Copy.	Total Amount.
The Negro	427	501	2		704	Sold	222		
		On Sale To Williams & Norgate					100		
							122	05	6 10

* In the period covered from Jan 1st to June 30, 1916 there were 100 Copies sent to Williams & Norgate who are the Publishers of the Home Univ. Liby in England, they to pay the Author's royalty as sold. By an oversight these 100 Copies were paid for in the period mentioned and we have now deducted them

Credited to your a/c 6 10

Enclosed statement of charges -

Enclosed check for - - -

According to agreement, the balance $_____ due on royalty account will be remitted in sixty days.

☞ Please acknowledge receipt.

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HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

Publishers *New York*

19 WEST 44TH STREET

October 25, 1917.

MEMORANDUM

The enclosed royalty statement omits details of the number of copies received, given away, exchanged, or on hand, because the sales for the six months ending June 30th are taken from our sales ledgers on which each sale is entered as made. Experience and frequent tests show these ledgers are reliable. The statement for the next six months, ending December 31, 1917 will give full details as heretofore for the entire year.

Henry Holt and Company.

2/10/12

ROYALTY STATEMENT [ENCLOSURE]

FROM JANUARY 1, 1917 TO JUNE 30, 1917

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 1917

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o The Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

OCT 26 1917

IN ACCOUNT WITH

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

6

TITLE OF BOOK	COPIES SOLD	PER COPY	TOTAL AMOUNT	
The Negro	243	.06	14	58
Credited to your account			14	58

21/0/12

ENCLOSED STATEMENT OF CHARGES

ENCLOSED CHECK FOR

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Please acknowledge receipt.

John Hope,
President

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

FORMERLY

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 15, 1917.

Miss Allison,

New York City.

My dear Miss Allison:

I am writing a letter to Dr. DuBois which I hope he will receive, if he is well enough to have it read to him. I hope also you will kindly let me know how he is getting along from time to time. I have had great anxiety about him. With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

C. Sukes P7

2/10/96

January 18, 1917.

Mr. John Hope,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Hope:

I am forwarding your letter to Dr. DuBois.

I am glad to be able to report that Dr. DuBois is getting on very well indeed, and we are hoping to have him back at his desk again by the end of this month.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

JOHN HOPE
PRESIDENT

Silent Protest Parade
P7

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN
BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Aug. 13, 1917.

John Hope

My Dear Du Bois:

Sorry I did not see you when I was in New York last month.

I have read with inspiration reports of the Silent Protest Parade. I think it wonderful and wish that it might be repeated in many northern and Border cities, then the Southern cities. We must now very speedily become free or saddle slavery upon ourselves for the next one hundred years. The ability of no U.S. Negroes to break the shackles now will answer to a large extent what will be the status of Negroes the world over and what will be the fate of the Negro in Africa, for they will ~~become~~ necessarily become the great burden bearers of European exploitation after the war. Shall we make him a free burden bearer or a slave?

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

02/10/20

NEW YO
00
7
19
COLL

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave.
City!

"The Crisis"!

[HOPE DAY NURSERY] OCT 10 1917 2/10/197

You are invited to a meeting in interest of Hope Day Nursery, to be held at the Public Library 135th St. and Lenox Ave., Monday evening Oct. 15th 1917, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Bring your friends. Among the speakers will be

REV. HUTCHINS C. BISHOP
HON. CHAS. W. ANDERSON
COUNSELLOR EDW. A. JOHNSON
COUNSELLOR F. Q. MORTON
HON. FRED R. MOORE

Personal

February 19, 1917.

Mrs. D. D. Houston,
c/o The Black Dispatch,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

My dear Madam:

I want to thank you very much for the verses which you wrote in the Black Dispatch concerning me.

Very truly yours,

William E. Burghart Du Bois

DEFENDER OF HIS RACE.

God gave thee thy inspired mind,
To see the higher ways destined
For thy own race. From race-hate's ban
Thou didst not quail; but as a man
With steadfast heart and eagle glance
Didst search time's page, for the advance
Of Negro mind. When scholars slept
Thy brain delved deep and thy mind swept
Along each age turning the vein,
For black man's deeds, which long have lain
Concealed. This treasure in thy book
Today shall cause mankind to look,
At the giant shadows on life's dawn,
Thrown by black men of the ages gone.
The name 'Negro' by Slave Trade wrecked
Shall rise in other men's respect.

When traitors sought to compromise
With race hate, giving up each prize;
Thou didst not cringe for gain or place;
But fought for manhood for thy race.
Oft hast thou crossed mountain and plain
With tireless feet. Oft bourne the strain
Of calummy and anger's dart.
When racial foes struck at thy heart;
Thou didst press onward, with the aim
To set the black man's heart aflame—
Aflame with hope's high aspiration
To match the deeds of Afric's dawn.
High in the record of the races;
As thou the past were but their bases,
To write more faultless masteries won;
Against life's nearly setting sun.

—DRUSCILLA DUNJEE HOUSTON.

Black Dispatch
Okla City, Okla

2/14/49

[Dec 1917 - Jan - 1918]

ENGLAND'S DEBT TO INDIA

By LAJPAT RAI

A historical narrative of Britain's fiscal policy in India and a comprehensive statement of the economic relations between England and her great possession with all the statements and charges substantiated by British authorities.

The author of *Young India* gives reasons for the exercise of restraint in the determination of the fiscal policy which British statesmen may decide to follow toward India after the war.

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Dr. Karl Liebknecht

LIEBKNECHT'S suppressed BOOK MILITARISM

This is the book whose appearance in Germany made armed autocracy shrink and pale. They promptly put Liebknecht in prison and destroyed his book.

To know the mind of the boldest man in Europe, now in prison again because of his passion to *make the world safe for democracy*, you will read it at once.

B. W. HUEBSCH, Publisher, 225 Fifth ave., New York

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Write for prospectus to BERTHA A. MAILLY, Executive Secretary.

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21/10/210

Intercollegiate Socialist Society

TREASURER,
Rooms 412-13, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City

119

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Membership Dues and Subscription to *"The Intercollegiate Socialist"* for 1917-18 (active) $ 2.00

(Of which amount I desire $0.25 to be applied to a subscription of *"The Intercollegiate Socialist"* for the current year.)

RECEIVED PAYMENT
APR 20 1917
INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIALIST SOCIETY
PER Alice H. Bourne

Received Payment, **Date**

BY-LAWS:—

The Treasurer shall send dues slips to the members on or before April 1 of each year. To those members whose dues are not paid by October shall be sent a "second notice" so designated. Only those members whose dues are paid to the previous April shall be privileged to vote at the annual election of officers.

NOTICE **Make all remittances payable to the Intercollegiate Socialist Society**

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"To Promote an Intelligent Interest in Socialism Among College Men and Women."

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5

Sept. 25th, 1917.

SEP 26 1917

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We were all delighted with your masterly address at the Conference. May I express the deep appreciation of the I.S.S. before the inspiration of your presence and the best of success to you in your work?

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harry W. Laidler

Secretary.

Proposal

The following endorse the Object of the Society:

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17

2/10/213

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PUBLISHERS BOOKSELLERS IMPORTERS STATIONERS
1628 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

March 15, 1917.

John Brown

Mr. W. E. B. DuBoise,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBoise:

Enclosed please find report of sales of "Life of John Brown" to December 31, 1916. We are sorry for your sake as well as our own that we have not a more favorable report to render.

Very truly yours,

George W. Jacobs & Co.

W

2/10/211

[ENCLOSURE]

GEORGE W. JACOBS & CO.
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1628 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

LIFE OF JOHN BROWN

W. E. B. DuBoise

12/31/15	On hand		112
	On sale		42
	Bound		0
			154
12/31/16	On hand	66	
	On sale	32	
	Editorials	3	101
			53
Sold as per previous report			612
			665

2110/212

The Journal of Race Development
Published at Clark University

April 4, 1917.

Worcester, Massachusetts

My dear Dr DuBois:

Your mms has just come and I have read it through with most intense interest. It is a sad presentation, but I believe its main theses are all true. It seems such a big task to make over a people's psychology! Even in this present war, our own limitation of vision and sympathy, and the intolerance and mob spirit are most distressing; enough to make one deeply pessimistic. It's an old world though, and we have outgrown many an evil. We no longer fight each other over religious creed, nor burn heretics nor hang witches. That's for our comfort.

We shall publish your article with many thanks for your kindness in preparing such a deeply thoughtful paper. You should soon receive a galley proof.

With best personal regards, I am,

Yours most sincerely,

G. Stanley Hall

2/8/225

628 N. Eutaw St.,
Balto. Md.
January 19, 1917

The Crisis,
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

Does many of the Baltimore admirers of Dr. Du Bois are anxious to hear his lecture among the Afro-American would welcome by this time any information that you have on the same.

We urge appreciate typing on this be stood record reasonable.

Thanking you in advance,

Respectfully,

Very respectfully,

Afro-American,

per J. Johnson

L.C. 10/12

Sukes 97

January 16, 1917.

2/10/218

Mr. F. F. Johnson,
628 N. Eutaw Street,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your inquiry about Dr. DuBois.

Dr. DuBois' second operation was a success. He is still confined to the hospital and is doing very nicely. We are hoping that he will be at his desk again within the next few weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

1461 - S. St. N.W. Wash. D.C. - 1 - 25 - '17.

2/10/217

Dr. Dulles, -

Dear Sir, - for any one to be more uplifted than I upon your speedy return to condition, borders on the impossible - for your self I desired it - for the blacks I desired it, yes for the whites I desired it & very much for my self I must frankly say. You have meant much to me & I needed you. I am joyful.

Very Sincerely

G. Douglas Johnson.

7

2/10/220

389 Clinton St.
Feb. 14, 1917.

FEB 16 1917

Friends of the N.A.A.C.P.:

I write just a brief line to express my regret at the illness of Dr. Du Bois, and my hope that he may soon be fully restored to health and to the world which so much needs him.

Sincerely yours
Bertha Johnston

A Fuller P7

NATIONAL LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES
2303 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 781—782
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January 5, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
St. Lukes Hospital
Amsterdam Avenue & 113th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just learned with great sorrow of your illness and of the operation under which you have gone. I hear, though, with a great deal of joy of your rally following the operation and the satisfactory condition in which you are now resting. We are hoping and praying for your full recovery within a very short time.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones

EKJ/MLA.

St Lukes-PT

2/10/21

"Let us work not as colored people nor as white people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, but ***together,*** *as American citizens for the common good of our common city, our common country."*

MRS. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR.

WHAT WE DO TOWARD THIS END

We

1. Try to show social welfare agencies the advantage of co-operation.
2. Secure and train social workers.
3. Protect women and children from unscrupulous persons.
4. Fit workers {for / to} work
5. Help to secure playgrounds and other clean places for amusement.
6. Organize boys' and girls' clubs and neighborhood unions.
7. Help with probation oversight of delinquents.
8. Maintain a country home for convalescent women.
9. Investigate conditions of city life as a basis for practical work.

February 23, 1917.

Mr. Laurence C. Jones,
The Piney Woods Country Life School,
Braxton, Mississippi.

Dear Mr. Jones,

Dr. DuBois is now in Atlanta, Ga., In his absence I beg to acknowledge your letter of February 8 and to thank you for your thoughtfulness.

You will be glad to learn that Dr. DuBois is now feeling quite well and able to resume his activities.

Very truly yours,

Secretary.

2/10/223

A Sukes' PT

2/101224

SOUTHWESTERN
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
631 BARONNE STREET
NEW ORLEANS
ROBERT E. JONES, EDITOR

March 1st. 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois.

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor:

No one rejoices more than I that you are "up and about". The Race and the world could not spare you at this time.

I appreciate very much your expression of sympathy in the loss of my wife. She was one of those rare women that most of the white people know nothing about.

Yours truly,

Robert E. Jones

A Sokes P7

2/10/227

TELEPHONE, PROSPECT 8784

BROOKLYN, N. Y., OCT 9 1917

b

Mr. W. F. Trotman, c/o of W. E. B. DuBois.

To Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Co., Dr.

HENRY RIVES, PROP.

PARQUETRY AND WOOD CARPET

OFFICE AND STOCK ROOM:

1082 FULTON STREET

PARQUET FLOORS THICK OR THIN LAID AND FINISHED.

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Invoice PX

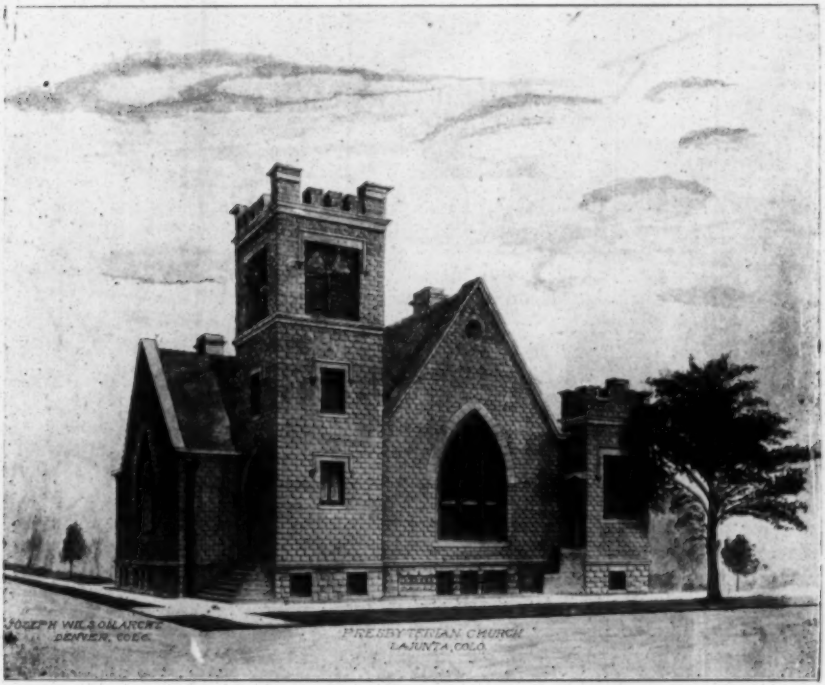
REC'D PAYMENT,

Oct. 8/17.

Kentucky Hardwood Flg. Co.

Per. H.W.R.

"Thank you"



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

E. A. ALLEN, D. D., PASTOR

SUNDAY, DEC. 23, 1917 LA JUNTA, COLO.

Presbyterian Church

* * *

Prelude.
Doxology.
Invocation.
There were Shepherds.
Responsive Reading.
Hope's Guiding Star.
Prayer.
Night of Wonders.
Announcements.
Oh Night of Holy Memory.
Offering.
A Christmas Song—Duet.
Sermon, "The Imperial Gallilean."
Hymn, "Joy to the World."

I found a piece of plastic clay
And idlly fashioned it one day,
And as my fingers pressed it still,
It moved and yielded to my will.
I came again when days had passed,
The piece of clay was hard at last;
The form I gave it still it bore,
But I could change that form no more.

I took a piece of living clay
And gently formed it day by day,
And moulded, with my power and art,
A young child's soft and yielding heart.
I came again when years had gone,
It was a man I looked upon;
He still that early impress bore,
And I could change nim never more.

Announcement.

* * *

"White Gifts to the King," will be rendered this evening by the Sunday School. The gift of Self, Service and Substance should come from all.

Prayer and social meeting Wednesday evening.
Christian Endeavor meeting 6:30 o'clock.

Our Pledge.

* * *

We promise to all our soldier boys "our last full measure of devotion." We are with them as they enlist in the Great Army of freedom. We are with them as they march away under the flaunting flag. We are with them as they cross the Great Ocean with its hidden dangers. We are with them as they go to the trenches—as they "go over the top"—in the fierce charge in the hell and whirlwind of war. In the prison pens and hospitals of pain as their lives ebb slowly away. And we promise to be with the father and mother, the brothers and sisters, the wives and sweethearts, when the news comes that they are dead. Over their graves we will write: Love, Loyalty and Liberty. They are boys—one and all.

Ex. 848

St. Louis, Mo
July 28th '17.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois:—

Am extremely grateful for the beautifully bound copy of "The Soul Of Black Folk," which came by this morning's mail, and shall ever keep it as one of our most choice souvenirs. Many, many thanks.

May success and prosperity ever be yours, and a continuation of your highly useful and brilliant career.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. James P. Lansing,
4330 Red Bell Place.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

92/21/2

2/10/15

Confidential

Memorandum.

New York May 5 1917.

From Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

William and Pine Streets.

To att: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Nat'l Assn for Advancement of Colored People
70 5 Ave.

Dear Sirs:

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff would appreciate it very much if you could procure for him some information about the character of the Rev. Dr. William Thomas Amiger of the National Training School, Durham, N. C.:

Thanking you in advance for this kindness,

Very truly yours,

Lillian L. Levy Secy.

Recommendation

PT

2/10/4

CONFIDENTIAL. March 14, 1917.

Miss Lillian L. Levy,
Kuhn, Loeb & Company,
William & Pine Streets,
New York City.

Dear Madam:

I regret to say that absence from the city has made delay in answering your letter of March 5.

I have heard of Mr. Amiger for sometime but I have met him personally but once. I have never heard anything against him and when I met him he made a very favorable impression. The National Training School for which he is working is to my mind a very worthy institution and deserving of help.

Very truly yours,

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	
Day Message	
Day Letter	B
Night Message	N
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

SD 854 Broadway, N.Y.

JAN 9 1917

1917 JAN 9 AM 5 23

A34G 20 8 EX NL

PITTSBURGH PENN 8

MRS W E B DUBOIS

CR OF CRISIS 70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK

JUST HEARD OF DR DUBOIS ILLNESS PLEASEWIRE US HOW HE IS

MR AND MRS D R LEWIS

1317 WYLIE AVE PITTSBURGH PENN

9051

2/11/12

J. Jukes - P7

W. E. B. Du Bois

D. ROBERT LEWIS,

Real Estate and Insurance

BELL PHONE 3455-W GRANT

1317 WYLIE AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA. January 1?th. 1?17.

JAN 15 1917

Mr.A.G. Dill
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I hope that you will pardon me for troubling you, but I am a dear frind of Dr. DuBois, and I am very anxious to know how he is, I sent a telegram to Mrs DuBois %of your office but I suppose that she did not receive it. I should Like very much if you would just drop me a line, thanking you in advance I am very truly yours,

D. R. Lewis.

Subs PT

2/11/15

16th January, 1917.

Mr. D. Robert Lewis,
1317 Wylie Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. Lewis:-

I thank you for your inquiry which came in recent mail. I am glad to tell you that Dr. DuBois is doing exceptionally well. He has been a very sick man but his present condition is even beyond our highest expectations.

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/EWR.

THE LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, INC.

25 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY **2320**

2/11/13

Date May 22 1917

Received from W. B. Du Bois

of 70 - 5th Ave $ 10 -

in payment of one year's subscription to Standard Health Service

THE LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc.

By [illegible]

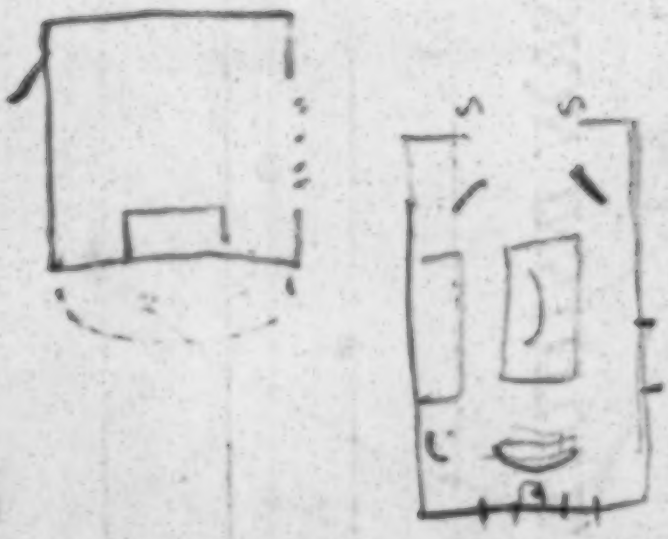
Form 21

Expense

Yolanda
Trutu 100

Medium

Victola $10 a month



Col. Young

2/12/153

June 29, 1917.

Mr. Walter Lippman,
The New Republic,
421 West 21st Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Lippman:

Will you kindly read the enclosed letter? Col. Young is, as you perhaps know, the highest Negro officer in the United States Army.

I may, of course, be wrong but I am satisfied that an attempt is being made to get him out of the army by unfair means. His record has been splendid. I can send it to you if you wish it. Can you not help me to get his case directly before Secretary Baker? with the request that his case be passed on by eminent physicians of undoubted fairness?

I shall thank you for an answer at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/CRB.

Enc.

Letterman General Hospital,
The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
June 20, 1917.

21-1-07

My dear Du Bois:

Ada informs me that you have been asking of my whereabouts. I went up for my examination for promotion to my Colonelcy. The surgeons claimed that as result of their finding "high blood-pressure" and "albumen in urine" that they could not recommend that I be continued in active service with troops as it was "liable to endanger my life."

I disclaimed any ailment; not having any aches or pains of any kind and no medical history or sick record whatever, except the Black Water Fever in Africa over four years ago. I protested the finding and as a result, after a month's duty with the regiment in charge of the Training School, was ordered here without ever having been placed on the sick report at the Post. I am not considered sick by these surgeons. Have had the "observation" but no "treatment," since I'm not feeling in the least unwell. These surgeons found the same "high blood-pressure" and I am informed, have made the same finding as the original board. Not being sick, I have officially asked the Adj't. General to have their finding waived, and to allow me to continue actively with the troops during the war. I have offered to take any and all risks arising from this continued service. No one in the regiment, either officer or man, believes me sick and no one save the doctors here at this hospital; not even the nurses. Indeed one nurse said yesterday evening, when I was preparing to go into the city; "Col. Young, this case of yours seems a joke." I replied, "It is a joke and would be a comical one, if we were not playing in this country the tragedy of War." Without an ache or pain, here I sit

twirling my thumbs, when other officers are over-worked, and when I should this minute be at Des Moines helping to beat those colored officers into shape, and later to get with my whole heart and soul into the work of organization of the drafted Negro troops.

If some one could let the President and Secretary of War know the bad mental and moral effect this seemingly enforced retirement will have upon our people, rather than permit me to be shelved, they would sacrifice me body and soul for the country's good.

21-1-08

Pardon me for this lengthy letter all about myself; you know I'm not usually given to such self-consideration, but I wanted our people in general, and you in particular, to know that I'm not sick, never felt more in condition than at this minute, and that I am not slacking not trying to run to cover. To work with my own in this war is all I want for the good we can do our country.

Again I want them to know that the surgeons are honest in finding their facts; which indicate possibilities, but not probabilities, seeing that I have a constitution of iron and sense enough to quit when I have enough and feel it.

I hope you are quite restored in health, as I know you are by the tone of the CRISIS.

With love to you and family,

Always your devoted,

Young.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

JOSEPH PRINCE LOUD
85 WATER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

January 15-1917

My dear Dr. Darbie:—

I am very pleased to hear from Dr. Spaulding and Mr. Nash that you are rapidly gaining strength and are on the road to restored health.

With others I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. J. W. Johnson our new field secretary speak at the Market Builders Association last Friday, and was much pleased with him as well as with what he said. I was sorry you could not carry out your intention of speaking at that meeting in which he was your substitute.

2/14/17

. . . . with best wishes for your rapid recovery & full health and strength.

Sincerely yours
Joseph P. Lord

P.S.
I congratulate you and the Association on the success of the "Crisis" the past year.

CABLE ADDRESS "MUSEOLOGY"

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

77TH STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST

NEW YORK February 13, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
CLARK WISSLER, PH.D., CURATOR
PLINY E. GODDARD, PH.D.,
CURATOR OF ETHNOLOGY

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was very glad to hear from you as I had learned of your illness and infer from your letter that you are now well or at least convalescent.

I should ordinarily be glad to let you have extracts from the lecture you refer to, but in this case unfortunately it is not feasible as I am making arrangements for publication elsewhere.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Lowie

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

2/11/17

DuBois

JUN 7 - 1917 23

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

A.C. McCLURG & CO.
BOOKSELLERS PUBLISHERS STATIONERS
330-352 EAST OHIO STREET
CHICAGO

June 5th, 1917

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York,
N.Y.

2/11/27

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

A concern called the Western Book Supply Company of Sioux City, Ia., is negotiating with us for the purchase of the plates of "The Quest of the Silver Fleece." Have you any objection to our making the transfer, provided of course that we can come to terms?

I do not know whether you know anything about the Western Book Supply Company. I think it is just a name adopted by a Mr. Oscar Micheaux, whose activities in book distribution, I understand, are limited to his own books. He tells me that he is contemplating the publishing of negro books in cheap editions, and presumably wants to buy the plates of "The Silver Fleece" for that purpose.

I am hoping to receive some new material from you soon, but I realize that, like myself, you are able to do

probably about one-tenth of the things you would like to do.

With my kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Joseph E. Bray

JEB-JC

G. C. McClurg

June 11, 1917.

Mr. Joseph E. Bray,
330 East Ohio Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I very much want to own a plate of "The Quest of the Silver Fleece" myself. On June 17, last year, you offered them to me for $50. Does that offer still stand? If it does and you can wait till early fall, I shall be glad to pay cash for them. I have nothing against the Western Book Supply Company. They have done business with us,,and we have always found them honest.

Do not despair, You are going to receive some new material from me in the near future.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

92/11/2

OCT 18 1917

3

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

A.C. McCLURG & CO.
BOOKSELLERS PUBLISHERS STATIONERS
330-352 EAST OHIO STREET
CHICAGO

Oct. 16th, 1917

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York,
N.Y.

2/11/25

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

We are sorry, but you are too late. We held the plates of "The Silver Fleece" for a long time and at last, as there did not seem to be any prospect of your buying the same, we took advantage of the high price of printing metal and had them melted.

We are returning your check herewith, and remain

Yours very truly,
A.C.McClurg & Co.

JEB-JC
Enc/

JEB

2/11/38

My dear Dr. McLibis, I have just read in the Guardian of your illness and I am now writing to say that which millions of people are doubtless saying — that God in

His goodness will help you to be yourself again.

Sincerely yours,
Lucille M. McLendon.

Brick School,
Bricks, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1917.

January 16, 1917.

Miss L. M. McLendon,
Brick School,
Bricks, North Carolina.

My dear Madam:

I beg to thank you for your note to Dr. DuBois.

I am glad to be able to report that Dr. DuBois is doing very nicely. He is still confined to the hospital, but we are hoping that he will be back at his desk again within the next few weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

2/11/37

Dec Nina Yolande

JUN 16 1917 -4

Du Bois (Nina)

MAINE SAVINGS BANK

PORTLAND, MAINE

JEREMIAH W. TABOR, PRESIDENT
HERBERT J. BROWN, VICE PRESIDENT
FREDERIC C. CUSHING, TREASURER
FRANK O. HASKELL, ASST. TREAS.

June 14, 1917

244-246 MIDDLE STREET
CORNER CROSS STREET

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We have received your letter of June 13th enclosing pass book of Nina Yolande Du Bois and request that we purchase one $50 Liberty Loan bond in her behalf. We have today charged her account with $1.00 which is the initial payment of 2% required by the Government. We enclose application which please have signed by Nina Yolande Du Bois, also an order for complete payment which will be made in July as soon as our dividend is ready.

We will hold pass book until last payment is made when it will be returned to her.

Respectfully yours,

Frank O. Haskell

Asst. Treas.

FOH/W

Enc.

2/10/195

MAINE SAVINGS BANK
PORTLAND, MAINE

JEREMIAH W. TABOR, PRESIDENT
HERBERT J. BROWN, VICE PRESIDENT
FREDERIC C. CUSHING, TREASURER
FRANK O. HASKELL, ASST. TREAS.

244-246 MIDDLE STREET
CORNER CROSS STREET

Sept. 20, 1917

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

We have received your letter of Sept. 19th relative to subscription of Nina Yolande DuBois for a fifty dollar Liberty Bond. The permanent bonds are not yet ready for delivery but we have Interim Certificates which we can deliver if requested. These certificates are exchangeable at a later date for permanent bonds, and are also negotiable and may be sold if desired. Should you wish an interim certificate to be forwarded please get signature of Nina Yolande DuBois on the enclosed receipt and return it to us together with the postage to cover cost of registering, or advise us if we shall exchange for a 3½% bond or convert at a still later date into a 4% bond, if such a provision is made by the Government.

Respectfully yours,

Frank O. Haskell

Asst Treasurer

FOH/JC

2/10/14

2/10/139 [c Oct 4, 1917]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO U. S. 3 1-2% LIBERTY LOAN BONDS.

Deliveries of LIBERTY LOAN 3½% COUPON BONDS are now being made by the Government as rapidly as possible.

The Government has announced that the 3½'s may be exchanged for new 4% Bonds if desired.

The Government prefers not to make delivery of the 3½% Bonds to the subscribers who will later demand Bonds bearing the higher rate; thereby avoiding considerable expense.

All persons who subscribed to the 3½% Bonds through this Bank are asked to advise us AT THEIR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE whether they wish to have 3½'s delivered to them or wish to convert into 4's when the 4's are ready.

Subscribers should also state whether they will call at the Bank, or send an order by bearer for their Bonds, or have them forwarded by Express Company. If prompt reply to this notice is not made we will forward 3½'s as soon as received from the Government.

MAINE SAVINGS BANK,
244 Middle Street, Portland, Maine.

October 1, 1917

OCT 5 2 1917

Miss Nina G Du Bois

October 8, 1917.

Mr. F. C. Cushing,
c/o Maine Savings Bank,
244 Middle Street,
Portland, Maine.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a receipt for a Liberty Loan Bond for Nina Yoland Du Bois.

Please exchange the 3½% bond for a 4% bond. I am sending twelve cents in stamps to cover postage and regestry.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Enc.

2/14/137

MAINE SAVINGS BANK

PORTLAND, MAINE

JEREMIAH W. TABOR, PRESIDENT
HERBERT J. BROWN, VICE PRESIDENT
FREDERIC C. CUSHING, TREASURER
FRANK O. HASKELL, ASST. TREAS.

244-246 MIDDLE STREET
CORNER CROSS STREET

Oct. 9, 1917

Mr. W.E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of Oct. 8th, and following instructions will arrange for 3½ % subscription of Nina Yolande DuBois to be changed into a 4% bond. We will forward this bond by registered mail, insured, as soon as it is received by us. Receipt of Nina Yolande Du Bois covering delivery of interim certificate herewith returned.

Respectfully yours,

Frank O. Haskell

Asst. Treas.

FOH/JC

2/10/40

[ENCLOSURE]

$50.00 Portland, Maine, 1917.

Received of Maine Savings Bank, Portland, Maine, Fifty----------

Interim Certificate (to be replaced later)

Dollar LIBERTY LOAN BOND No.

Bought as per my subscription.

Nina Yolande DuBois

#68 Dixwell Street
New Haven, Conn.
1, 9, 1917.

Prof. W. E. B. Dubois,
#70 5th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr:—

Enroute here I heard with regret of your serious indisposition. Be assured of my sympathy and prayers for your early restoration.

With best wishes always in your great work.

Sincerely,
James Edwin Mason.

2/11/20

January 18, 1917.

12/11/2

Mr. James Edward Mason,
68 Dixwell Avenue,
New Haven, Connecticut.

My dear Mr. Mason:

I have your letter of January 9 to Dr. DuBois, and I beg to thank you for your words of sympathy.

Dr. DuBois is doing very well indeed, and we are hoping to have him back at his desk again by the end of this month.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

Dun Bros - Nos -

May 24, 1917.

Maxwell Motor Company,
1808 Broadway,
New York City.

2/11/22

Gentlemen:

May I ask if in the purchase of your cars you arrange for time payments?

Very truly yours,

MEDICAL
REVIEW of REVIEWS
206 BROADWAY - NEW YORK

Personal

January 13th 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
20 Vesey St.,
New York City.

Dear Doctor:-

We take pleasure in sending you under separate cover the January issue of the Medical Review of Reviews, wherein you will find your very interesting and valuable contribution to our "Symposium on the Medical Profession". This symposium has already created considerable interest and discussion, and is to be reprinted in a number of publications.

We wish to thank you most cordially and sincerely for having contributed to the symposium, and in concluding wish to state that should you desire extra copies for filing or distribution, we will be very glad to mail them to you if you will advise us of the number desired.

Extending to you our best wishes for a Prosperous New Year,

Very faithfully yours,

MEDICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS,

Frederick H. Robson

FHR:B.

2/11/29

DEPARTMENT OF HOME MISSIONS
JOHN M. MOORE
MRS. R. W. MACDONELL
Secretaries

BOARD OF MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

W. W. PINSON, GENERAL SECRETARY
810 BROADWAY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

ED F. COOK, MISS MABEL HEAD } *Foreign Dept. Secretaries*
E. H. RAWLINGS, MRS. HUME R. STEELE } *Educational Secretaries*
J. D. HAMILTON, MRS. F. H. E. ROSS } *Treasurers*

September 14, 1917.

My dear Sir:

I am writing for information concerning Mrs. L. D. Shivery, who is a graduate of Atlanta University. I understand that she has served as assistant to the Professor of Sociology in that institution, and that she has had experience in High School and missionary activities since 1903.

Would you kindly give me your personal impression concerning the adaptability of this woman to regular settlement work in one of the congested negro centers in the South. We require of such a worker that she be:

(1) In good health.

(2) Have no dependents on her for support or maintenance.

(3) That she should be a good team worker.

(4) That she should have social gifts.

(5) That she should have an experimental knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

(6) Those who direct our institutions must have executive ability; know how to plan the schedules, how to administer the funds, and draw in outside workers.

I mention these facts, so that you can give me a more intelligent reply. I shall appreciate a prompt reply to this letter.

Yours with kindest regards,

Mrs. R. W. MacDonell.

2/12/58

[METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH - BOARD OF MISSIONS]

MacDonell - Shivery
cross reference

Mrs. L. D. Shivery

September 18, 1917.

Mrs. R. W. MacDonell,
810 Broadway,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Mrs. MacDonell:

Mrs. L. D. Shivery assisted me for several years when I was Professor of Economics at Atlanta University. She was at the time, in good health and is, I believe, still. She has a family but needs to help her husband in supporting it. She is a good team worker and has social gifts. I do not know what you mean by the fifth question. She has unusual executive ability.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/12/57

Mr. Edward C. Mickey,
Mr. Richard H. Mickey
request the pleasure of your company at

A Breakfast Party

of former students of Fisk and Atlanta Universities
in honor of

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

Saturday morning, March 3rd, 1917
at 9:30 o'clock

113 Calhoun Street

2/11/40

BELL TELEPHONE

GEORGE W. MITCHELL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
908 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Feb.2,1917

My dear DuBois:

I have thought of you daily since I heard of your illness and had about made up my mind to run over to see you but it occurred to me that I might not be permitted to see you. Iam glad to understand that you are much better and fervently hope that you may soon be yourself again. I received the Christmas greetings from you and family and could hardly credit the news of your illness so soon afterwards. I know that the press of business often causes us to neglect mere personal relations, still I will be glad to hear from you as to progress towards good health again.

Yours truly

Geo W Mitchell

2/11/43

[ENCLOSURE]
Z. W. Mitchell

CO-OPERATION CAN SOLVE THIS RACE QUESTION

Newspaper Comments from Headquarters

The Quincy Journal (one of the leading Daily Papers of this city) after devoting almost two pages to a review of the achievements of our System in Quincy and other cities, expresses itself **editorially** as follows;—

CO-OPERATION.

Everything that the world has acquired, which has made for the betterment of mankind, has been wrought by the spirit of co-operation. History, sacred and profane, is one long account of the effects of co-operation, for co-operation is the parent of organization and organization is the keynote of human achievement.

Hence the plea of the Loyal Legion Cooperative Educational System for place and standing befitting its work in this city, and the response that has been given that plea up to the present time, is of public interest for the association is teaching a **new doctrine**—that the **race question** can only be solved by **cooperation** between the white and Negro races. It freely acknowledges that there is a race question and it does not minimize its importance. Nor does the League suggest racial equality or any other radical plan as the solution. It pins its faith on **education,**, using the term education in its broadest sense, and asks for the Negro merely an opportunity to **work out his own race problem** along the lines that **education** will suggest to him, and which shall be a rational and unimpassioned solution. The race cannot work out this great task against the opposition of the white people. It cannot work it out in a reasonable time with a merely passive attitude on the part of the white race. The Negro needs and must have, **cooperation of the white race** in order to bring about the solution of the race question in the shortest possible time.

It is greatly to the credit of good citizens of this and other communities that they have taken hold of this movement and are lending active cooperation. More is needed along this line—much more. It is written, "No man liveth to himself alone,." and by the same logic it may be said with equal truth, no race liveth to itself alone.

Co-operation can solve this race question, as it has solved all other great questions of mankind.

The Quincy Daily Herald, (another leading paper published at Headquarters comments as follows;)

Working Upward Toward the Light

"A striking illustration of the fact that color does not bar any people or race from just and merited recognition was given, yesterday afternoon, when Bishop M. Edward Fawcett, one of the leading men of this country, received as guests and entertained for the afternoon a party of colored men of this city on board his widely famed yacht, "Esther." Those entertained were Prof. Z. W. Mitchell, Prof. R. A. Roberts, Prof. J. W. Tutt; Revs. Theopolis Price, and J. H. Higgins; Messr. Thomas Monday, Adam Richardson, W. W. Fields, James Ewing and Martin McPike, of the Advisory Board of the Loyal Legion Co-operative Educational System.

The recognition was a well merited one for the reason that these men, under the leadership of Prof. Mitchell, have inaugurated a Co-operative Educational work for the uplift of their race along all lines in this city that commends itself to every right thinking citizen of Quincy.

From every viewpoint the work of the Co-operative Legion meets the needs of this community in the work of racial uplift, and with well directed effort on the part of the leaders of that organization for good, the recognition merited by them from their white brothers will follow as night follows day."

9/11/12

Z W Mitchell

Hon H.L. Spencer
Western Grocery Co.
Ottumwa, Iowa

(G.W. Woodson)
write Woodson.

Hosmer, Field agent,
Tuskegee Inst.
~~Spencer~~

Testimony of Bystander

2/11/49

Iowa Inc. Assn. for the Advan. of Colored People:

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

January 29, 1917.

My dear Morgan,

I was discharged from the hospital last Monday and I am gradually getting back on the job.

I was so glad to have your kind visit.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. C. C. Morgan,
39 Court Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

2/11/57

NOTARY PUBLIC

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

OFFICE OF
CLEMENT G. MORGAN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
39 COURT ST.

BOSTON, MASS., February 2, 1917.

My dear DuBois:

My! But that was good news, to have over your own "fist" the information that you were discharged from the hospital Monday a week ago. That you may rapidly regain perfect health and strength are my fondest hope and the dearest wish and prayer of all of the friends. I cannot forbear joining the mob who are boring you with, "now, please do be careful and don't attempt too much".

Gertie and Nadine send best wishes to you, Mrs. Du Bois, and Yolande.

Very sincerely yours,

Clement G. Morgan.

2/11/56

San Antonio, Texas, July 15, 1917.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,

New York City,-

I wish to congratulate you upon your able and lucid statement as to the unsatisfactory conditions under which we have labored and made such progress as has been made; coming at this time, I feel that your article in "The Independent" will exercise a powerful influence in assuaging sentiments unfriendly to us and in strengthening those favorably disposed.

Some weeks ago, a leading Texas paper of Houston editorially admitted the existence of the conditions which you noted and urged a reformation in the treatment accorded to our people.

With kindest regards and hoping that you will continue to battle for the stand that you have so valiantly maintained,

I am yours respectfully,

J. R. Morris (Wilberforce, '86
Prin. Brackenridge Pub. School)

Box 376,

San Antonio, Texas.

85/11/2

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA
ROBERT R. MOTON

JAN 12 1917

January 10th, 1917

Mr. Augustus G. Dill,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

My dear Mr. Dill:-

I have learned with sincere regret of the very serious illness of Dr. DuBois, and I am writing to express through you to his family my earnest wish for his speedy and complete recovery.

With very best wishes for the New Year, I am,

Yours sincerely,

H

R R Moton

2/11/2

Jan. 17th, 1915.

Major R.R. Moten,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Ala.

29/11/2

My dear Major Moten:-

I thank you very kindly for your inquiry concerning Dr. DuBois. I am happy to tell you that he is doing especially well, but he has been a very sick man.

With every good wish,

I am,

Sincerely yours,

AGD/B.

J. B. Arpin Coal Co.

J. B. ARPIN, PRESIDENT
G. O. BABCOCK, VICE PRESIDENT
R. C. FORBES, SECRETARY
J. B. NASH, TREASURER

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN
MAIN OFFICE
BRAZIL, INDIANA

AUG 27 1917

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

August 23/17.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Together with all my correspondende, friends, foes and family, your good letter regarding the Washington Conference has awaited this brief furlough for acknowledgment. Its hard to convince anyone that the pace maintained was quite that bad but I had all the office work of our Battery in addition to the regular course of sprouts, and my commission as Captain of Field Artillery is evidence that we traveled some distance since I quit 70 Fifth Avenue last spring. It was with much regret that I sent Miss Ovington my resignation a few days ago, the more so (here's where the machine broke) since it means the suspension of the cordial team work we had developed and the pleasure of being associated with you in a work that seems to be growing more necessary this summer than ever before.

I just heard with regret from Pickens that no artillery training was given at Des Moines, but having the camp at all was a victory. I hope you'll run all their appointments as soon as commissioned.

Hope peace will be established before the new army gets across, but if Germany wants to wait there certainly is plenty of trouble being prepared for her a year hence and thereafter as long as necessary.

With all cordial goodwishes, believe me

Faithfully yours
Roy Nash

21/1/20

PLATFORM

SPIRIT *and* AIMS

of the

National Party

Founded
October 4th, 1917

BUF 32, 32-33, 13

PLATFORM

of the

NATIONAL PARTY

The Conference of radical and progressive groups which met in Chicago, October 3rd and 4th, 1917, unanimously adopted the following platform for a new national party, and decided to recommend it to a national convention to be held at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee of the National Party:

The National Party in convention assembled, recognizing God as the source of all beneficent government, makes this declaration of its principles, which it regards as a solemn covenant with the American people:

We declare our aim to be the attainment of democracy in government and industry and in our international relations. We favor such policies on the part of our government as will secure the fullest individual liberty and the most widely diffused equality of opportunity in all that concerns the lives of our citizens.

PART I—POLITICAL DEMOCRACY.

(2) Initiative, Referendum and Recall: No democracy can be safe without guarantees that

the officials elected by the people will represent them faithfully and continue to express the will of the majority of the electors. The people must have the right to originate and to reject legislation, and power to replace elected officials. Therefore we advocate the adoption by city, county, state and nation of the initiative, referendum and recall, with proper safeguards against their abuse.

(3) **The Short Ballot:** No democracy can be intelligent or efficient without fixation of responsibility and centralization of authority in matters of administration. The enthusiasm and intelligence shown by free citizens in electing leaders whom they know, are changed into indifference and inefficiency when they are required to elect numerous subordinate officials of whose personalities and qualifications they are ignorant. Therefore we favor the principle of the Short Ballot in all state and municipal elections, and a greatly increased centralization of responsibility, especially in matters of municipal administration. We believe that any possible danger involved in such increase of power will be amply guarded against by the people reserving to themselves the right of recall.

(4) **Executive Budget:** Modern government with its manifold obligations involves enormous expenditures. They will increase rather than diminish. This being true, our present method of appropriation by scattered and disconnected bills, prepared by different legislative committees having no connection with one another, is not only obsolete, but dangerous to the community and the nation.

We therefore favor the executive budget—a schedule of proposed expenditures prepared annually in advance by responsible administrative officers and submitted to the legislature for discussion and modification. We believe that the burden of responsibility should be thrown upon any legislature that proposes to increase the requests of disbursing officers.

(5) **Proportional Representation:** In a democracy the obligation of the minority to abide loyally by community decisions carries with it the right of the minority to participate in community decisions. It is therefore of the highest import-

Box 32 32-33-34

ance that minorities should not only take part in the election of the people's representatives, but that they should be assured a direct voice in the legislative council itself. Under our present electoral system every minority party is deprived of representation in the Federal Congress and in the state legislatures, except insofar as it may happen to form a majority in some one Congressional or legislative district.

To remove this obvious injustice, we favor the adoption of a system of proportional representation whereby the members of Congress to which each state is constitutionally entitled, and also the members of the state legislatures, shall be elected at large from the state as a whole, or from districts electing several members each, rather than from single-member districts as at present, so as to assure to every party representation in the legislative councils of the state and nation, in proportion to its numerical strength. We favor the application of the same principle in the government of our cities.

(6) **Election Laws:** We favor the passage of election laws that will afford minority parties a fair chance to nominate candidates and place them before the people.

(7) **Absentee Voters:** We hold that no citizen should be deprived of the right to vote in elections by reason of change of residence or enforced absence from home. We therefore advocate the amendment of our present election laws to make it possible for all duly qualified and registered voters who are unable to vote in person in the districts where they are so qualified and registered, to vote by affidavit.

(8) **Cabinet Responsibility:** We believe that all members of the Cabinet should have seats in Congress, but without votes, and be subject to interpellation.

(9) **Freedom of Speech and Press:** As individual liberty of mind and conscience is no less a part of democracy than equality of political and economic opportunity, and as progress in civilization is always dependent on the right of individuals to express ideas opposed to those held by the majority, we are unalterably opposed to any form of censorship that does not have for its purpose either (1) the withholding from the

enemy in time of war of information that is of direct military value; (2) the protection of children from direct suggestions to crime and vice; (3) the prevention of malicious slander and fraudulent misrepresentation; or (4) the detection and punishment of direct incitements to lawbreaking. And in particular we demand that legislation be immediately enacted to take from the officials of the Post Office Department the powers of suppression which they have exercised for a generation.

(10) **Prohibition:** Alcoholism is a deadly disease, destructive alike to health, happiness, the social order, industrial prosperity, and patriotism. It is an insurmountable barrier to the attainment of true democracy. The results of this traffic are so uniformly injurious to society that it should be outlawed. It requires eradication from all of the territory of the United States as a worse than useless economic waste. We, therefore, favor such Federal laws as shall prohibit at once the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, always excepting its use for religious and industrial purposes.

In order that the destruction of the traffic in alcoholic beverages may become complete and permanent, we favor the immediate submission by Congress of a Constitutional amendment to that end, urging upon the several state legislatures that they promptly approve this amendment as soon as it is submitted.

To this consummation we pledge ourselves and our party with the same earnestness and with as abiding zeal as we do to any other progressive reform to which this platform gives utterance.

(11) **Prison Reform:** We favor the abolition of contract prison labor, the employment and instruction of prisoners in serviceable trades and occupations and the payment to them of prevailing rates of wages for the support of their families, reasonable deduction to be made for their own maintenance. We also advocate the restoration of prisoners to citizenship upon the expiration of their sentences. We advocate the proper examination and segregation of prisoners in accordance with their physical and mental condition

Box 32, 32-35-15

and ability, and the establishment of self-government in prisons, to the end that prisoners when released may take their places as useful and self-respecting members of society. Provision should be made for publicity in regard to all that happens within penitentiary walls. Cruelty and injustice to convicts seldom becomes known outside. When it does, it is usually a case of the convicts' word against that of the officials. Occasional investigations are unsatisfactory. Every case of punishment for infraction of rules should be published immediately and all details given. At present a prisoner who tells of wrong done within the prison incurs the ill-will of the officials. Inspection at any time by disinterested citizens should be possible.

(12) **Uniform Divorce Law:** We favor uniform marriage and divorce laws, the extermination of polygamy and the complete suppression of the traffic in girls and women.

PART II—INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

It is fundamental to industrial democracy that there shall be equality of economic opportunity and that the economic life of the nation shall be responsive to the people's will. As a result of the industrial development of the past century, conditioned by special privilege, a small minority of our citizens have come to control a large majority of our capital. The artificial monopolies of transportation and communication, the natural monopolies of land, lumber, minerals and water power, and the great bulk of the manufacturing machinery of the nation are owned and controlled by this minority and are available to the workers and to the public only on the sufferance of a privileged class of owners. Therefore we favor a policy of public ownership to be progressively applied to the organized industries of the nation.

As steps toward the realization of this industrial democracy we urge:

(1) **Extinction of Land Monopoly:** Removal of the fundamental evil of land monopoly by taxation of site rental values, this taxation to be progressively increased and taxation of improvements to be gradually abolished.

(2) **Public Ownership:** Public ownership and

democratic control of coal and metal mines, water power, natural gas and oil wells, steam and electric railroads, telegraph and telephone services, water works, light and power plants, terminal warehouses and elevators, and all other public utilities and basic industries whose operations depend on franchises, or that require large-scale operation on a non-competitive or centralized basis.

(3) **Experimental Public Ownership:** In order that the efficacy of public ownership may be impartially tested in those industries in which its efficacy is now in dispute, we advocate a policy of careful experimentation by the government in the public ownership and operation of representative industries, and especially those in which the necessaries of life are produced. We urge that this third class of government industries be conducted in every case in fair competition with those that are privately owned, to the end that the relative merits of public ownership and private ownership may be separately and scientifically determined.

(4) **Private Industry:** Industrial democracy aims not only to guarantee equality of economic opportunity, but also to encourage the fullest individual liberty and initiative in industrial enterprise. It is desirable that our citizens should be free to venture their earnings in the upbuilding of new forms of industry, and the net incomes which result from such undertakings should not be regarded indiscriminately as unearned increment. Often such net incomes are but fair wages due for the useful experiment performed and the social service rendered. We do not object to the continuance of private enterprise in such fields so long as the gains derived therefrom are earned.

(5) **The Democratic Management of Public Utilities:** The capitalist system, despite its many injustices, has developed two instrumentalities that are of large economic value: The industrial corporation and the trade union. Any from of public ownership which should neglect those instrumentalities and give over the management of our industries to a mere political bureaucracy would arouse the well-merited opposition of all classes. Both the workers and the expert business managers of industry must be protected

Bd 32.233.16

from the unenlightened tyranny of public officials, and similarly the body of citizens as a whole must be protected from monopolistic extortions on the part of industrial groups. The chief industries should be controlled by administrative boards upon which the workers, the managers and the government should all be represented.

(6) **The Farm Problem:** The tiller of the soil is menaced upon the one hand by the privately owned means of transportation, storage and marketing, and, upon the other by constantly growing landlordism. Therefore we favor public ownership and operation of all necessary means of transportation, storage, and marketing, and we demand that land monopoly be removed by progressively increased taxation of site rental values.

As further measures for the benefit of the farmers we urge (a) extension of the Federal loan law privileges to those desiring to acquire farm land; (b) provision for advances upon crops or products in storage; (c) government insurance of farm stock and crops against natural calamities.

(7) **Abolition of Grain Speculation:** We favor Federal grain inspection under a system of civil service, and the abolition of all boards of trade, chambers of commerce or other places of gambling in grain or trading in "options", "futures" or "short selling", or any other form of so-called speculation, wherein products are not received or delivered, but wherein so-called contracts are settled by the payment of "margins" or "differences" through clearing houses or otherwise.

(8) **Extension of Postal System:** We favor the extension of the postal savings system, to the end that deposits may be received without limit and that loans may be made direct to the people on satisfactory security at the cost of service. We favor the extension of the Parcels Post to the point of fullest possible public service.

(9) **Federal Incorporation:** We believe that for the better protection of the public all private corporations doing inter-state business should be chartered by the Federal Government.

(10) **Labor Legislation:**

1. We hail as one of the important recent developments of industrial democracy the achieve-

ment of union labor conditions in industrial establishments engaged in government work, whether such establishments are owned and operated by the government or by private contractors. This is sound social policy and we favor its extension to all work performed by or for the government.

2. We urge that upon all boards or commissions created for the management of publicly owned industries or services, or for the supervision of private enterprises, the workers shall have adequate representation.

3. We favor the progressive shortening of the legal workday in keeping with the increasing productiveness of machinery, and securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

4. We favor the protection of workers by governmental insurance against sickness, injury and death; together with maternity benefits and old age pensions.

5. We favor a more rigorous and effective inspection of factories, workshops and mines, for the better protection of the workers.

6. We favor the adequate protection of children by the enactment and rigid enforcement of thorough-going state and Federal child-labor laws.

7. We favor forbidding interstate shipments of all products made by (a) children, (b) women employed more than eight hours a day or six days a week, (c) convicts under private contract, (d) persons enployed in uninspected factories or mines.

8. We oppose the invasion by the courts through injunction of the Constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, of assembly and of contract.

9. We favor the extension of the Labor Bureau System, to distribute labor in accordance with supply and demand; and the establishment of a system for placing settlers on unoccupied lands, thereby relieving congestion of population in industrial centers.

10. We urge the development of instrumentalities which shall guarantee to every willing worker opportunity to secure employment adapted to his capacities.

PART III—INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

We recognize the Republic of the World as the goal of international political development. As steps looking toward and corollaries of that goal we propose the following:

(1) **Abolition of Secret Diplomacy:** We demand the complete democratization of our foreign policy and international relations. Believing that the making of secret treaties and agreements by governments without the sanction of their peoples is one of the chief causes of international misunderstandings and wars, we demand that the Government of the United States shall not make any treaty or agreement with any nation or nations except in open session of the Senate. We further demand that in the councils of nations the Government of the United States shall urge that the sanctions of the peoples shall be more essential to any treaties or agreements among civilized nations.

(2) **International Policy:** In the interest of world peace and a higher civilization we demand that the representatives of this nation in the councils of nations urge the following principles:

1. The sea and all waterways flowing into the sea must be open without hindrance to the peaceful navigation of all peoples. The duty of policing the seas must be made the collective function of the associated nations.

2. All strategic ocean waterways must be internationalized and their protection be the function of the associated nations.

3. Prohibitive or discriminatory tariffs or taxes on trade and commerce and inequitable discriminations among the peoples of the various nations in the matter of franchises, privileges and rights must be prohibited.

(3) **Foreign Investments:** Foreign investments should assume their own risks. They should receive no diplomatic or military support. The United States should refrain from becoming a guarantor of foreign investments.

(4) **International Organization:** We favor the creation of an international tribunal so constituted as to represent the weak as well as the powerful nations for the settlement of disputes between nations, and the development of effective

methods of enforcing the decisions of such tribunal.

We favor the formation of a union of the nations of the world for the purpose of enforcing international equality and the maintenance of peace.

THE WORLD WAR

The following Declaration concerning the pending war was also adopted:

By decision of Congress, the duly constituted authority, this nation is at war with the Imperial German Government. The war is a fact and all question as to whether we ought to have entered the war is, at this time, academic and useless. It cannot serve any good purpose and may, if indulged in, result in weakening the national cause and prolonging the war.

Fundamentally the war is a struggle between the ideals and aspirations of democracy on the one hand, and the ideals and aspirations of autocracy on the other hand. Imperfect though our democracy may be, nevertheless it is one of the most advanced in the world.

We rejoice in the assurance that in the words of President Wilson we have entered this war for no selfish objects of our own: that we seek no material profit or aggrandizement, no acquisition of territory, no economic privileges or advantages of any kind, but only the establishment of the freedom of all peoples, great and small, from the aggressions of autocratic force and military ambition.

Aims of the War.

We entered the war to resist international aggression and lawlessness, to establish a permanent basis for international peace, and to aid in the movement toward democracy in all lands. Believing that these aims are coincident with the best interests of all free peoples, and even those of the people of Germany, and confident that this nation will not forget these aims nor permit our forces to be used for conquest or imperialistic oppression, we pledge our full and un-

divided support to our nation and its allies in the pursuit of these aims.

Our allegiance of loyalty is that of freemen who do not surrender the fundamental civil liberties, so dearly won, without which there can be no democracy. We assert our freemen's right to freedom of discussion as to the methods employed by the Government in the conduct of the war and as to the terms of peace. Surrender of these rights would be the surrender of the essential principles of democracy.

Patriotic Freedom of Speech and Press.

We deplore any tendency on the part of any public official, municipal, state or national, to resort to the undemocratic policy of the suppression of all manifestations of dissent or criticism of the conduct of the war, and we appeal in all confidence to President Wilson to exert his influence immediately toward the preservation in this time of crisis of these fundamental civil liberties. While fully conscious of the fact that in this critical period of our history restrictions of civil libertes which in times of peace would be intolerable must be borne in the interest of the national cause, nevertheless we believe that the utmost freedom of assembly, discussion and publication consistent with national safety should be permitted. In especial we believe that the free discussion of the terms upon which peace shall be attained should be encouraged. Possibly pro-German propaganda will be carried on under the guise of discussing peace terms, but that fact must not be used as a pretext for the suppression of a free discussion of peace terms, since in this way alone can the American people be educated on international questions, so as to create an intelligent public opinion between now and the close of the war.

We strongly urge that the unlimited power of censorship now reposed in the Postmaster General should be abolished, and be replaced by a national council of censorship, upon which the various social reform and labor movements of the country shall be adequately represented.

Equal Suffrage.

Believing that our power in this great struggle for democracy in the world would be enormously

increased thereby, we strongly urge upon the President of the United States and upon Congress the desirability of immediately passing the Federal suffrage amendment, to the end that the forces of democracy in the nation may be solidified. To make our democracy complete by the recognition of equality in citizenship would add enormously to our own strength and be an inspiration to all the forces of democracy in the allied and enemy nations.

War Prohibition.

We believe that the best interest of this nation and of our allies would be served by the complete prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants during the war. This nation has no right while assembling hundreds of thousands and perhaps ultimately millions of our young men under abnormal conditions, in which the ordinary restraints of home and civil life are lacking, to subject them to the terrible temptation and peril of alcoholism. We believe that the Government should not only forbid the manufacture and sale of intoxicants within its own borders, but that it should use all its power to induce the allied nations to adopt a similar policy, and that in any event we should not furnish food materials to be consumed in the manufacture of intoxicants, nor permit our sons to be surrounded by the evil influences of the liquor traffic while on foreign service.

Governmental Control and War Profiteering.

We believe that the national interest should be made paramount and that the railroads, telegraphs, mines, steel and iron works, munition factories and other great economic functions essential to the conduct of the war should be taken over by the government and socialized.

We demand that immediate and drastic steps be taken to put an end to the iniquitous profiteering which enables a relatively small class to make enormous profits out of the tragic sacrifice of blood and treasure being made by the nation as a whole. That the great war should be exploited for private profit and aggrandizement is a stain upon the national escutcheon. For example, it

has been estimated that whereas in the three years, 1911, 1912 and 1913, the average yearly profits of the United States Steel Corporation were $63,500,000, its profits for 1917 will reach the fabulous total of $550,000,000. We have conscripted the manhood of the nation to wage this great war for democracy in the world, and we cannot reasonably do less than conscript these excess profits. England levies a flat 80 per cent tax on excess war profits. Such a tax levied upon the war profits of the Steel Corporation would yield a revenue of $389,200,000 to the Government toward the payment of the war cost. This would still leave the Steel Corporation $97,300,000 excess war profits, in addition to the $63,500,000, the average yearly profit of the three years preceding the war. There would thus be a total of $160,800,000 to be distributed as dividends among its stockholders, much more than double the average earnings of the corporation in the three most prosperous years of its history prior to the war. Until such time as this and similar industries are taken over by the Government and operated for the common good, all excess war profits should be taxed upon a basis at least equal to that which already obtains in Great Britain.

Organized Labor Representation.

We heartily approve the policy of the Government in placing upon all boards and commissions created for the regulation of industry during the war representatives of the organized labor movement chosen by the workers themselves. We urge that this policy be extended and the representation and influence of the workers upon such boards be materially increased. We demand furthermore in the interest of democracy, that when the time comes for the selection of peace commissioners to represent this nation in the arrangement of terms of peace such commissioners shall include representatives of organized labor and the radical forward-looking democratic forces of the nation. Only in this way we believe will it be possible to make our peace commission thoroughly representative of the democratic impulse and spirit of the nation.

Do You Believe in

Short Ballot?
Prison Reform?
Woman Suffrage?
Labor Legislation?
National Prohibition?
Industrial Democracy?
Agrarian Improvements?
Government Ownership?
International Democracy?
Proportional Representation?
Taxation of Land Rental Values?
Patriotic Freedom of Speech and Press?

If so

Enroll today in the

NATIONAL PARTY

as a National Dues-Paying Member with voting power at $1.00 per annum and mail this with your dues for 1917 to

NATIONAL PARTY HEADQUARTERS
Suite 1120 Masonic Temple
State and Randolph **Chicago, Ill.**

Name .....

Address .....

State .....

Former Political Party Relations.....

On receipt, your name will be filed at both National and State Headquarters, and National Membership Card forwarded.

Contributors of large sums will be entitled to registration as members.

5/21/17-16 Lea B.
(inf)

916 French Street

Wilmington, Del.,

May 20, 1917.

Mr. W.E.B.DuBois

New York.

2/18/30

Dear Sir:

I am getting together for the J.L.Nichols & Co. Publishing firm a "Speaker", (book of elocutionary torture) for the youthful Negro who aspires to "elocute." You know I have always been in love with certain passages from the "Souls of Black Folk" and "The Quest of the Silver Fleece" and for some time have read them in public. Now I am asking you if I may incorporate those passages--which experience has taught me are splendidly readable on the platform--into this little volume. Please don't say No.

Very sincerely yours,

Alice M. Dunbar-Nelson

2/10/129

May 22, 1917.

Mrs. A. M. Dunbar-Nelson,
916 French Street,
Wilmington, Delaware.

My dear Mrs. Dunbar-Nelson:

I shall be very glad to have you use the passages which you mentioned provided, of course, they are not very long.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

[NEW YORK CITY - PUBLIC LIBRARY]

Charity - P.F.

The New York Public Library

Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

DEC 27 1917

22

476 FIFTH AVENUE

New York, Dec. 21st, 1917

Mr. W. E. DuBois,
c/o THE CRISIS,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

2/11/131

My dear Mr. DuBois:-

It was a pleasant surprise to receive your generous contribution of clippings relative to the colored question. The material, I assure you, will prove of very great help to us. I am at a loss how to express my appreciation of your courtesy, and trust that sometime I may repay at least in part, your kindness.

Very truly yours,

S. Zimand

P. S. Joan Noel

SZ/FG

December 27, 1917.

Mr. S. Zimand,
c/o Public Library,
476 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Zimand:

I am glad the clippings were what you wanted. We can send you these each month, but you must not hesitate to say so if at anytime they are superfluous or a burden.

I am hoping to meet you again sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/11/32

XIV

Assembly Dist. No. 6 Borough of Brooklyn New York City

STATE OF NEW YORK

Military Census and Inventory of 1917

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR

This Certifies that the bearer whose signature appears on the line following

Name William Edward Burghardt Du Bois

Residence 650 Greene ave.

has been enrolled in the Census and Inventory of Military Resources of the State.

NOT TRANSFERABLE

E. P. Goodrich
New York City Director of Census

June 20th 1917

Assistant In Enrollment Officer

by Gertrude Judd
Agent

14/1/12

[NEW YORK STATE - GOVERNOR]

Young - PF

September 25, 1917.

His Excellency Charles S. Whitman,
Governor of New York,
~~State~~ City Capitol, Albany, New York.

Sir:

You may remember meeting me at the Amenia Conference last year. I am writing to call your attention to what seems to me a chance to do a far reaching and patriotic service. The Colored people of the United States, while "doing their bit" as soldiers and volunteers, are greatly depressed by the discrimination in the army, the recent retirement of Colonel Young, the continual withholding of commissions from colored officers at the Des Moines Camp, and the labor unrest.

On the other hand, July 28, 1918 will be the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which made the Negro a citizen of the United States. It would be an exceedingly grateful and wise thing to celebrate in some appropriate way this anniversary.

When I saw your name on the committee of Mrs. Hapgood's "Emergency Circle for Negro War Relief," it occurred to me that as one interested in her work and in Negro people in general you might be willing to ask the State of New York to initiate such a celebration as I

2/12/21

suggest. Of course the National Government ought to undertake this matter but under the present administration that is unthinkable. On the other hand, any celebration at this time must be more notable for its appropriateness and significance than its cost. Mrs. Hapgood and Robert E. Jones, the stage manager who did such marvelous work in "Caliban" and I agree that a Pageant of Negro History, illustrating among other things, the Negro's patriotism in all wars, and given this spring in New York City, would not only be a marvelous spectacle, but a most patriotic demonstration. It does not need to be very costly, and it ought to be a governmental rather than a private enterprise.

I am writing, therefore, to ask if you would be willing to let me, and perhaps with a committee, wait on you and lay before you more in detail, a plan of this sort with the idea of your recommending a small appropriation to the legislature. I am exceedingly anxious to have this kept out of petty politics and made a fine appeal to patriotism and art. I am sure I can get the co-operation of some of the best people in the state.

I shall be very glad to have your opinion at your convenience. I venture to write at this time and interrupt a very busy man because you kindly invited me, when I met you, to consult with you at any time.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/12/32

[NEW YORK STATE — GOVERNOR]

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

WILLIAM A. ORR
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR

October 3, 1917.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of September 25 and to say that, in accordance with the precedent established in connection with celebrations or anniversaries, appropriations have been found necessary.

Such being the case, it would be necessary for the legislature to give official sanction for any expenditure of money, and you can readily see that the Governor could not entertain your request at this time.

I would suggest that you communicate with your State Senator of member of Assembly, who would give you information regarding the method of procedure in connection therewith.

Very truly yours,

WAOrr

G/M

2/12/16

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

TELEGRAM

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DURHAM NC JAN 9

HON W E B DUBOIS

ST LUKES HOSPITAL NY C.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY AND FRIENDS JOIN ME IN EXPRESSING SYMPATHY IN YOUR ILLNESS PRAYERFULLY HOPING A SPEEDY RECOVERY.

A M MOORE

SECY

* Held for answer - better address

Mgd

2/11/65

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATOR'S NOTATIONS
TIME SENT, ETC.

THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a REPEATED telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office.

6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

8. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT. EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PRESI. AND GENERAL MANAGER. CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

January 29, 1917.

Mr. A. M. Moore,
c/o The North Carolina Mutual
Insurance Company,
Durham, North Carolina.

Dear Mr. Moore:

I want to thank you and your fellow officers for your kind interest in me during my illness.

I was discharged from the hospital January 22 and I am rapidly regaining my strength.

Very sincerely yours,

2/11/54

2/10/132

DuB St Lukes P7

Dr. DuBois was operated on at St. Luke's Hospital Friday, December 15, for Uretral Calculus. The operation was successful and Dr. DuBois will be in his office early in January.

M. G. Allison,
Secretary.

January 2, 1917.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

January 8, 1917.

The January meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice, Dr. Spingarn presiding.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Miss Ovington, Dr. Bishop, Prof. Cook, Dr. Jones, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Mr. James W. Johnson, and the Secretary.

Regrets from Mr. Loud, Bishop Hurst, Mr. Grimke, Mr. Villard.

The minutes of the December meeting were approved.

The minutes of the special Board meeting on the evening of January 2, the date of the Annual Meeting, were approved.

The report of the Treasurer was accepted as sent out and placed on file.

On motion it was
VOTED, That in view of the ill health of Mr. Villard, of which the Board learns with regret and deep concern, he be relieved of his duties as Treasurer and as a member of the Board until such time as he feels able to assume them, and that the Board immediately consider the appointment of someone to act as Assistant Treasurer.

On motion it was
VOTED, That Mr. Batchelder be given a vote of thanks for his services in auditing the books of the Crisis and of the Association.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:
The Crisis did a good business in magazines, books and calenders during the month of December, 1916. The net paid circulation of the Crisis for the month was 37,800 copies. The total cash income was $2639.73.
The auditor has gone over our books and announces the business to be in good condition. The details of his report were given in the Crisis annual report made to the annual meeting of the N.A.A.C.P., at its afternoon session, Tuesday, January 2, 1917.
The cost of paper is still a matter of grave concern to us but we hope to be able to handle this problem satisfactorily.

811/111/2

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary:
The Secretary reported that on December 27 a loving cup was presented to Sheriff Eley at Columbus before an audience of 1200 people, Mr. James W. Johnson and Mr. Charles Edward Russell representing the Association, and the Governor of Ohio making the presentation.

All Branches have been asked to protest to their Congressmen against the disfranchisement provisions in the pending Porto Rico Bill. - No new hostile legislation has been introduced into Congress since Senator Vardiman's resolution calling on the Attorney General to have the Supreme Court pass upon the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Report accepted.

Report of the Field Secretary:

The Field Secretary reported that he had spoken in Newark, taken in 55 members at the meeting in Columbus; that he had consulted with the officers of both the Boston and District of Columbia Branches, as to the best methods of organizing, etc.; that his first work had been the preparation of a bulletin on "How to Form A Branch" which is ready for consideration by the Board; that appointments have been made in Norfolk, Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and other cities, in each of which places a branch will be formed, the Secretary to visit each place both going and coming.

On motion it was
VOTED, That the Chairman appoint a committee of three, to include one member from the Legal Committee and one member from the Branch Committee, to consider details of the recommendations embraced in the pamphlet on "How to Form a Branch" with power to redraft the model branch constitution and order the same printed. The Chair appointed Mr. Studin, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn and the National Secretary.

Report of the Anti-Lynching Committee:
The Secretary reported for Mr. Walling that a second conference had been held with Dr. James H. Dillard who has agreed to take the initiative in calling a conference of southern leaders to protest against lynching; that as a preliminary to this, arrangements have been made with Mrs. John D. Hammond to undertake a tour through the principal cities of the South as far west as Texas, to ascertain now many leaders of southern opinion can be induced to attend such a conference.

A communication was read from Mr. Grimke suggesting that a request be addressed to President Wilson that he make some deliverance in his second inaugural address as to the question of lynching. The communication was accepted and placed on file.

2/11/19

On motion it was
VOTED, that Mr. Grimke's suggestion be carried out.

Report of the Crisis Committee:
The Crisis Committee's report of progress was accepted.

Report of the Committee on Branches:
The Committee on Branches recommended that the Denver Local which has been active and doing efficient work for more than a year, be given a charter as a branch.
On motion it was
VOTED, That Denver be granted a charter as a duly constituted branch of the Association.

Dr. Bishop reported that the following resolutions, adopted at the annual meeting of the Association, had been sent to Mr. John E. Milholland, Mr. Eugene Boissevain, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard and Mr. Wendell Holmes Garrison:

> The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has heard of the death of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain and of that of Mr. Francis Jackson Garrison with a keen sense of irreparable loss, and it takes this occasion to express its profound and affectionate appreciation of their lives and of the value of their services to the cause of democracy and human brotherhood. They were both apostles of equality without distinction of race or color or sex, and carried dauntlessly the banner of their lofty ideals through good report and evil in the midst of a hostile generation. They embodied in their conduct and character all that is precious and imperishable in the new gospel of peace on earth and freedom for all men.
>
> From us they have passed in the flesh but within us they remain in their brave and undying love of justice and truth, and-God Helping us - they shall remain to inspire us ever to give of ourselves as they gave of themselves to the holy cause of liberty, equality and human brotherhood in America and in the world.

Report accepted and placed on file.

The Secretary reported that upon notifying Miss Alice Lewisohn, on the morning following the annual meeting, of her election to the Board of Directors, he was informed that she had never heard of her nomination and could not possibly accept the responsibility of new duties.

On motion it was
VOTED, That the Chairman and Secretary take up the matter of a successor to Miss Lewisohn and an Acting Treasurer.

2/11/20

On motion it was
VOTED, That the Field Secretary and Organizer be authorized to use the short title, "Field Secretary."

On motion it was
VOTED, that it is the sense of the Board that the resolution introduced by Miss Ovington and passed by the annual meeting of the Association, shall be adopted for the guidance of future nominating committees. The resolution is as follows:

That nominating committees hereafter be appointed in October; that before renominating the committee shall consider the record of each member of the Board in (a) attendance at Board meetings, (b) any active work for the N.A.A.C.P., (c) Branch record; that the committee shall endeavor to keep at least sixteen members in New York or the near neighborhood.

Mr. Clement G. Morgan's recommendation to the Board, passed by the annual meeting, was presented to the Board:
"That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to report upon inequalities and discriminations on account of race and color, in the exercise of suffrage by citizens of the United States, and that this organization take immediate steps to correct and stop such inequalities and discriminations."
On motion it was
VOTED that Mr. Morgan's recommendation be accepted with thanks and referred to the Committee on Program for 1917.

On motion of Miss Ovington, duly seconded, it was
VOTED That thanks be extended to Dr. Hutchins C. Bishop and the Music School Settlement for the generous use of their respective auditoriums on the evening of the annual meeting.

On motion of Dr. Sinclair, seconded by Dr. Bishop, it was
VOTED That Mr. Turner's salary be raised to $90.00 a month.

On motion of Prof. Cook, duly seconded, it was
VOTED That the loan of $250 already advanced to the New York Branch for their concert in Carnegie Hall on February 8 be approved.
On motion of Miss Ovington, duly seconded, it was
VOTED That the New York Branch be extended an additional loan of $250.00 for the necessary preliminary expenses of the Folk Song Festival to be given at Carnegie Hall on February 8th.

There being no further business, ~~the meeting~~ adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of ~~Directors.~~

Roy Nash
Secretary.

2/11/21

Treasurer's Report
of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
Month of January, 1917.

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURES		
Balance in bank Dec.31,1916		1856.46	Postage		68.92
			Salaries		615.06
January Receipts -			Memberships to branches		24.50
			Rent -		
*Contributions	1321.05		Office	50.00	
Memberships	652.00		Annual meeting hall	25.00	
Bulletin - subscriptions and sales	19.85				75.00
Annual meeting dinner reservations	30.40		Telephone		17.12
Miscellaneous	2.25		Telegrams		11.77
			Cost of Annual meeting dinner		39.00
			Newspaper cuts		15.00
			Gen. expense and supplies		67.86
Total		2025.55	Travelling expense		102.75
			Printing -		
			Bulletin	64.60	
			Miscellaneous	71.33	
					135.93
			Transfer files cabinet, etc.		41.05
			Loving cup to Sheriff Eley		30.00
			Loan to N.Y. Branch for rent of Carnegie Hall		200.00
			Crisis -		
			Subscriptions	96.25	
			Advertisement	20.05	116.30
			Total expenses		1560.26
			Balance in bank Jan.31,1917		2321.75
		3882.01			3882.01

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in banks Dec. 31, 1916 -			January Expenses -		
Maclean Fund		270.57	Anti-Lynching Fund		
Anti-Lynching Fund		9131.24	Traveling expenses - advanced to Mrs. L. H. Hammond		150.00
Anti-Segregation Fund		191.53	T. R. Moss		25.25
January Receipts-			Salaries -		
Maclean Fund - interest		5.40	T. R. Moss		25.00
Anti-Lynching Fund -			Martha Gruening		83.00
Interest	87.38		Balances in Banks Jan.31,1917-		
Contributions	60.75	148.13	Anti-Lynching Fund		8996.12
			Maclean Fund		275.97
			Anti-Segregation Fund		191.53
		9746.87			9746.87

*Contributions include: Mrs. Emmons Blaine $1000.00; Washington Branch $75.00 St. Philip's Sunday School $32.25; Paul M. Warburg $50.00.

22/11/2

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

February 13, 1917.

The February meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice, Dr. Spingarn presiding.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Walling, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Sinclair, and the Secretary.

Regrets from Miss Ovington, Mr. Loud, Mr. Grimké, Dr. O. M. Waller.

There being no quorum present, the following business was transacted subject to approval by a subsequent meeting.

The report of the Treasurer as sent out was accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:
The net paid circulation of the CRISIS for January was 37,500 copies. The cash income was $2550. There is still no indebtedness and the net worth is $6872.
It is interesting to note that during the month of January we received over 900 direct subscriptions and the advertising revenue was nearly $300.
Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary:
The Secretary reported that as he announced at the last meeting of the Board, a large part of his time during the past month has been given to the Committee on National Aid to Education.
During the month, in collaboration with the Field Secretary, a pamphlet on "How to Form a Branch" was published with a revised branch constitution and applications for charter; that the Legislature of South Carolina and members of Congress had been circularized with the two last anti-lynching reprints. He announced that he had just placed the story of the stand of Governor Stanley in the attempted lynching at Murray, Ky., with The Independent.
Mr. Grimké's suggestion that the President be memorialized regarding mentioning lynching in his forthcoming inaugural has been carried out.
No new legislation has appeared in Congress during the month, but an anti-intermarriage bill appeared in the Wisconsin Legislature against which vigorous protest was made. The Gallinger Amendment

looking toward reduction of southern representation, introduced largely through the efforts of Vice-President Milholland, is the only new Congressional action which concerns colored people.

The case of saloon discrimination against Mr. Kernahan was referred to Attorney Wilford H. Smith.

The Secretary announced that the Field Secretary had already visited Richmond, Norfolk, Greensboro, Raleigh, Durham, Atlanta, Athens, Augusta, in all of which places he was organizing branches, and that Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa would be visited before he returned to New York.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Anti-Lynching Committee:

Mr. Walling reported that the trip of the confidential agent through the South to ascertain how many men and women of prominence would attend a convention against lynching to be held in the late Spring had yielded unexpectedly favorable results.

The Anti-Lynching Committee at an expense of fifty dollars sent a special writer from the Louisville Courier-Journal to Murray, Ky., to secure full details of Governor Stanley's stand before the mob at that place. The story has been accepted by the Independent.

Miss Martha Gruening has been employed by the Committee to do the necessary research work to bring the statistics of lynching up to date and will publish them in graphic form. She is at present gathering material for an article on the subject which Charles Edward Russell has volunteered to write.

Report accepted.

Report of the Committee on Branches:

The Secretary reported that applications for charters had been received from organizations at Atlanta and Richmond and executive authorization granted. Applications for their charters will be presented to the Board after they have shown that they are thoroughly organized for work.

Report of the Committee on Assistant Treasurer;

Dr. Spingarn announced that both he and Mr. Villard had written Mr. Maurice Wertheim inviting him to accept the position of Assistant Treasurer, but that Mr. Wertheim had refused because of pressure of work. No other available candidate is in sight at the present time.

Report accepted.

On motion of Mr. Walling it was

VOTED, That the Association and the Anti-Lynching Committee each appropriate a maximum of $100 for an immediate investigation of the facts of the immigration from the South now going on.

It was further agreed that Mr. Ray Stannard Baker should be furnished these facts as the basis for a magazine article when gathered.

Report of the Committee on the Spring Conference:

The Secretary reported that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Kennaday of the Committee had met and drawn up a programme for the Conference

9/11/12

and that Governor Cox of Ohio had agreed to present the Spingarn Medal, but that details were being held up because of Governor Cox's inability to set a date. Two Ohio members are personally working on the matter and it is hoped that a decision will be received from the Governor within a few days.

On motion of Mr. Kennaday, it was

VOTED, That the Committee be given power to select a place in case arrangements for the presentation of the Spingarn Medal at Cleveland by Governor Cox cannot be completed within a few days.

Report of the Committee on Programme for 1917:

The Committee reported that it had met and discussed in detail the lines of work to be taken up during the coming year, and it was agreed that just as last year stress was put upon the problem of lynching, so this year the Association should mainly concentrate its effort on "Jim Crow" cars in interstate commerce and disfranchisement. A detailed statement of the Committee's decision will be found in the February number of the Bulletin.

It was agreed that when the case is ready for presentation before the Interstate Commerce Commission, Hon. Albert E. Pillsbuty shall be requested to represent the Association before that body.

On motion, it was

VOTED, That the Secretary be instructed to send a note to United States Senator Moses E. Clapp, who retires on March 4, expressing the very deep appreciation of this Association for the many evidences of friendship toward colored people and our movement which he has given while in the United States Senate, the letter to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of Directors.

Roy Nash
Secretary.

2/11/17

Treasurer's Report
of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
Month of February, 1917

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURES	
Balance in bank Jan. 31, 1917-		2321.75	Salaries	601.54
			Rent	50.00
February Receipts-			Telephone	19.13
			Telegrams	4.14
Contributions	115.65		General Expense and Supplies	60.97
Memberships	707.89		Printing and stationery	172.10
Bulletin - subscriptions & sales	32.75		Postage	53.19
Miscellaneous	4.16		Traveling Expense - J.W.J.	119.97
			Advance to Dr. DuBois for expenses re. migration investigation	100.00
Total		860.45	Loan to N. Y. Branch	64.96
			Advertisement in Survey	20.00
			Memberships returned to branches	96.50
			Total	1,362.50
			Balance in bank February 28, 1917	1,819.70
		3,182.20		3,182.20

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in banks Jan. 31, 1917-			February Expenses -	
Anti-Lynching Fund		8996.12	Anti-Lynching Fund - Salary - Miss Gruening	103.65
Maclean Fund		275.97	Balances in banks February 28, 1917 -	
Anti-Segregation Fund		191.53	Anti-Lynching Fund	8988.97
February Receipts -			Anti-Segregation	191.53
Anti-Lynching Fund - Contributions	46.50		Maclean Fund	275.97
Refund from Independent-Murray, Ky., story	50.00		Legal Fund	1.00
Legal Fund	1.00			
		97.50		
		9,561.12		9,561.12

Board Minutes

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

March 12, 1917.

The March meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice, Dr. Spingarn presiding.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Dr. Bishop, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Studin, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Jones, and the Secretary.

Regrets from Mr. Grimke, Mr. Loud, Prof. Cook, Bishop Hurst, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Cardozo.

The action taken at the February meeting at which no quorum was present, was ratified and the minutes approved as sent out.

The report of the Treasurer was accepted and placed on file as sent out.

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Report of the Director of Publications and Research:

The net paid circulation of the Crisis for the month of February was 38,000 copies. The cash income was $2,491. The total gain in business since January 1 has been $420. There is still no indebtedness.

The Director, in compliance with the vote of the Board last month, has been endeavoring to get first-hand information as to the migration of colored laborers. He has been personally in six southern states and by means of his agents has taken testimony as to migration from about one hundred different colored men in nearly all parts of the Southern States. Further testimony is being forwarded by mail. By the next meeting of the Board we may expect to have a fairly accurate picture of this migration.

The Director has lectured in Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Charleston, S. C.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary:

The Secretary reported that the case of the Abbeville lynchers had come up for trial and that the Grand Jury failed to find a true bill against any of them; that the Negro whom Governor Stanley saved from the mob at Murray, Ky., was condemned to death on February 22; that the Anti-Intermarriage Bill in Wisconsin was killed and the Association is taking the same means of fighting a similar bill now pending in the Colorado Legislature.

He mentioned the splendid work which the Group on Negro Problems of the Civic Club of New York City has undertaken, and that a fight is being made to open Lincoln Hospital to Dr. Isabella Vanderveall.

A dropping off in the membership through delinquents was pointed out and authority requested for circularizing the entire membership with the request that each member endeavor to bring in one new member.

The Field Secretary since January 15 has organized branches at Richmond, Norfolk; Durham, Greensboro, and Raleigh, N. C.; Atlanta, Augusta, Athens, and Savannah, Ga.; and Jacksonville, Fla.; with 357 new members. He returns to New York the middle of March to confer as to some of the larger problems affecting all the branches and to assist the New York Branch in a membership campaign.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Anti-Lynching Committee:

The Secretary, in Mr. Walling's absence on account of illness, reported progress and the sale of the story of Murray, Ky., to the Independent for fifty dollars.

Report of the Committee on the Spring Conference:

The Secretary reported that all efforts had failed to persuade Governor Cox of Ohio to set a date and that no reply whatever had been received to urgent letters sent three weeks ago; that the Chicago Branch was still eager to have the Conference come there and confident that they could persuade the Governor of Illinois to present the Spingarn Medal.

On motion, it was

VOTED, That the Spring Conference be held in Chicago if the Governor of Illinois agrees to present the Spingarn Medal.

A suggestion was read from Miss Ovington, and on motion, it was

VOTED, That Mr. Nash, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, resign from his position as Secretary of the Federal Aid Committee which he has held for a year, the resignation to take effect on April 1.

The Board is delighted with the work which the Federal Aid Committee has done and greatly regrets that it can no longer spare Mr. Nash's services.

A letter was read from S. M. Kendrick, Secretary of the District of Columbia Branch, urging that in view of the army increase contemplated by the National Defense Act, to go into effect next July, the petition of the National Association sent a year ago, that additional colored units be opened for the enlistment of colored men, be renewed.

Motion was made by Dr. Bishop and seconded by Dr. Du Bois that such an appeal in substantially the same form as that sent at the suggestion of Mr. Villard last spring be sent to the authorities at Washington.

Objection being made to the consideration of so important a question with so few members present, on motion of Mr. Kennaday, seconded by Dr. Jones, it was

VOTED, That the motion be made a special order of business at the next meeting of the Board.

2/11/13

A letter from Mr. Archibald S. Pinkett, sent by Mr. Grimke, was read and the Secretary was instructed to proceed to gather the information requested.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of Directors.

Roy Nash
Secretary.

4/11/14

NAACP

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. SPINGARN, MISS OVINGTON, AND MR. NASH: CONCERNING THE PROPOSED WASHINGTON CONFERENCE:

(a) Mr. J. H. Murphy of the Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN should be made a member of the Conference Committee. He has collected a number of opinions and done a good deal toward working the matter up.

(b) The Conference should be carefully planned beforehand something as follows: the N.A.A.C.P. should appoint the opening and closing speaker at each session and give them fifteen minutes. The floor should be thrown open to other speakers with a five minute limit. Carefully drawn resolutions should be written beforehand and submitted to every prominent Negro in the United States by mail, so that when the Conference opens the resolutions would be practically adopted by the Negro race. These resolutions should stress our loyalty, our just complaints, and should call for a solemn commemoration in 1919, beginning August 4, of the ter-centennary of the landing of the Negro in the United States of America.

(c) Preliminary publicity work on the Conference should be begun immediately.

April 17, 1917.

2/11/70

Treas's Reports

2/11/24

Treasurer's Report
of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
Month of April, 1917

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURES		
Balance in bank Mar. 31, 1917		$1688.81	Salaries		$550.45
			Rent		50.00
APRIL RECEIPTS			Telephone		16.08
			Telegrams		10.00
Contributions	$452.00*		General expense and supplies		53.65
Memberships	563.25		Furniture & Fixtures - misc.		51.35
Bulletin subscriptions and sales	36.30		Postage		34.55
Miscellaneous	.25		Traveling expense - advance to Mr. Nash for Wash. trips		100.00
Total		1051.80	Crisis - subscriptions	123.50	
			advertising	20.05	
					143.55
			Printing - misc.	49.35	
			Mar.&Apr. Bulletins	137.37	
					186.72
			Memberships returned to branches		86.00
			"Rachel" expenses		210.50
			Total		1492.85
			Balance in bank Apr. 30		1247.76
		$2740.61			$2740.61

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in banks Mar. 31, 1917	
Anti-Lynching Fund	$8877.30
Maclean Fund	275.97
Anti-Segregation Fund	191.53
Anti-Jim Crow "	2.00
Legal Fund	15.50
APRIL RECEIPTS-	
Anti-Lynching Fund	$64.05
Legal Fund	2.00
Anti-Jim Crow	6.00
	72.05
	$9434.35

APRIL EXPENSES -		
Anti-Lynching Fund - M. Gruening -		
Salary	$108.85	
Traveling expen.	17.40	
		$126.25
Balances in banks Apr. 30 -		
Anti-Lynching Fund		8815.10
Anti-Segregation Fund		191.53
Maclean Memorial "		275.97
Anti-Jim Crow "		8.00
Legal Fund		17.50
		$9434.35

*Contributions include $100.00 from Mrs. Francis C. Barlow and $200.00 from Misses Alice and Irene Lewisohn.

May 4, 1917.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. DU BOIS:

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff's contribution of $1000 falls due this month. Will you not write him?

Roy Nash

2/12/20

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

May 14, 1917

The May meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Mr. Bishop, Dr. Du Bois, Bishop Hurst, Dr. Jones, Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Loud, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Dr. Waller.

Miss Ovington presided.

Regrets from Miss Wald, Prof. Cook, Mr. Villard, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Wilson.

Attention was called to a correction in the minutes of the April meeting, made by Mr. Villard, making the statement in regard to his position with regard to the Negro in the army, read: "Mr. Villard desired it to be made a matter of record that his support of the motion in no way implies support of conscription or of any military system."

The minutes of the April meeting were then approved with this correction.

Report of the Chairman:

Miss Ovington offered the following letter from Dr. J. E. Spingarn, which was read and laid over to be taken up as new business:

"To the Board of Directors of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People:

"I am leaving immediately for the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Madison Barracks, N. Y., and shall probably be gone for more than three months. During that time it will be impossible for me to share actively in the work of the Association. Nothing can alienate me from the cause for which the Association stands, but something besides sympathy is required of the Chairman, and I therefore feel that it might be advisable for the Board to select another Chairman to succeed me. I leave the matter entirely in your hands. If you do not believe it wise to appoint a Vice-Chairman for the period of my absence on military duty, you may consider this as an immediate and unqualified resignation from the Chairmanship. In any event, I should like to remain a member of the Board.

"I need not say that whenever and wherever it is possible, the Board may rely on me for all the help I can give.

"Faithfully yours,
(Signed) J. E. SPINGARN"

2/11/06

The report of the Treasurer was adopted as previously sent out.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:

The net paid circulation of the CRISIS for April was 38,900 copies. The cash income was $2422 and the total gain in business for the year $775. The net worth is now $7524.

We are still quite prosperous, although the proposed new postage for second class matter might make our situation critical

The Director has lectured during April and the first week in May in Louisville, Ky., before the Kentucky Education Association; the colored people of Cincinnati, Ohio; a mixed audience at Grand Rapids, Mich.; and the literary societies of Fisk University. While in Louisville he was given a banquet by the local branch, and met officers of the local branch in Cincinnati.

The gathering of complete statistics for the Anti-Lynching Committee is proceeding and we shall have something that probably will attract attention even in war time.

An investigation into secondary schools for Negroes is being conducted by this office at the request of the Durham Commission.

An article on migration with a map will appear in the present CRISIS, and with some enlargement will be reprinted.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary:

In accordance with the instructions of the Board, the secretary left immediately after the April meeting for Washington. After consulting with Mr. Russell and Mr. Hallinan, Mr. Grimké and the secretary went to the Capitol and ascertained from Congressman Lund of the Military Affairs Committee that southern members had endeavored to exclude colored men from conscription but the effort had been defeated after Secretary Baker gave his views on the matter.

Our next effort was through Congressman Madden, who sounded the Republican members of the Military Affairs Committee as to framing the bill so as specifically to provide for the inclusion of colored soldiers; but they refused on the ground that any mention of race was a needless discrimination. Matters standing thus, both Mr. Russell and Mr. Grimké agreed that it was unwise to do any lobbying unless the question of color was raised in the debate on the floor.

In order to try and put the administration on record the secretary wrote a letter which was signed by Congressman Madden asking Mr. Baker whether in the administration of the bill providing for selective conscription any distinction would be made as to colored men; and whether the officers' training camps would be open to them. Mr. Baker's answer was indefinite and nothing which could be read into the record during the debate.

Congressman Madden did get through an amendment, however, providing that regardless of the exemptions each state must send a quota based on their total population; so if the South excludes the Negro from the army they will be obliged to send double their proportion of white men.

Through Dean Keppell, the new assistant secretary of war, I had an interview with the Adjutant General regarding the possibility of opening up one of the regular officers' training camps to colored men. Later, on April 27, a delegation of Washington's leading

2/11/107

colored men including Mr. Grimké and Prof. Cook, together with Mr. Johnson and myself, and led by Dr. Spingarn, had an interview with Mr. Baker personally. Dr. Spingarn related how the proposition for training colored officers had become sidetracked by General Wood's transfer and asked if one of the regular camps could not be opened to at least 300 colored men. The Secretary of War replied that he was in entire sympathy with our point of view, that he had absolutely no color prejudice himself, but that he was obliged to deal with many men who have; that he thought it might be a more invidious distinction with more friction if colored men were admitted to a regular camp and then put into a separate battalion than if they had their separate camp; and that he would take up with the General Staff the latter proposition at an early date.

After the argument of the Louisville Segregation Case the same afternoon, we returned to New York convinced that nothing further could be done to insure fair treatment for colored men in the new army.

The expenses of both Mr. Blakey and Mr. Storey have been paid and an appeal sent out to branches for contributions to make up the deficit. The total was only $334.92.

The odds and ends of the office routine have been gathered up; all arrangements for the Conference have been completed; I have reported in detail about all current phases of the work to Miss Ovington; and am leaving to enter the officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan today. If the Board so desires, please consider this as my resignation to take effect immediately; but if the Board is willing, I should be glad to have it grant leave without pay until September 1, by which time America's part in the war may be more evident.

It is unnecessary for me to say with what reluctance I sever my connection with the Association, either temporarily or permanently; but I thoroughly believe that the fate of the lesser democratic movements is bound up in the outcome of the larger struggle.

The report was received and laid over to be taken up as new business.

Report of the Field Secretary:

The Field Secretary reported that he had addressed large meetings held under the auspices of the branches at Richmond and Norfolk and made an appeal for new members; also that he spoke to the students of Howard University and held a special conference with the members of the University Chapter; also that he had spoken at a large meeting held under the auspices of the Newark Branch and made an appeal for new members; that he held a meeting at Plainfield, N.J., preliminary to organizing a branch there. He outlined a tour of the West beginning May 20, on which he would speak at large meetings at St. Louis, Detroit and Cleveland, and meet with the officers and members of the branches at Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Chicago, returning home to speak at a meeting in Newark on June 6.

The Field Secretary desires to report also that he has lately met twice with an organization of young colored men of New York

201/11/2

known as the College Men's Round Table Club, and secured the promise of cooperation in any campaign that may be launched in this city for increasing the membership of the local branch and arousing general interest in the work of the Association.

Report accepted and placed on file.

The Anti-Lynching Committee and the Crisis Committee reported progress.

Report of the Committee on Branches:

The Committee on Branches reported that since the last meeting of the Board the new branches at Charleston, Greensboro, Raleigh, Richmond and Tampa had completed their organization, and

On motion, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That charters be granted these branches.

Dr. Du Bois reported informally on the Spring Conference, saying that it would be held in Washington on May 16-17; that the Spingarn Medal would be presented at the session on the 16th, at which meeting Mr. Stor ey would preside and Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington would make the presentation; that the speakers would be Dean Pickens of Morgan College, Mr. Charles Edward Russell, and Bishop Hurst; that at the second session on the 17th, Mr. Archibald H. Grimké would preside and the subject for discussion would be, "The Policy of the Negro in the Present Crisis," the discussion to be opened by Dr. Du Bois and the floor then thrown open for five minute speeches.

The following letter from Dr. J. E. Spingarn was offered and read:

"April 30th, 1917.

"My dear Mr. Nash:

I expect to go to Madison Barracks, N. Y., next week and remain for three months. In view of the changed status of the Colored Camp I think that you had better take charge of the matter hereafter. Mr. Grimké and others now realize the necessity for officers' training, and the Association should be committed to procuring such training for colored people, preferably of course in the regular camps, but with its eye on results other than anything else.

"I am accordingly enclosing a list of all applicants and I shall send down to you a card index of everyone who has filed his name with me. I shall forward other applications as they come in from now on.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. SPINGARN

per B"

Discussion.

Miss Ovington reported that the play, "Rachel," which was produced at the Neighborhood Playhouse was an artistic success; that the receipts were $138, and the expenses $210, leaving a deficit of $72.

Report accepted.

2/11/09

Discussion resumed on Dr. Spingarn's letter regarding the Colored Camp. Dr. Du Bois made the following motion, which was seconded:

Moved, that the Association believes that colored officers ought to be provided for the colored regiments already ordered.

Mr. Kennedy offered the following amendment:

And that while thoroughly opposed to segregation in the case of officers' training camps as well in all other cases, yet rather than have no officers' training camp for colored men who under the new draft law are to be placed in separate regiments, this Association favors separate training camps for colored officers.

After considerable discussion, the motion as amended was carried. Mr. Loud and Dr. Waller requested that their votes in the negative be recorded.

Under new business the letter of Dr. Spingarn regarding his absence was taken up, and on motion of Dr. Waller, it was

VOTED, that Mr. Spingarn, during his absence on military duty, be continued as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

On motion of Dr. Du Bois, it was

VOTED, That Miss Ovington act as Chairman of the Board of Directors during Dr. Spingarn's absence.

Under new business, that part of the Secretary's letter relating to his absence was taken up, and

On motion of Mr. Bishop, it was

VOTED, That Mr. Nash be granted leave of absence without pay until September 1, and that the Field Secretary act in his stead during that absence.

On motion of Dr. Du Bois, it was

RESOLVED, That Mr. Paul Kennaday be elected Assistant Treasurer, and that during the Treasurer's absence he act as Treasurer, and that he be and is hereby instructed and impowered to open and keep an account on deposit and discount with the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New York City, and with the Lawyers Title and Trust Company New York City, in the name and for the use of this Association, to deposit in said banks to the credit of this Association from time to time, any and all moneys, checks, drafts, notes, acceptances or other evidences of indebtedness (whether belonging to this Association or otherwise) which may now be or may hereafter come into its possession, and until otherwise ordered said banks be and are hereby authorized to make payments from funds of the Association on deposit with them upon and according to the check, draft, note or acceptance of the Association, signed by its Treasurer, Chairman, Assistant Treasurer, or Mary White Ovington, and the said Treasurer, Chairman, Assistant Treasurer, or Mary White Ovington are authorized to sign, endorse, accept, make, execute and deliver any and all checks, notes, drafts and bills of exchange.

FURTHER RESOLVED, That all checks of this Association drawn upon such accounts and signed as aforesaid, including checks drawn to the individual order of the signing officers or any of them signing said checks as aforesaid, shall be honored and paid by this Association's bankers and banking connections and charged to this Association's account.

011112

On motion of Mr. Spingarn, it was

RESOLVED, That Miss Mary White Ovington be and is hereby instructed and empowered to open and keep an account on deposit and discount with the LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, New York City, in the name and for the use of this Association, to deposit in said bank to the credit of this Association from time to time, any and all moneys, checks, drafts, notes, acceptances, or other evidences of indebtedness (whether belonging to the Association or otherwise) which may now be or may hereafter come into its possession, and until otherwise ordered said bank be and is hereby authorized to make payments from funds of the Association on deposit with them upon and according to the check, draft, note, or acceptance of the Association, signed by its Treasurer, Oswald Garrison Villard, Assistant Treasurer, Paul Kennaday, Chairman, J. E. Spingarn, or Mary White Ovington, and the said Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Chairman, or Mary White Ovington are authorized to sign, endorse, accept, make, execute and deliver any and all checks, notes, drafts and bills of exchange.

FURTHER RESOLVED, That all checks of this Association drawn upon such accounts and signed as aforesaid, including checks drawn to the individual order of the signing officers or any of them signing as aforesaid, shall be honored and paid by this Association's bankers and banking connections and charged to this Association's account.

On motion of Mr. Bishop, the matter of employing Miss Burritt to bring the work of the Association before certain bodies and individuals for two months during the summer at a salary of $15 per month and travelling expenses, the whole amount to be expended not to exceed $200, was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Studin, Dr. Du Bois and Mr. Johnson.

On motion of Dr. Du Bois, it was

VOTED, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Misses Lewisohn for their generosity in giving us the use of the Neighborhood Playhouse for the production of "Rachel."

On motion of Dr. Du Bois, it was

VOTED, That Miss Randolph's salary be raised from $70 to $75 per month.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Mary White Ovington

Acting Chairman, Board of Directors.

James Weldon Johnson

Field Secretary.

2/11/11

ANNUAL CONFERENCE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 16-17, 1917

NAACP

[1917]

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS

The representatives of Negro organizations embracing many millions of men, together with their friends and fellow workers of other races, deem it fitting at this critical time in the history of our country and the world to express the attitude and aspirations which they think fitting for the twelve million Americans of Negro descent and for many other millions resident in America, in Africa, and in the islands of the sea.

We view as a basic cause of this world war the despising of the darker races by the dominant groups of men, and the consequent fierce rivalry among European nations in their effort to use darker and backward people for purposes of selfish gain regardless of the ultimate good of the oppressed.

We see permanent peace only in the extension of the principle of government by the consent of the governed, not simply among the smaller nations of Europe but among the natives of Asia and Africa, the West Indies and the Negroes of the United States.

Despite the imperfect record of England, of Belgium, and of our own land in dealing with colored peoples, we earnestly believe that the greatest hope for ultimate democracy, with no adventitious barriers of race and color, lies on the side of the Allies, with whom our country has become a companion in arms. In justification of this belief we point on the one hand to the splendid democracy of France, the recent freeing of our fellow-sufferers in Russia, and the slow but steady advance of principles of universal Justice in the British Empire and in our own land; and on the other hand we point to the wretched record of Germany in Africa and the South Seas, and her preachment of autocracy and race superiority.

We, therefore, earnestly urge our colored fellow citizens to join heartily in this fight for eventual world liberty; we urge them to enlist in the army; to join in the pressing work of providing food supplies; to labor in all ways by hand and thought in increasing the efficiency of our country. We urge this despite our deep sympathy with the reasonable and deep-seated feeling of resentment among Negroes at the persistent insult and discrimination to which they are subject and will be subject even when they do their patriotic duty.

Let us, however, never forget that this country belongs to us even more than to those who lynch, disfranchise, and segregate us. As our country it rightly demands our whole-hearted defense as well today as when with Crispus Attucks we fought our Independence and with 200,000 black soldiers in the Civil War helped hammer out our own freedom.

Box 32.32-33.10

Absolute loyalty in arms and in civic duties need nor for a moment lead us to abate our just complaints and just demands. Despite the gratuitous advice of those who wish us to submit uncomplainingly to caste and peonage, we demand and of right ought to demand:

1. **The right to serve our country on the battlefield and to receive training for such service.**
2. **The right of our best men to lead troops of their own race in battle, and to receive officers' training in preparation for such leadership.**
3. **The immediate stoppage of lynching.**
4. **The right to vote for both men and women.**
5. **Universal and free common school training.**
6. **The abolition of "Jim Crow" cars.**
7. **The repeal of segregation ordinances.**
8. **Equal civil rights in all public institutions and movements.**

These are not minor matters. They are not matters that can wait. They are the least that self-respecting, free, modern men can have and live. In asking these rights we pretend to no extraordinary desert. We are ordinary men, trained in ignorance, forced sometimes to crime, kept in poverty. Yet even so, we have blazed a great red trail to freedom, stained with our blood and sweat—a proof of our earnestness. Modern political and social rights are not rewards of merit. They are measures of protection and prerequisites to uplift. The denial of them is death, and that our enemies and some of our false friends well know.

Let our action, then, include unfaltering loyalty to our country, unbounded effort toward realizing the larger, finer objects of this world battle of America and her allies; simultaneous with this and in further, stronger determination to realize world peace and self-government, let us insist that neither the world nor America can be happy and democratic so long as twelve million Americans are lynched, disfranchised, and insulted—so long as millions of other darker folk are exploited and killed.

In earnest confirmation of this thought and action we call on the twelve million Negro Americans to unite with us in a great and solemn festival beginning in August, 1919, which will be three hundred years after the permanent settlement of Negroes on the American mainland. On that occasion, without exultation in the beginning of a shameful slavery but with thankfulness for the partial fall of its shackles, let us meet and think and rejoice and solemnly resolve on the threshhold of our fourth century in America to go forward toward Freedom without hesitation or compromise.

NAACP [DRAFT COPY]

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
June 11, 1917.

Present: Miss Ovington, Messrs. Kennady, A. Spingarn and Du Bois. Regrets from Mr. Walling, Prof. Cook, Miss Wald, Dr. Holmes, and Mr. Loud. The chairman reported that after attempting in vain to get Miss Gruening and John Reed to investigate the Memphis lynching, she had asked Mr. James Johnson to go. A letter from Miss Carrie Lee, whose cause the association champions at Smith College, was read. Miss Lee thanked the association and expressed her belief that the colored discrimination at Smith had been permanently ended. A plan to give a reception to graduates of New York public schools was announced, and also offers of voluntary help during the summer. The report was received. The report of the treasurer, as sent out, was received. A gift of $500 from Mr. Peabody was announced; $100 for the oppression of the South, and $400 for the general purposes of the association. The report of the director of publication and research was as follows:

2/11/103

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH
FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1917.

We published 39,500 copies of the May CRISIS, and sold all of them. The income for the month was $2,521. We made some extra expenditures, but our financial condition remains good with no indebtedness.

2/11/103

The article in the CRISIS on Migration of Southern Negroes has been considerably copied and commented upon. After consultation with Mr. Walling and Mrs, Miss Ovington, we are publishing a four page supplement this month on the Memphis lynching consisting entirely of extracts from the white Memphis papers. After consultation with Mr. Walling, I am planning to go to East St. Louis this month and make a study of conditions in a typical community which is attracting migration from the south. I think that the cost of such a study would not exceed $250., and would be of great value. ~~It can be charged against the Lynching Fund.~~

2/11/104

2/11/104

The report of the CRISIS to the treasurer for the first five monthw of the year, 1917, was as follows:

Net paid circulation 1917.

January ----------	37,500
February ----------	38,000
March ----------	38,300
April ----------	38,900
May ----------	39,300
Total	192,000 copies

Average
Monthly ------- 38,400

REVENUE, JAN. 1 - MAY 31:

Subscriptions ----------	$3,870.29	
Sales ----------	7,424.87	
Advertising ----------	1,078.89	$12,374.05

EXPENSE, JAN. 1 - MAY 31:

General ----------	$1,267.30	
Postage ----------	923.34	
Publishing ----------	5,540.84	
Salaries ----------	3,986.78	
Stationery ----------	365.09	$12,083.35

Gain in business ---------- $290.70

Cash in bank, May 31 ----------	$176.98
Value furniture & fixtures ----------	1,877.63
Loans Payable ----------	none
Net worth ----------	7,057.86

The report was received. The committee in the services of Mr. Burritt reported that they had decided that such expenditure was not wise. The report was received. Vote that suggestion for the approval of the committee on branches be credited the New Haven branch. The report of the Washington Conference was received. The question of colored discrimination among boy scouts was discussed and future correspondence recommended. Other subjects discussed were, co-operation with the voluntary defender committee, and representation of the Southern Sociological Conference.

501/11/2

[DRAFT COPY]

(1)

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
June 11, 1917.

Present: Miss Ovington, Messrs. Kennady, A. Spingarn and Du Bois. Regrets from Mr. Walling, Prof. Cook, Miss Wald, Dr. Holmes and Mr. Loud. Mr. Wilson The chairman reported that after attempting in vain to get Miss Gruening and John Reed to investigate the Memphis lynching, she had asked Mr. Johnson to go. A letter from Miss Carrie Lee, whose cause the association chanpioned at Smith College, was read. Miss Lee thanked the association, and expressed her belief that the color discrimination at Smith had been permanently ended. A plan to give a reception to graduates of New York public schools was announced, and also offers of voluntary help during the summer. The report was received. The report of the treasurer as sent out was received. A gift of $500 from Mr. Peabody was announced, $100 for ~~the oppression of~~ lynchings in the South, and $400 for the general purposes of the Association. The director of Publications and Research reported as follows:

2/11/99

(2)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1917.

We published 39,500 copies of the May CRISIS, and sold all of them. The income for the month was $2,521. We made some extra expenditures but our financial condition remains good with no indebtedness. The article in the CRISIS on the migration of Southern Negroes has been considerably copied and commented upon. After consultation with Mr. Walling and Miss Ovington, we are publishing a four page supplement this month on the Memphis lynching, consisting entirely of extracts from the white Memphis papers. After consultation with Mr. Walling, I am planning to go to East St. Louis this month and make a study of conditions in a typical community which is attracting migration from the south. I think that the cost of such a study would not exceed $250, and would be of great value. ~~It can be charged against the Lynching Fund.~~

W. E. B. Du Bois

2/11/100

The report of the CRISIS to the treasurer for the first five months of the year, 1917, was as follows:

NET PAID CIRCULATION, 1917.

January ----------	37,500
February ----------	38,000
March ----------	38,300
April ----------	38,900
May ----------	39,300
Total	192,000 copies

Average
Monthly --------- 38,400

Revenue, January 1 - May 31:

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Sales ----------	7,424.87	$12,374.05
Advertising ----------	1,078.89	

Expenses, January 1 - May 31:

General ----------	$1,267.30	
Postage ----------	923.34	
Publication ----------	5,540.84	
Salaries ----------	3,986.78	
Stationery ----------	365.09	$12,083.35

Gain in business ---------- $290.70

The report was received. The committee on the services of Miss

Burritt reported that they had decided that such an expenditure was not wise. The report was received. Voted that ~~suggestion~~ subject to ~~for~~ the approval of the Committee on Branches a charter be ~~credited~~ granted the New Haven Branch. The report of the Washington Conference was received. The question of color discrimination among boy scouts was discussed and ~~future~~ further correspondence recommended. Other subjects discussed were, co-operation with the Voluntary Defenders association and sending a representative ~~of~~ to the Southern Sociological Conference. Adjourned.

2011/11/2

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

June 11, 1917

The June meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice, Miss Ovington presiding.

Present: Miss Ovington, Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Dr. Du Bois.

Regrets from Mr. Walling, Dr. Bishop, Prof. Cook, Miss Wald, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Loud, and Mr. Wilson.

There being no quorum present, the following business was transacted subject to approval by a subsequent meeting:

2/11/97

Report of the Acting Chairman:

Miss Ovington reported that after attempting in vain to get Miss Gruening and John Reed of the New York Evening Mail to investigate the Memphis lynching, she had asked Mr. Johnson to go.

A letter from Miss Carrie Lee, whose cause the Association championed at Smith College, was read. Miss Lee thanked the Association qnd expressed her belief that the color discrimination at Smith had been permanently ended.

A plan to give a reception to graduates of New York public schools was announced, and also offers of voluntary help during the summer.

Report accepted.

The report of the Treasurer as sent out was accepted and placed on file.

A gift of $500 from Mr. Philip G. Peabody was announced, $100 for prizes in the South, and $400 for the general purposes of the Association.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:

We published 39,500 copies of the May CRISIS, and sold all of them. The income for the month was $2,521. We made some extra expenditures but our financial condition remains good with no indebtedness. The article in the CRISIS on the migration of southern Negroes has been considerably copied and commented upon. After consultation with Mr. Walling and Miss Ovington, we are publishing a four-page supplement this month on the Memphis lynching, consisting entirely of extracts from the white Memphis papers. After consultation with Mr. Walling, I am planning to go to East St. Louis this month and make a

study of conditions in a typical community which is attracting migration from the South. I think that the cost of such a study would not exceed $250, and would be of great value.

The report of the CRISIS to the Treasurer for the first five months of the year, 1917, was as follows:

NET PAID CIRCULATION, 1917

January	37,500
February	38,000
March	38,300
April	38,900
May	39,300
	192,000 copies

Average Monthly ---------- 38,400

Revenue, January 1 - May 31:

Subscriptions	$3,870.29	
Sales	7,424.87	$12,374.05
Advertising	1,078.89	

Expenses, January 1 - May 31:

General	$1,267.30	
Postage	923.34	
Publication	5,540.84	
Salaries	3,986.78	
Stationery	365.09	$12,083.35

Gain in business ---------- $290.70

Report accepted and placed on file.

The committee on the services of Miss Burritt reported that they had decided that such an expenditure was not wise.
Report accepted.

On motion, duly seconded, it was
VOTED, that, subject to the approval of the Committee on Branches, a charter be granted the New Haven Branch.

The report of the Washington Conference was received.

The question of color discrimination among boy scouts was discussed and further correspondence recommended. Other subjects discussed were cooperation with the Voluntary Defenders Association and sending a representative to the Southern Sociological Congress.

There being no fur ther business, the meeting adjourned.

Mary W. Ovington
Acting Chairman, Board of Directors.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Acting Secretary.

28/11/2

STOREY THORNDIKE PALMER & DODGE

MOORFIELD STOREY
JOHN L. THORNDIKE
BRADLEY W. PALMER
ROBERT G. DODGE
HENRY WARE
REGINALD H. JOHNSON
RICHARD C. STOREY
J. LOTHROP MOTLEY
HAROLD S. DAVIS
FRANCIS V. BARSTOW
F. WALKER JOHNSON

CABLE ADDRESS "STOREYDIKE BOSTON"

JUN 15 1917 -17 DuBois

735 EXCHANGE BUILDING

BOSTON 14th June 1917

St. Louis

W. E. B. DuBois Esq.

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I have your note of the 13th and am inclined to agree with you. I told Mr. Peabody that I thought strictly speaking the anti-lynching fund should only be used in cases of lynching, but the St.Louis affair is a case where the same spirit was at work, and your suggestions impress me. I am entirely willing you should use a portion of my contribution for the investigation which you have in mind, and if any question ever arises I will endeavor to replace it.

Yours truly,

M Storey

64/2112

Treasurer's Report
of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
Month of June 1917

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURES		
Balance in banks May 31, 1917		$2422.10	Salaries		$358.16
			Rent		50.00
June Receipts -			Telephone		15.35
			Telegrams		4.07
*Contributions	$466.50		General Expense and Supplies		28.04
Memberships	454.50		Postage		45.00
Bulletin sales	7.12		Printing and stationery -		
From Branches for Segregation case expenses	20.00		Miscellaneous	85.25	
Miscellaneous	4.25		Bulletin	33.50	118.75
		952.37	Traveling Expense		18.34
			Crisis -		
			Subscriptions	61.15	
			Advertisement	20.05	81.20
			Memberships returned to Branches		53.00
			Total		$771.91
			Balance in banks June 30, 1917		2602.56
		$3374.47			$3374.47

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in banks May 31, 1917-			June Expenditures-		
Anti-Lynching Fund		$9043.22	Anti-Lynching Fund -		
Maclean Memorial Fund		275.97	Trav. Expense -		
Anti-Jim Crow Fund		8.00	Mrs. Hammond		$146.00
Legal Fund		20.75	Mr. Johnson		85.11
June Receipts -			Printing 50,000 Memphis lynching supplements to July Crisis		259.47
Anti-Lynching Fund -					
*Contributions	$109.90		Balances in banks June 30, 1917 -		
Interest	148.53		Anti-Lynching Fund		8811.07
Legal Fund	3.50		Maclean Memorial Fund		275.97
		261.93	Anti-Jim Crow Fund		8.00
			Legal Fund		24.25
		$9609.87			$9609.87

*Mr. Peabody contributed $400 to General Fund and $100 to Anti-Lynching Fund.

521/11/2

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

July 9, 1917.

The July meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice, Miss Ovington presiding.

Present: Dr. Jones, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Miss Ovington.

Regrets from Mr. Studin, Dr. Cardozo, Miss Wald, Mr. Crawford, Dr. Holmes, Prof. Cook, Mrs. Kelley, Mr. Loud, Mr. Walling, Dr. Du Bois.

There being no quorum present, the following business was transacted subject to approval by a subsequent meeting of the Board.

The report of the Treasurer as sent out was accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:
The report of the Crisis to the Treasurer for the month of June shows a net paid circulation of 39,077 copies, and a cash income of $2,262.40. There is still no indebtedness.
Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Field Secretary:
The Field Secretary during the latter part of May and the first part of June, made a tour of the branches in the larger cities of the Middle West. At St. Louis he attended the Conference of the St. Louis District and addressed the body at its closing session. On the following day he met with the officers and members of the Executive Committee to talk over local branch problems and methods.

At Louisville a large public meeting was held, at which the Field Secretary was the principal speaker. On the following day he held a conference at the Y.M.C.A. building which was attended by the officers, the Executive Committee, and a number of the most active members of the Branch.

At Cincinnati he met with the Branch in a largely attended regular meeting. The officers wished to arrange for a public meeting on the following Sunday afternoon, but as I was scheduled to speak at Hull House, Chicago, on that day, I could not remain over. Before leaving Cincinnati I called on and had a talk with Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, the philanthropic millionaire, who has made such a wonderful experiment in Negro housing, and tried to interest him in the work of the Association. Though he appears to be not fullt in accord with our ideas, he asked me to write him on my return to New York.

2/11/88

The Field Secretary found the condition of the organization in Indianapolis very bad. Some time ago all the officers resigned and the Branch was practically dead. However, Mr. Brokenburr, who was President, called together about thirty people, most of whom were old members. The meeting resulted in a pledge of reorganization and renewed activity.

The meeting at Hull House was not large but great interest was evinced by those who attended. After speaking, the Field Secretary answered a great many questions, especially regarding the migration and conditions in the South.

I spent two days in Detroit at the Great Lakes District Conference, addressing the Conference at the first night's session.

The meeting in Cleveland was public and held on Sunday afternoon in the church of which President Bailey of the local Branch is pastor. This meeting was very large and enthusiastic.

At St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, and Detroit, I was entertained by organizations of college men, men who are now prominent in the professions and business life of these cities. I took advantage of each of these opportunities to impress upon these groups the vital importance of the work of the Association, especially in the present crisis, and the duty which they owe to themselves and to the race to become active in the organization. The meetings at St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit and Cleveland resulted in an increase of membership to these branches. In Detroit the membership was trebled and about fifty members were added to the rolls in Cleveland.

In the conferences which I held with the officers and executive committees of the various branches I made it a particular point to discuss methods for constructive work and means of sustaining interest in the local organizations when there was no fight on. This question of sustained and active interest is a difficult one. The Association differs so much from other organizations in that there is no ritual or routine or headquarters, and with some branches, no regular meetings. I have considered this question from many angles, and I realize that in trying to meet it there is danger of deflecting our forces from the main purposes of the organization, the securing and maintaining of the Negro's manhood and citizenship rights. I have tried to impress upon our branches that they are like watchmen on the wall and that their watching is as necessary as their fighting.

Nevertheless, I feel that something can be done which would tend to create and sustain interest and would still not detract from the main purpose of the organization. I believe that something could be accomplished by the establishment of a sort of forum circuit. An experiment might be made by beginning with eight of the largest branches. The season might cover a period of eight months with one date a month for each branch. This would necessitate the engagement of eight lecturers or artists. Season tickets might be purchased by members at slightly advantageous rates over the individual admissions sold to the general public. The course could be completely arranged in advance and might be literary and musical as well as educational and propagandic. I believe the whole plan could be worked out so as to be not only a means of holding the branches together but also that it can be carried on at a profit rather than a loss. If it should prove successful with the original eight branches, it could be developed to include others. I have worked this plan out in more or less detail and should be glad to submit it if it should be thought worth while considering.

2/11/94

[INDISTINCT PAGE]

After the Cleveland meeting, the Field Secretary, at the request of the Acting Chairman of the Board, went to Memphis to investigate and to make a report on the lynching of Ell Persons. The results of that trip are embodied in a separate report. While in Memphis we organized a branch with fifty-three paid-up members and thirty to thirty-five pledges. The members of this Branch are the most active and progressive colored men in Memphis. It is worthy of notice that of the fifty-three paid-up members, nineteen are five-dollar members and nineteen are two-dollar members.

On Wednesday night, June 20, the Field Secretary attended a meeting at St. Philip's Church in Harlem which was called in protest against the Memphis lynching. This meeting had been called by Revs. Cullen, Martin, and Daniels. There were five or six hundred people present and an organization was formed to hold a large meeting of protest in Carnegie Hall or Cooper Union. Dr. Bishop, one of our Directors, was chosen President, Mr. John E. Bail, Treasurer of the New York Branch, was chosen Treasurer, and James W. Johnson, was made Second Vice President. I believe steps can be taken that will ultimately lead to a merger of this new organization with the forces of the local organization of the Association.

On May 8 the Field Secretary sent out a circular letter to the secretaries of all branches asking them to write to the representatives in Congress of their several states regarding the refusal of the management of the public lunch room in the Senate and of the Capitol to serve certain colored citizens on Friday, February 27. The management stated that since the committee headed by Senator Overman had taken charge of the Capitol and grounds, an order had been issued to serve no colored people in the public lunch rooms. A number of replies from senators and congressmen have been forwarded to this office by our branch secretaries. A reply from Senator Overman himself reads as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on Rules

May 23rd, 1917.

T. L. McCoy, Esq.,
Secretary, Raleigh Branch, National Association
for the Advancement of Colored People,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sir:

In reply to the inquiry contained in a letter, jointly signed by you and L. E. McCauley, President of the Raleigh Branch of your Association, addressed to Senator Overman under date of May 21st, I am directed by the Senator to inform you that he has signed no such order as is referred to in your letter.

Truly,
(Signed) CHAS. H. MARTIN, Clerk.

Report accepted and placed on file.

After a discussion of the East St. Louis riots the sense was that Mr. Spingarn of the Legal Committee would take up the question of cooperation between the Chicago and St. Louis Branches, the St. Louis Branch to investigate and the Chicago Branch to take the legal steps, since action must be taken in the State of Illinois.

2/11/90

On motion, a committee consisting of Dr. Jones, Mrs. Kelley, and Dr. Du Bois, was appointed to consult with the Acting Secretary on the Forum idea.

In discussing Mr. Peabody's letter offering to aid the Association in another financial campaign, it was decided that the Association could not enter upon such a campaign just now. Mr. Wilson suggested that Mr. Peabody be informed of the steps being taken in the East St. Louis matter.

On motion, Mr. Spingarn, as Chairman of the Legal Committee was authorized to consider what action the Association might take in regard to East St. Louis.

It was suggested by Mr. Wilson that the Chicago Branch be urged to prosecute suits against East St. Louis and St. Clair County; that the Governor of Illinois be memorialized to remove the sheriff for failure to do his duty; and that a committee wait on Mr. Roosevelt and ask him to address a public meeting at Chicago.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Mary W. Ovington
Acting Chairman.

Joel E. Spingarn
Acting Secretary.

2/11/91

[from W. E. Walling]

[NAACP]

899 Ocean Ave.
New London, Conn.

July 28,1917.

Prof.W.E.B.Du Bois,

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,

70 Fifth Ave. New York City.

My dear Professor Du Bois:

After a telephone from Miss Ovington, I made her the following tentative proposition-- as far as my authority goes in behalf of the Anti-lynching Fund Committee:

The East St.Louis situation is of very extraordinary importance. At the same time, I should not feel authorized to deplete the Fund without more deliberation and the consent of all the members of the Committee. However, I told her I thought we might well afford the thousand dollars for detective work-- provided further expenditures in the same manner were not called for in the near future. I therefore suggested that we allot this sum provided the N.A.A.C.P. took care of publicity and publications in connection with the investigation. It seems to me that scarcely more could be expected of the Committee.

I was very much hurt by your telegram, for I have always cooperated effectively with you, and intend to continue to do so. Naturally, I therefore expected you to take my spirit of cooperation in the same way that I take your's.

I enclose a clipping from the Indianapolis News which is

8 11/21/2

July 28/17.
Prof.W.E.B.D.
No.2.

typical of the excellent spirit prevailing in that city on the St.Louis matter and the negro question in general. I hope you will feel justified in quoting from it at some length, especially the paragraph I have marked.

No doubt you will have already taken up Mr.Gompers' unfortunate view of the East St.Louis massacre. While the economic facts are always fundamental, they can certainly not serve as an excuse for massacre. This was even recognized by Jewish Socialists in New York, as shown by the clipping enclosed, headed "City Socialists..."

However, the "Call" contained an editorial which took the Gompers view. Not only this, but when the correspondents attacked this editorial it was reasserted. The mischievous phrase "the killings had an economic basis" is repeated, and the other sentences I have marked show the same point of view. This "socialist" view would justify any amount of racial or nationalistic murders or treasons. It is merely anarchy in the name of Socialism, one of the most infamous doctrines that the world has ever produced. The "Call's" reply to its correspondent shows the view of the Jewish Daily Forward. I believe it gives you opportunity for an exceedingly momentous editorial or article on this matter.

It is by precisely the same justifications that these Socialists stand for everything that the German army or the Russian anarchists do.

Will you kindly return the last-mentioned clipping containing the answer of the "Call" to its correspondent?

Very sincerely,

2/12/119

Anti-Lynching Com. P7

July 31, 1917.

My dear Mr. Walling.

Thank you for the clippings.

I was sure that you and Miss Ovington meant the very best cooperation, but I was simply trying to remind you that with my hands tied here it was utterly impossible for me to get any agreement by telegram, and something must be done. We have at last got things started and I am hoping to get off for a little rest out of town.

With best regards to you and Mrs. Walling,

Very sincerely yours,

P. S. Miss Ovington, Mr. Spingarn, Mr. Johnson and myself met and considered the matter. We decided to hire if possible a well recommended private detective and if not Burns Agency, and to expend $1000. A CRISIS supplement of sixteen pages to be paid for out of the N.A.A.C.P. funds was also authorized. Mr. Spingarn through the Police Department got hold of an intelligent private detective and he is starting his work immediately.

D.

Mr. William English Walling,
899 Ocean Avenue,
New London, Connecticut.

2/12/17

NAACP
Miss
E St Louis

Lynching

[1917]

MEMORANDUM TO THE ANTI-LYNCHING COMMITTEE

of W. E. B. Du Bois on East St. Louis.

34-1-5

I left New York Sunday, July 8th and returned Wednesday, July 18. I spent seven actual working days in East St. Louis. During that time I had an office at 2336 Market Street, and also offices in the Pythian Hall on Pine Street. I had in all five hired workers and a voluntary committee of twenty-five. With this help I collected personal stories of one hundred fifty of the victims and data concerning the circumstances of 1,500 other victims. I met, too, with the executive committee of the branch and had several conferences with white and colored citizens, including colored prominent men in East St. Louis, Charles Nagel, Secretary of the Interior; C. M. Hobbard and Miss Pullian of the Red Cross and several others.

I delivered a public address to an audience of about 750 and held conferences with my co-workers. I paid several visits to East St. Louis going over all parts of the town and visited two adjunctant towns of Brooklyn and National City. I carried on correspondence with the National Headquarters and the Chicago branch. My entire expenses were $350, divided as follows:

Travel, board and personal expenses	$ 175.00
Investigation, clerk hire, ets.,	115.00
Taxi-cab, local travel, miscellaneous	60.00
Total	$ 350.00

Since returning I have written an article which the editor of the Atlantic Monthly has promised to consider; another for the consideration of the Editor of the New Republic. I have a large amount of data, including a complete collection of clippings, and

photographs which I hope to use for articles and for a CRISIS supplement. I have furnished Mr. Johnson a story which has been sent to all the colored papers in conjunction with Mr. Spingarn. I arranged to secure detectives for working in East St. Louis. The Pinkerton agency cannot take the work. The Burns agency is willing but I have been unable to secure any agreement from the Chairman and the Lynching Committee. I have, therefore, dropped the matter. The question of the supplement is still pending.

Miss Gruening has made a thorough study of East St. Louis from the point of view of the employers and labor unions. She has a large amount of matter and will report on that and about her expenses. She is returning by way of Chicago.

I have succeeded by letters in getting Chicago and St. Louis into communication on legal matters and in this we have the co-operation of the Hon. Charles Nagel, Ex- Secretary of the Interior.

34-1-6

Treasurer's Report
of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of July, 1917

GENERAL FUND

Receipts			Expenditures	
Balance in Bank June 30, 1917 -		$2602.56	Salaries	$365.66
			Rent	50.00
July Receipts-			Telephone	14.90
			General expense and Supplies	32.51
Memberships	$571.00		Postage	39.80
Contributions	131.98		Memberships returned to branches	39.00
" from branches for Segregation case expenses	50.00		Crisis subscriptions and advertisement	104.80
Bulletin	17.75		Printing	98.50
Miscellaneous	1.66			
		772.39	Total	$ 745.17
			Balance in bank July 31	2629.78
		$3374.95		$3374.95

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in banks June 30, 1917 -			July Expenditures -		
Anti-Lynching Fund		$8811.07	Anti-Lynching Fund -		
Maclean Memorial Fund		275.97	E. St. Louis investigation Advanced for expenses to		
Anti-Jim Crow Fund		8.00	Dr. DuBois		$350.00
Legal Fund		24.25	Miss Gruening		250.00
			W. G. Swain		200.00
June Receipts -			Newspaper cuts		19.50
Anti-Lynching Fund	$ 20.00		Salary - M. Gruening		99.85
East St. Louis "	360.50		Miscellaneous		7.11
Legal Fund	.50				$926.46
Maclean Memorial Fund - interest	5.50		Balances in banks July 31, 1917 -		
		386.50	Anti-Lynching Fund		8265.11
			Maclean Memorial Fund		281.47
			Anti-Jim Crow Fund		8.00
			Legal Fund		24.75
		$9506.79			$9505.79

2/11/92

SIX POND FIFTY

[NAACP]

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
TELEPHONE 6461 6462 CORTLANDT

55 Liberty Street
New York August 15th, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
#70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I enclose herewith the report of W. G. Swain with reference to the investigation in East St. Louis, together with the report submitted to Mr. Swain by Inspector Firman.

As I feared, the investigation has not brought any tangible results and my conversations with Swain and Firman lead me to believe that no definite information, such as we are looking for, can be obtained unless operators are sent there, who will go to work in one of the factories and eventually become members of the Union, in the hope of ingratiating themselves with the latter. This, of course, would be a long and very expensive undertaking and one which I for one would not care to recommend without the authority of the full Board.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

Enclosures.

E St Louis

2/12/74

[NAACP]

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
TELEPHONE 6461 6462 CORTLANDT

P7

East St. Issue

55 LIBERTY STREET

NEW YORK Aug. 22nd, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
#70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I send you herewith copy of report of the Grand Jury of St. Clair County, Illinois, relating to the East St. Louis matter. This was sent to me by Mr. Swain.

Will you kindly return same to me when you have finished with it.

Very truly yours,

Arthur Spingarn

Enclosure.

2/12/73

STOREY THORNDIKE PALMER & DODGE

MOORFIELD STOREY
JOHN L. THORNDIKE
BRADLEY W. PALMER
ROBERT G. DODGE
HENRY WARE
REGINALD H. JOHNSON
RICHARD C. STOREY
J. LOTHROP MOTLEY
HAROLD S. DAVIS
FRANCIS V. BARSTOW
F. WALKER JOHNSON

CABLE ADDRESS "STOREYDIKE BOSTON"

735 EXCHANGE BUILDING

BOSTON 29th August 1917

Young P7

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of the 28th with its enclosures.

If Mrs. Young is right this has been a very disgraceful exhibition of color prejudice at the expense of a gallant officer. There must be some way of ascertaining the facts. She says that the telegram states that he was retired after June 22nd. The official record should show the date of his retirement, and the reasons for it, and he must be able to get that. If it appears that he was retired for disability on the report of an examining board, that report must be accessible to him, and he must know whether the facts therein alleged are true or not. If we can get a basis of fact upon which we can stand with confidence I think a fight should be made, but as to the facts which Mrs. Young states, she is herself unwilling to be quoted, and it would be idle to proceed unless we know we are right.

Yours truly,

M. Storey

2/12/78

Treasurer's Report
of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of August, 1917.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Receipts			Expenditures	
Balance in bank July 31, 1917		$2629.78	Postage	$20.00
August Receipts-			General expense and supplies	21.34
Memberships	$204.50		Rent	50.00
Contributions	28.50		Telegrams	32.78
Bulletin sales	4.35		Salaries	388.91
Pins	1.00		Memberships returned to branches	46.00
		238.35	Printing - Miscellaneous	132.75
			Bulletin	63.60
			Traveling expense - advance to Miss Gruening for Houston expenses	300.00
			Crisis - July account	147.46
			Total	$1202.84
			Balance in bank Aug. 31	1665.29
		$2868.13		$2868.13

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in banks July 31, 1917 -		
Anti-Lynching and Mob-Violence Fund		$8255.11
Maclean Memorial Fund		281.47
Anti-Jim Crow Fund		8.00
Legal Fund		24.75
Receipts -		
Anti-Lynching and Mob-Violence -	$497.10*	
Legal Fund	5.50	
		502.60
		$9081.93

August expenses -	
Anti-Lynching and Mob-Violence - Printing of East St. Louis article in The Crisis	$388.76
W. G. Swain - balance on E. St. Louis investigation	16.30
Balances in banks Aug. 31, 1917	
Anti-Lynching & Mob-Violence	8357.15
Maclean Memorial Fund	281.47
Anti-Jim Crow Fund	8.00
Legal Fund	30.25
	$9081.93

*Contributions to the Anti-Lynching and Mob-Violence Fund include: Mrs. Wm. H. Forbes $200.00, 24th Infantry $121.60, Grand Lodge F. & A. Masons of Colo. $50.00.

2/11/2

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

September 17, 1917

The September meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice, Miss Ovington presiding.

Present: Mr. Villard, Mr. Crawford, Dr. Jones, Dr. Sinclair, Bishop Hurst, Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Loud, Dr. Du Bois, Rev. G. R. Waller, Prof. Cook, Miss Ovington, and the Acting Secretary.

Regrets from Miss Wald, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Grimké, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Walling.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with and they were approved as sent out.

Report of the Acting Chairman:

The Acting Chairman reported upon the steps taken by the Association in the matters relating to Major Young's retirement, upon the East St. Louis riots and the Houston affair.

Miss Ovington reported that the Association had sought to bring influence to bear on the War Department, in the case of Major Young, through Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mr. Villard, Mr. Lippman and Governor McCall.

Regarding the East St. Louis riots, she reported that Dr. Du Bois and Miss Gruening were sent out to East St. Louis immediately and that Miss Gruening's report was published in Pearson's, and so gained a wide audience; that Dr. Du Bois gathered a vast amount of material,-facts, testimony of victims, and photographs - a great part of which was published in a twenty-page supplement to the September Crisis; that the St. Louis Branch not only gave material aid to the refugees and sufferers but took steps to bring legal cases against the city and county and also to defend innocent colored people who had been charged with helping to incite to riot; that the St. Louis Branch had raised $973.50. The Acting Chairman also called attention to the manner in which the colored people themselves co-operated with the Association not only in active work but in giving financial support in the East St. Louis matter. She reported that many individuals contributed to the St. Louis Branch and others had sent in contributions to the National office; that more significant still was the sympathetic support and financial aid given by several of the great Negro secret and fraternal organizations which heretofore have held themselves somewhat distant from the Association; that the Knights of Pythias of Illinois had sent in a splendid letter to the National office with a check for one hundred dollars, the F.& A. Masons of Colorado a

28/11/2

similar letter with a check for fifty dollars, and that the Court of Calanthe, the national body of the female division of the Knights of Pythias, sent in a check for fifty dollars which they pledge as an annual contribution; also that the Knights of Pythias of Missouri had proposed to levy a tax of twenty-five cents on each member in their jurisdiction asa contribution to the Association. The Acting Chairman stated that all of this pointed to a wider field and future for the National Association than could have been anticipated when it was formed.

Report accepted and placed on file.

On motion the report of the Treasurer was accepted as sent out and placed on file.

Report of the Acting Secretary:

The Acting Secretary in reporting on the Negro Silent Protest Parade which took place in New York on July 28, stated that the parade was an inter-denominational, non-partisan, citizens movement, yet the National Association may claim a good share of the credit for the manner in which it was carried out and its great success. The Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, one of our Directors, was the president of the executive committee of the parade; Mr. John E. Nail, the treasurer of the New York Branch, was the treasurer; the Rev. E. W. Daniel, a strong member of the Association, was another member of the executive committee; and the Acting Secretary was vice-president. Dr. Du Bois was also active in helping to shape the affair. In fact, the very idea of having a parade was first suggested by a representative of the Association who was a member of the parade executive committee. Before a parade was suggested, it had been decided to hold a large mass meeting at Carnegie Hall. The argument that a parade would have infinitely greater value than a mass meeting finally won.

The Acting Secretary also stated that he had sent letters to all of the branches urging that they take initial steps in organizing similar demonstrations in the various cities in which they are located.

He reported that a committee consisting of Mr. Villard, himself and three citizens from the San Juan Hill District had conferred with Police Commissioner Wood regarding police outrages in that district and that the Commissioner had promised to make a thorough investigation and remedy conditions existing there.

The Acting Secretary reported the following new branches: New Haven, Conn., New Bedford, Mass., Syracuse, N. Y.; Moline, Ill., and Johnstown, Pa. The following were recommended for charters: Columbia, S. C.; New Haven, Conn.; Savannah, Ga.; Norfolk, Va.; and Moline, Ill.

He reported that owing to the dropping of delinquent members the total membership. which was 8710 in January was cut to 8192 in May, but that since that time there had been a steady increase until in August the total membership was 8557.

Report upon the Forum Plan was made and submitted separately, and a copy given to each of the members present. (Copy enclosed herewith for those not present at this meeting.)

The Acting Secretary also reported that the new Branch Manual and the new duplicate membership report blank had greatly facilitated organization and the keeping of the membership lists conveniently and free from errors; that a directory of colored ministers, heads of schools and secret and fraternal organizations throughout the country

68/11/2

was being compiled with the idea that through such a list an effort can be made to bring all these agencies and forces into cooperation with the Association.

The following meetings have been addressed by the Acting Secretary: Chatauqua and Outing at Bordentown, N. J., on August 16; at a meeting of citizens of Newark, N. J., to aid in organizing a Negro Silent Protest Parade, September 6; and at the Harlem Y. M. C. A. September 16.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:

The net paid circulation of THE CRISIS has been as follows: for July 39,350; for August 40,400.

The cash income for July was $2,714; for August $2,400.

There is no indebtedness and the net worth September 1 was $7,707. The total gain in business from January 1 to September 1 is $940. This has been an unusually good summer for us and the outlook is hopeful.

During the month of July the Director went to St. Louis and together with Miss Gruening investigated the East St. Louis riots. A special report of this was published in the September number of the CRISIS, which appeared August 20. The cost of sixteen pages of this report was charged to the N.A.A.C.P. The cost of the Director's trip and investigation was charged to the Lynching Fund.

During his sojourn in East St. Louis the Director organized a voluntary committee of twenty-five to take testimony, met several times with the St. Louis Branch, and delivered one public speech. He also consulted with the Red Cross, the Hon. Charles F. Nagel, and other persons.

The Director also took part in the Silent Protest Parade in New York City, speaking to one of the preliminary assemblies and being on the committee which was appointed to go to Washington.

Report accepted and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Villard, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That the matter of adopting a rule, by which branches whose membership has dropped to fifteen or less automatically lose their charters, be referred to the Committee on Branches.

On motion, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That charters be granted the following branches: Columbia, S. C., New Haven, Conn., Savannah, Ga., Norfolk, Va., and Moline, Ill.

Miss Gruening appeared before the Board in person and reported on her investigation of the Houston affair.

Report accepted.

2/11/85

Report of the Anti-Lynching Committee:

Balance in Anti-Lynching Fund May 31, 1917 - - - - - - -				$9043.22
Receipts, June 1 to Sept. 17 -				
Anti-Lynching Fund			$278.43	
Anti-Lynching & Mob-Violence Fund			869.60	
				1148.03
				$10,191.25
Expenditures, June 1 to Sept. 17 -				
Salaries - Miss Gruening			$204.01	
Investigation Expenses -				
Mrs. L. H. Hammond		$146.00		
J.W.Johnson - Memphis .		85.11		
East St. Louis -				
Dr. Du Bois . .	$350.00			
Miss Gruening	250.00			
W. G. Swain	216.30			
		816.30		
			1047.41	
Printing -				
Memphis Supplement to Crisis			259.47	
East St. Louis article			388.76	
Newspaper cuts			19.50	
Miscellaneous			7.11	
Total Expenditures				$ 1926.26
Balance, September 17.				$ 8,264.99

Report accepted and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Villard, duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That the action of the Anti-Lynching Committee taken this summer be approved.
On motion, duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That the inclusion of contributions sent to the Anti-Lynching Fund asa consequence of the East St. Louis riots under the general term, "Anti-Lynching and Mob-Violence Fund," be approved.

A letter of resignation from Mr. Nash was read.
The following motion was made by Mr. Villard: That the resignation of Mr. Nash be accepted with a vote of thanks for his services to the Association.
The Acting Chairman, before placing the motion, called for expressions of opinion regarding the Secretaryship by the members of the Board present. The matter was discussed by Miss Ovington, Mr. Villard, Mr. Crawford, Dr. Du Bois, Bishop Hurst, and Prof. Cook. The following amendment was then offered by Mr. Crawford:
That the matter of Mr. Nash's resignation and his successor be referred to a committee of three.
After some discussion, the amendment was voted upon and lost.
The original motion was then put and the vote was in doubt; upon a division being called for, the original motion was declared carried.

2/11/86

On motion of Mr. Villard duly seconded, it was

VOTED, that the question of a successor to Mr. Nash, and of salary and of policy, be referred to a committee of five to report at the next meeting of the Board after due notice.

The following committee was named: Miss Ovington, Mr. Villard, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. V. Morton Jones, and the Acting Secretary.

A discussion of the state of affairs at Des Moines, Ia., and as to what action should be taken by the Association regarding that matter was then taken up. The consensus of opinion was that the Association should at once have someone present in Washington to look after the military situation in general as it affects colored people. Mr. Villard promised that perhaps after an interval of ten days he himself would be able to go to Washington and devote some time to this matter.

On motion of Bishop Hurst, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, that telegrams be sent from the Board to the men at Des Moines urging them to remain at the camp for the extended term, and that a telegram also be sent to Col. Ballou thanking him for his efforts in behalf of the men under him and requesting him to urge them to remain.

On motion of Mr. Crawford, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, To spread upon the minutes of this meeting a request from the out of town members of the Board that the hour of Board meetings be changed from four o clock to three o'clock, if such would be agreeable to the New York members.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Mary White Ovington

Acting Chairman

James W. Johnson

Acting Secretary.

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OCT 23 1917

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

October 8, 1917.

The October meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice, Miss Ovington presiding.

Present: Miss Ovington, Mr. Loud, Mr. Studin, Dr. Bishop, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Jones, Mr. Villard, and the Acting Secretary.

Regrets from Mr. Crawford, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Walling, Mr. Wilson.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, and they were approved as sent out.

The report of the Treasurer was accepted as sent out.

Report of the Acting Secretary:

The Acting Secretary reported that since the last meeting of the Board, he had visited Washington and talked with several senators who were members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, regarding the military status and treatment of colored people. He saw Senator Fletcher, who is a member of the Committee and also one of the influential men in administration circles, and had a conference with him for about half an hour, going over the whole question of the military status of the Negro in general and of the Des Moines Camp in particular and urging as strongly as possible upon Senator Fletcher the importance of these men receiving their commissions. He promised that he would take the matter up with Secretary Baker. The Acting Secretary also saw Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, also member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and a man who has a very large constituency. Senator Frelinghuysen expressed considerable indignation at the treatment colored men are receiving and promised to take the matter up at the meeting that afternoon.

Senator Wadsworth of New York came off the floor of the Senate and talked with the Acting Secretary for about twenty minutes. He was very strong in his opinion that nothing can be done in behalf of the colored people with the present administration, saying that Republican senators were as powerless as the colored people themselves. However, he promised to talk with Secretary Baker about it.

Senator Jones of Washington also came off the floor of the Senate and talked with the Acting Secretary. He is not a member of the Committee on Military Affairs but an old friend of the Association and promised to do what he could. However, he also was doubtful about securing anything from the Southern ring that is in power in Washington.

On the following morning he saw Senator Frelinghuysen again and also Senator Calder of New York.

After his return to New York, in answer to telegrams, the

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Acting Secretary received letters from Senators Fletcher, Frelinghuysen, and Wadsworth, each one stating that he had seen the Secretary of War and talked over the matter of the Des Moines Camp, stating also that the Secretary of War had assured them that the men at Des Moines would be commissioned and appointed to commands.

The Acting Secretary reported also that in accordance with the direction of the Board he had sent telegrams to Col. Ballou and also to the men at Des Moines urging them to remain in camp for the extended term; that in reply an interesting letter was received from Col. Ballou and telegrams and letters from the men, thanking the Association for its interest and stating that they would stick.

He reported that on September 27 a reception had been tendered the Colored Graduates of New York Public Schools for 1917, which was a decided success; a Citizens' Committee consisting of 88 persons raised $85.00 while the Association contributed $90.95. The Acting Secretary recommended that this reception be made an annual affair.

The Acting Secretary reported also that on October 4, at a mass meeting held at St. Philip's Church, it was voted that the Silent Protest Parade organization, which made such an effective demonstration in New York on July 28, when 10,000 colored men, women, and children marched, be merged into a New York Branch of the National Association.

He reported that two complaints of color discrimination had been brought to his attention during the month - one of Albert E Jenkins, in regard to the Civil Service Commission in New York City and the other regarding an announcement in the Columbia University Summer School Bulletin about accommodations for colored students. In reply to a letter to the Civil Service Commission, two letters have been received, neither of which is very satisfactory, and the Acting Secretary will continue to press the matter. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler President of Columbia University, has promised to look into the matter of the announcement in the Summer School Bulletin.

The Acting Secretary called attention to a financial report received from the St. Louis Branch in regard to their work in East St. Louis. This report showed that up to September 24 the Branch had received in contributions $1,698.47.

He reported that since the last report there had been organized at Washington, Pa., a branch with 52 members.

Report accepted and placed on file.

The Acting Chairman amplified the report of the Acting Secretary.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:

43,000 copies of THE CRISIS were published for September and 42,900 sold. The total cash income for the month was $3,042.00 The total gain in business from January 1 to September 30 was $1,364.00. The net worth is $8,131.00.

The Director attended the meeting of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society at Bellport, L. I., and spoke on the Negro. He called upon the Secretary of War Monday, October 1, and laid before him the following memorandum:

"The attention of the Secretary of War is respectfully called to the fact that a series of actions and omissions on the part of the Government is having a most unfortunate effect upon the state of mind of 12,000,000 citizens. Some of these things are as follows:

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"1. The unfortunate arrangement of the draft registration circular with its 'tear off a corner if of African descent.'

"2. The fact that colored men were not allowed to volunteer in the regular army even up to their proportion in the population.

"3. The fact that various branches of the service, the artillery, the aviation corps, and the like, not to mention the navy, are closed to them.

"4. The failure to allay the growing suspicion that the Government is going to attempt to draft Negroes for labor and menial service, and not as soldiers.

"5. The refusal to allow colored men to enter training camps on the same terms as white men even before the draft bill was passed.

"6. The long hesitation in establishing a camp at Des Moines.

"7. The refusal to open a second training camp for colored officers.

"8. The unexplained delay in granting commissions at Des Moines.

"9. The retirement of Colonel Young.

"10. The vaccillation in the treatment of colored units in the National Guard.

"11. The hesitation in calling colored men to the draft and the treatment of recruits where there were only a few colored men drawn.

"It is respectfully suggested to the War Department that notwithstanding the fact that some of its decisions have been just and equitable (as in the general carrying out of the draft, the establishment of the Des Moines Camp, the acceptance of colored physicians, and the attitude in the Houston affray) nevertheless, in some of these cases even, the long hesitation and uncertainty have caused great dissatisfaction. It must be remembered that Negroes are human beings, that they have deep seated and long continued grievances against this country; that while the great mass of them are loyal and willing to fight for their country despite this, it certainly will not increase their loyalty or the spirit in which they enter this war if they continue to meet discrimination which borders upon insult and wrong.

"I realize that it is not the business of the Secretary of War to settle the Negro problem, and that his work is to raise an army according to law; but I respectfully suggest that the best way to raise an army is to settle at least so much of the Negro problem as interferes with the effective training and use of Negro troops."

The Secretary expressed his determination to have Negroes treated justly and as soldiers, and stated that the men at Camp Des Moines would be commissioned.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Anti-Lynching Committee:

Due to the absence of Mr. Walling, no report was made for the Anti-Lynching Committee.

Report of the Crisis Committee:

The Crisis Committee reported progress.

The Committee on Secretary reported as follows:

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board of Directors to consider the selection of a new Secretary met in the

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office of the Crisis on October 4, the following persons being present: Miss Ovington, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Johnson.

Upon motion, it was

Voted, that it would not be wise at the present time to adopt a policy of employing a Secretary at a salary of over $6,000.

A letter was read from Mr. Roger N. Baldwin who had been consulted as to possible candidates. Following are the names submitted by Mr. Baldwin: Charles L. Chute, Secretary of the State Probation Commission, Albany, New York; Wilfred S. Reynolds, Executive Secretary of the Illinois Children's Home & Aid Society, Chicago; William J. Norton, Detroit, Mich., until recently executive of the Cincinnati Council of Social Agencies; E. Douglas Roberts, Executive Secretary of the Associated Charities, Louisville, Ky.; Herschel Jones, formerly an assistant on Child Labor Committee; William A. Crossland, Executive Secretary of the Board of Social Welfare, St. Joseph, Mo. As all of these, with the exception of one, lived at considerable distance, it was impossible to look further into their records before the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Dr. Du Bois suggested the names of Mr. Huffman of the St. Louis Branch and Mr. Church, who is engaged in Y.M.C.A. work in the army.

In view of the fact that Mr. Villard could not meet with the Committee, as well as the absence of Dr. V. Morton Jones, the meeting adjourned without taking any further action.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Villard submitted a minority report in which he expressed the opinion that the Association ought to have a highly paid Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Du Bois, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That all persons who contributed ONE DOLLAR or more to the Silent Protest Parade be considered members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York Branch, with dues paid up to July, 1918, and that they be listed accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Villard, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That, if, after investigation, it was found that there were grounds for appeal in the cases of the ten colored men convicted in the East St. Louis riots, the National Association should spare no effort or expense to back up the St. Louis Branch in defense of these convicted men.

On motion of Dr. Du Bois, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That $100 be appropriated to cover the preliminary expense of organizing the Forum Plan.

On motion, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, To send to the St. Louis Branch the two hundred dollars contributed by the Chicago Branch to the E.St.Louis Fund.

On motion of Dr. Du Bois, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That the Association look into the case of the colored man shot in St. Louis by a white man who charged that the colored man had insulted a number of white women.

08/11/2

On motion of Mr. Loud, it was
VOTED, That the next meeting of the Board be called at three o'clock instead of four.

Upon resolution offered by Mr. Loud, it was
VOTED, That the Directors wish to express their appreciation and approval of the Educational work done for the Association by Mrs. Butler R. Wilson and financed by the committee of ladies of the Boston Branch working with her; and that a continuation of such work, if the committee of ladies find it practical, is considered most desirable, the work to be continued in cooperation with the National Office.

On motion of Mr. Villard, duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That the employment of Miss Gruening for special work by the Acting Chairman of the Board be approved.

Upon resolution offered by Dr. Du Bois, it was
VOTED, That the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People begin a campaign of education among colored people with the idea of starting buyers' clubs and economic cooperation among American Negroes as soon as seems practicable, and that a conference on cooperation among colored people be called next summer, war condidions permitting; and it was
VOTED, That a national conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on "The Negro in War Time" be held in New York City December 27 to 30, both inclusive.

On motion, duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That Mr. Charles Nagel of St. Louis, Mo., be elected to the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Brooks.

On motion of Mr. Villard, duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That whatever steps might be taken by the Association regarding opportunities of employment for colored people, be referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Du Bois and Mr. Johnson.

The following committee on nominations for the Board of Directors was appointed by the Acting Chairman: Mr. Studin, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Dr. Bishop.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Mary W. Ovington

Acting Chairman.

Frances Blascoer

Acting Secretary.

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NOV 27 1917

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

November 12, 1917.

The November meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the editorial offices of the Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue, at 3.30 o'clock, pursuant to notice, Miss Ovington presiding.

Present: Miss Ovington, Mr. Villard, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Spingarn, Bishop Hurst, Dr. Jones, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Walling.

Regrets from Prof. Cook.

At the opening of the meeting there was not a quorum present, but Mr. Spingarn, who had an engagement, was requested by the Acting Chairman to make his report as to his visit to St. Louis and Chicago regarding the East St. Louis riot cases. Before Mr. Spingarn finished his report there was a quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Villard, the report of Mr. Spingarn was accepted and all actions taken on the East St. Louis cases by him and the committee consisting of Miss Ovington, Dr. Du Bois, and Mr. Johnson, were ratified and endorsed.

On motion of Mr. Villard, duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That the reading of the minutes of the October meeting and of the Treasurer's Report be dispensed with, and they were accepted as sent out.
Mr. Villard spoke on the importance of publicity regarding whatever the Association accomplished, and
On motion by Mr. Villard, duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That the officers of the Association take means to secure publicity for whatever the Association accomplishes, and that in exceptional cases like the Supreme Court decision in the Louisville Segregation Case a professional publicity man be employed for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Villard, duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That the Committee on Secretary be empowered to engage Mr. Walter F. White of Atlanta, Ga., as Assistant Secretary at a salary not to exceed one hundred dollars ($100.00) a month.

On motion duly seconded, it was
VOTED, that the recommendation of the Acting Chairman that Mr. Turner's salary be one hundred dollars ($100.00) a month be approved.

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There being no dissent, it was agreed that the next meeting of the Board be called for the hour of 3.30 P. M.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:

The month of October was the best month that THE CRISIS has ever had, its income being $3,184. The net paid circulation was 43,850. We have added a dictaphone and a new file to our equipment. The net worth of the business is $8,174 and we are publishing of the December number 47,500 copies.

We are planning during the next four months to start a special campaign to increase our circulation by at least ten thousand.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Acting Secretary.

The Acting Secretary took up with the Civil Service Commission the case of Albert E. Jenkins who had complained to this office after receiving a notice to report for a clerkship at $1,000 a year and being virtually refused the position on account of his color. On October 18 a letter was received from Mr. Jenkins stating that he had been assigned to a clerkship and expressing his thanks to this Association for the service that had been rendered him.

Immediately after the commissioning of the men at the Officers' Training Camp at Des Moines, the Acting Secretary sent out a news story to the friendly white and all the colored papers calling attention to the part taken by the Association in establishing the camp.

During the month the Acting Secretary has visited Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., and organized branches in both cities. He has also addressed branch meetings at Harrisburg, Pa., and in Harlem.

Immediately after the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Louisville Segregation Case, the Acting Secretary sent out letters to all the branches requesting that steps be taken by each branch to celebrate the victory. A letter was also sent to all of the colored ministers in Greater New York asking that they bring the importance of that decision and the part taken by the National Association in securing it, before their congregations on the following Sunday.

On November 8 a meeting was held at Salem M. E. Church in Harlem to complete the merger of the Silent Protest Parade with the New York Branch by electing the officers for the year. The meeting was well attended and a fine set of officers and a representative executive committee were elected.

BRANCHES: Since the last meeting of the Board, executive authorizations have been granted groups at Johnstown, Pa., Washington, Pa., and Maywood, Ill.

A communication was received today from the Secretary of the Jacksonville, Fla., Branch enclosing a letter from the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Jacksonville informing the Branch that its request for an increase in the salaries of colored teachers has been granted.

CIRCULARIZATION OF DELINQUENT MEMBERS: On the first of the month 3,500 circular letters signed by the Acting Chairman and enclosing a card of appeal was sent out to all delinquent members. The appeal were based on the effort the Association is now making

2/11/74

to secure justice for the Negroes on trial in the East St. Louis riot cases.

COLORED CONSCRIPTS: A telegram was received from the Secretary of the Pittsburgh Branch stating that colored men at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., were being forced into service as stevedores and common laborers, and asking this office to take some steps. The Acting Secretary immediately telegraphed the Secretary of War and Special Assistant in the War Department, Scott, stating the complaint and asking for their immediate attention on the matter. De also telegraphed Dr. Du Bois who was in Washington, giving him the facts. On Saturday the following telegram was received from Prof. George William Cook:"Petersburg men not wishing to be stevedores transferred to heavy artillery, Camp Meade. Hurrah."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EAST ST. LOUIS: At a meeting on Saturday afternoon, November 3, to confer with Mr. Spingarn regarding his trip to St. Louis and Chicago on the East St. Louis riot matter, there were present Miss Ovington, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Spingarn, and Mr. Johnson. It was there decided to make an expenditure of say $3,000 on the East St. Louis cases as recommended in Mr. Nagel's letter. It was also decided that the oversight of these cases and the disbursement of all funds for that purpose which might be sent from the National Office be placed in the hands of Mr. Nagel as Chairman, Mr. Pitman, and Mr. Hoffman of the St. Louis Branch, as a committee of three. It was further decided that these decisions be brought before the Board at the next meeting for ratification.

MID-WINTER CONFERENCE: The circulars for the Mid-Winter Conference will go out this week to all branches. The Acting Secretary has seen the Manager of the Lafayette Theatre and made tentative arrangements for the reservation of seats for visiting delegates for a special performance; and he has talked with the proprietors of the Libya and the De Van concerning meals and accommodations. Both the Libya and the De Van will furnish lunch at from thirty-five cents up. The De Van is a house with twenty well-furnished rooms and prices will be from one dollar a night up. Dr. Du Bois has made arrangements for a session to be held at Ethical Culture Hall on Thursday night of the Conference, and the Acting Secretary has made inquiry concerning holding sessions at Lafayette Hall, but no definite information on this can be secured until after November 15.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The Acting Secretary suggests that suitable resolutions of thanks to Mr. Storey for the victory in the Supreme Court in the Louisville Segregation Case be sent. He also suggests that the Association issue a pamphlet containing a history of the segregation cases, embracing those of Baltimore, St. Louis, Richmond, and Louisville, and the part taken by this organization in securing the decision. Such a pamphlet would make one of the most important pieces of literature that we could have for distribution.

The Branch at Washington, Pa., which made its application for charter on October 5, has reached a membership of 52 and has completed its organization by the election of the executive committee and the appointment of standing committees, and has entered upon some active work. The Acting Secretary therefore recommends that the Washington, Pa., Branch be granted a permanent charter.

Report accepted and placed on file.

On motion, duly seconded, it was

2/11/15

VOTED, That the following recommendations in the report of the Acting Secretary be approved:

That suitable resolutions of thanks to Mr. Storey for the victory in the Supreme Court in the Louisville Segregation Case be sent him.

That the Association issue a pamphlet containing the history of the Segregation Cases embracing those of Baltimore, St. Louis, Richmond, Louisville, and Atlanta, and the part taken by this organization in securing the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

That the Branch at Washington, Pa., be granted a permanent charter.

Mr. Walling spoke of the necessity of a more liberal construction of the scope to which the Anti-Lynching Fund might be applied so that such cases as the East St. Louis massacre might be included, and offered the motion that Mr. Peabody be asked to agree to a more liberal and less technical interpretation of the word, "lynching" in the use of the Anti-Lynching Fund. After some discussion, Mr. Walling withdrew this motion and moved that Miss Ovington be empowered to take up this matter personally with Mr. Peabody in Boston.

On motion of Mr. Walling, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That Miss Ovington take the place of Major Spingarn on the Committee on Lynching.

On motion of Mr. Walling, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That Mr. Johnson act in Mr. Nash's capacity on the Committee on Lynching.

On motion of Dr. Du Bois, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That the Acting Chairman appoint a committee from the officers and Board of Directors of the Association and a General Committee from the New York Branch of the Association to perfect and to carry out plans for the Mid-Winter Conference.

On motion, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That Miss Gruening devote as much of her time as may be possible, beginning at once, to the work of securing publicity for the Mid-Winter Conference.

On motion of Dr. Du Bois, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That the Acting Chairman confer with Mr. Ernest Gruening regarding the matter of having him act as correspondent in the war zone for the dissemination of news regarding Negro troops at the front.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Mary White Ovington

Acting Chairman.

James Weldon Johnson

Acting Secretary.

2/11/16

[Meeting of Anti-Lynching Committee 1917]

Anti-Lynching
Anti-Lynching

Minutes of Meeting Nov 24

Present Mesdames Grimke Pettigrew Cleary
Dunjee Dr Lewis

Minutes of last meeting

Report on South & Southern Conference

Moved by Mr Storey that the cause of this meeting
~~of~~ that a conference of southern ~~and~~ and lynching
be promoted

11-10-72

Voted that we print the Sumner matter

Voted that by lynching is understood not only the illegal
killing of an accused person but also the killing of
unaccused persons by mob violence

Voted that ~~the fund that should not be collected &~~ appeal cannot be made & raise this fund at
~~fall be here~~ $1000 & that $500 be appropriated for raising
this fund

Send Miss Spearing & Count Meade.

Vote the thanks of Miss Brandegee appropriate resolution
into & authorize the fund at the mid-winter conference

Voted to expend fund as follows

5% to maintain fund
50% investigation & publicity
30% legal defense
1.5% Southern campaign

Miss Dunjee was committed resolution of Mr Springarn.

JAN 12 1918
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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

December 10, 1917.

The December meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the office of the Association, 70 Fifth Avenue, at 3.30 o'clock, pursuant to notice, Miss Ovington presiding.

Present: Miss Ovington, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Walling, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Studin, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Jones, Mr. Villard, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Dr. Sinclair:

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, and they were adopted as sent out.

On motion, the Report of the Treasurer was accepted as sent out and it was ordered placed on file.

The Acting Chairman in reporting spoke of her visit to Boston to attend a meeting of the Anti-Lynching Committee and also a meeting under the auspices of the newly organized Hartford Branch at which she was one of the speakers. She also reported that during the last few months she had spent considerable time each week at the office. In passing she spoke of the reduced force with which the greatly increased business of the office is now being conducted.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:

The net paid circulation of THE CRISIS for November was 44,900 copies. The cash income was $2,962. We have a balance of $621 in the bank. There is no indebtedness, and the net worth of the business is $8,408.

We have begun a special drive for an increased circulation. Mr. T. J. Calloway of Washington, D. C., is helping us with it and is to be paid according to results. We are hoping for a circulation of 75,000. After this drive, which will last until April, we shall hire an advertising agent.

The Director has lectured during this month before 1,200 public school teachers in Rochester, N. Y., and attended a meeting of the Anti-Lynching Committee in Boston.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Acting Secretary:

PUBLICITY: The Acting Secretary sent out on November 21 a news story to all the colored papers and to a list of friendly white papers regarding the steps being taken by the Association for the defense of the colored men accused and convicted in the East St. Louis riot cases. This news story has been referred to in several white papers and has been printed in full in a large number of colored papers.

The communication sent out regarding the Mid-Winter Conference

has also received publicity. All of the colored papers reproduced in some form the letter sent out from this office regarding the credit due the Association in the decision of the Supreme Court declaring segregation unconstutional. Reports from many branches show that the suggestion made from the National Office that the segregation decision be made the occasion for a celebration was favorably acted upon.

A clip sheet from the Crisis is now being mailed each month, simultaneously with the appearance of the Crisis, to all colored papers and to a list of friendly white papers. This sheet is arranged so that each editor may clip and reproduce whatever items he may choose. In this way it is expected to get a larger reproduction in the daily and weekly papers of matter appearing in the Crisis.

The folder regarding the Mid-Winter Conference has been mailed in quantities to the secretaries of branches for distribution. Copies have also been sent to all colored papers and to all friendly white papers. This folder, with a letter of invitation to attend the Conference, has also been sent to about two hundred prominent individuals.

The Acting Secretary addressed a letter to His Excellency, Governor McCall of Massachusetts for the stand taken by him upon the extradition of John Johnson.

MEETINGS: On Monday night, November 26, a meeting under the auspices of the newly orgabized Hartford Branch was held at the Center Church Parish House. The meeting was well attended and was addressed by Miss Ovington, Dr. Du Bois, and the Field Secretary. A number of new members were added to the Branch.

On Sunday afternoon, December 2, the Field Secretary spoke at the ceremony of the mustering in of the Band of the new Fifteenth Infantry Regiment.

2/11/2

INVESTIGATION: On December 3, the Acting Secretary telegraphed Miss Lindsay Cooper to go to Dyersburg, Tenn., to investigate the lynching by burning of Lignon Scott, accused of assault. Miss Cooper was at Trenton, Tenn., in the county adjoining the one in which the lynching took place. She immediately proceeded to Dyersburg. A report from her has not yet been received. The Acting Secretary also telegraphed Mr. Robert R. Church of the Memphis Branch to get all the information possible on the case.

A confidential and interesting report on the trial of the soldiers of the 24th Infantry on charges of rioting at Houston, Tex. has been received from Mr. A. J. Houston of La Porte, Tex., who is a lawyer and a son of Sam Houston, and who has been acting for the Association in this matter.

BRANCHES: Since the last meeting of the Board, executive authorizations have been granted groups at Hartford, Conn., and Toronto, Canada. The Acting Secretary can report signs of renewed activity among some of the branches of the Middle West.

The Acting Secretary recommends that the Board of Directors grant permanent charters to the branches at Hartford, Conn., and New Bedford, Mass.

MID-WINTER CONFERENCE: Arrangements for the Mid-Winter Conference are progressing. The Acting Secretary has received a large number of acceptances from speakers and prominent individuals who promised to attend.

SPINGARN MEDAL: Letters have been sent out to the heads of educational institutions inviting nominations for the Spingarn Medal. [illegible] cations for the Spingarn Medal Award meeting have been received from two branches, Providence, R. I., and Cleveland O.

CONTRIBUTIONS: Contributions in answer to the appeal for funds for the defense of the colored men accused and convicted in the East St. Louis riot cases are beginning to come in. Several New York chur ches have sent in their contributions and others have signified their intention of doing so. Last week a contribution of $84 was received from Mme. C. J. Walker, $50 of which is her individual contribution and $34 collected from other contributors. The Acting Secretary can also announce the receipt today of Mr Fels's annual contribution of $500.00.

The Acting Secretary suggests that the Board consider some steps to be taken toward the establishment of a second officers' training camp for colored men, and also regarding the status of colored men in the Navy.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Walling spoke at some length on the question of calling a Southern Congress on lynching.

Report of the Anti-Lynching Committee:

The Anti-Lynching Committee met at the residence of Mr. Storey in Boston at ten o'clock on the morning of November 24. There were present: Chairman, Mr. Walling, and Messrs. Grimke, Peabody, Storey, and Du Bois, and Miss Ovington.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Mr. Walling reported on the South and the proposed Southern conference.

Voted that a conference of Southerners opposed to lynching should be promoted.

Voted that we reprint the matter which appeared in the SCIMITAR

Voted that by lynching is understood not only the illegal killing of an accused person, but also the killing of an unaccused person by mob violence.

Voted that effort should be made to keep the Anti-Lynching Fund at the figure of at least $10,000.

Voted to thank the St. Louis Branch by proper resolution.

Voted to emphasize the interest of the Anti-Lynching Fund at the Mid-Winter Conference.

Voted that the fund be expended approximately as follows: 5% to maintain fund; 50% for investigation, publicity, and publication, 30% for legal defense; 15% for the Southern conference.

Voted that Miss Ovington be a member of the Committee in the place of Major Spingarn.

The meeting then adjourned.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Miss Ovington reported for the Committee on Secretary stating that she had spoken with Mr. Ernest Gruening with a view to having him accept the position, that Mr. Gruening had said he would come for $100 a week; that she had asked him to talk the matter over with Mr. Villard and with Dr. Du Bois, and that since that time she had received no definite word from him.

The Acting Secretary supplemented his report on the Mid-Winter Conference by giving the Board a statement of details as to arrangements which had thus far been made. The question of the manner of conducting the morning conferences was discussed, the question being whether those sessions should be devoted to formal reports from branches and a discussion of those reports or to a general discussion of certain programmed

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subjects. It was finally agreed that the matter be left to the Conference Committee consisting of Miss Ovington, Dr. Du Bois and the Acting Secretary.

In reporting on East St. Louis, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn stated that Dr. Bundy had made a public statement as to conditions of political corruption in East St. Louis, and that this had given a political aspect to the case; that a change of venue had been granted and it was probable Bundy would be acquitted or the case even allowed to drop. There was then a discussion as to whether the Association should go on in its defense of Dr. Bundy. It was finally decided that Dr. Bundy's personal character, whatever it might be, should not influence the Association in its attempt to see that he was not made a victim of race discrimination in this trial.

Mr. Spingarn's report was accepted.

The matter of the extradition of John Johnson which was demanded by the State of West Va. from the State of Massachusetts was brought up and placed before the Board by Mr. Wilson who requested that the Association take up the case. He stated that custody of Johnson was now being sought by the federal authorities and that his defense was being undertaken by organizations and individuals in Boston, including the Boston Branch. He requested that the National Association take up the case to the extent of contributing at least $300 toward the cost, and that authority be given the Boston Branch to raise funds, and that an investigator be sent to Charleston, W. Va.

On motion of Mr. Villard, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That the Association appropriate $300 for the purposes set forth in Mr. Wilson's request and that the matter of sending an investigator be left to the officers of the Association.

On motion duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That appropriate resolutions be sent to Governor McCall assuring him of the appreciation of this Association for the stand he had taken and of the cooperation of this organization in the further defense of Johnson.

The question of Secretary then came before the Board, and the matter of the man and the amount of salary was discussed. All present agreed that the very best man possible should be secured for the place, but doubts as to the possibility of the Association being able to pay $5,000 or more a year at this time were voiced by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Studin, Dr. Du Bois, and Mr. Spingarn. In order to get the matter before the Board, Mr. Crawford made a motion that the Association do not pay a Secretary a salary of more than $5,000 a year. Upon the vote being taken there was a division. The Acting Chairman cast the deciding vote and the motion was lost.

On motion of Dr. Sinclair, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That the position of Secretary be offered to Mr. Ernest Gruening at a salary of $100 a week.

Mr. Wilson extended an invitation to the Board of Directors and officers of the Association to attend the dinner to be given Mr. Storey in Boston on December 19. It was decided, in view of Mr. Storey's great

2/11/4

service that as many of the Directors as possible should attend.

On motion duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That charters be granted to the branches at Hartford and New Bedford.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Mary White Ovington
Acting Chairman

Jessie A. Johnson
Acting Secretary.

5/11/2

[1917]

A Mid-Winter Conference

of the

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

THE CONFERENCE - The Board of Directors of the National Association have decided to call a mid-winter conference in the City of New York, to be held December 27-28-29-30.

THE PURPOSE - This Seventh Annual Conference will be a meeting of delegates and members of the branches throughout the country and their friends. There will be a free and full discussion of the aims of the Association and an exchange of ideas and plans for its future activities. It is realized that such a gathering is especially needful at the present time when the work of the organization should come more prominently before the public. Further, it is the object to bring about a better acquaintanceship, a closer bond of interest, and a greater unity of purpose among the widely scattered branches of the Association.

TIME - The time during the holiday season was chosen for two reasons. First, it is a time when many can arrange to attend who could not otherwise do so, unless the conference were held in the summer. Second, the mid-winter season is, above all, the

most interesting and pleasant time to visit the great metropolis. All of the activities of New York are then at their height.

PROGRAM - A program is being arranged which will include three morning conferences, a meeting at Ethical Culture Hall, and a great mass meeting at one of the large auditoriums of the city. This will allow for a full discussion of all important questions and for the opportunity of hearing several distinguished speakers.

TENTATIVE SUBJECTS:

The draft.
Colored officers.
The Navy.
Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. work
Red Cross.
Migration.
Wages.
Adjustment of North.
After the War: Cooperative Business.

ENTERTAINMENT - A luncheon will be served each day of the conference, at which the visiting delegates will be guests of the Association. On Saturday evening, December 29, a get together dinner will be given, which all members and friends of the Association will be invited to attend, and at

2/9/6

NAACP

which the visiting accredited delegates will be the guests of the Association. On the same evening, the auditorium of one of the theatres will be reserved for members and friends to witness a special performance; the visiting accredited delegates will be the guests of the Association. The afternoon of each day will be left open so as to give opportunity for visiting places of interest and sight-seeing.

ACCOMMODATIONS - There will be a Committee on Accommodations that will compile a list of stopping places. The cost of attending the conference will be as follows:

Railway fare.

Room for four days, $4-$6.

Board:
- Breakfasts 4 days -25¢-50¢ each.
- Luncheon 3 days, free to accredited delegates.
- Dinners 3 days - 35¢-75¢ each.

Incidentals ad. lib.

[1917]

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TIME - The time during the holiday season was chosen for two reasons. First, it is a time when many can arrange to attend who could not otherwise do so, unless the conference were held in the summer. Second, the mid-winter season is, above all, the

2/11/67

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PROGRAM - A program is being arranged which will include three morning conferences, a meeting at Ethical Culture Hall, and a great mass meeting at one of the large auditoriums of the city. This will allow for a full discussion of all important questions and for the opportunity of hearing several distinguished speakers.

TENTATIVE SUBJECTS:

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Wages.

~~Adjustment of North.~~

After the War: Cooperative Business.

ENTERTAINMENT - A luncheon will be served each day of the conference, at which the visiting delegates will be guests of the Association. On Saturday evening, December 29, a get together dinner will be given, which all members and friends of the Association will be invited to attend, and at

2/11/68

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- Dinners 3 days - 35¢-75¢ each.

Incidentals ad. lib.

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DEC 4 1917

3

The Negro in Wartime

32-5 #10

The Seventh Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held December Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth

It is proposed at this Conference to discuss freely the phases of the economic and civic relations of the colored peoples, especially the American Negro, to the war and the adjustment of those relations after the war

A MID-WINTER CONFERENCE

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

The Conference The Board of Directors of the National Association have decided to call a mid-winter conference in the City of New York, to be held December 27-28-29-30.

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Time The time during the holiday season was chosen for two reasons. First, it is a time when many can arrange to attend who could not otherwise do so, unless the conference were held in the summer. Second, the mid-winter season is, above all, the most interesting and pleasant time to visit the great metropolis. All of the activities of New York are then at their height.

Program A program is being arranged which will include three morning conferences, a meeting at Ethical Culture Hall, and a great mass meeting at one of the large auditoriums of the city. This will allow for a full discussion of all important questions and for the opportunity of hearing several distinguished speakers.

Tentative Subjects The draft. Colored Officers. The Navy. Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Work. Red Cross. Migration. Wages. After the War. Co-operative Business.

Entertainment A luncheon will be served each day of the conference, at which the visiting delegates will be guests of the Association. On Saturday evening, December 29, a "get together" dinner will be given, which all members and friends of the Association will be invited to attend, and at which the visiting accredited delegates will be the guests of the Association. On the same evening, the auditorium of one of the theatres will be reserved for members and friends to witness a special performance; the visiting accredited delegates will be the guests of the Association. The afternoon of each day will be left open so as to give opportunity for visiting places of interest and for sight-seeing.

Accommodations There will be a Committee on Accommodations that will compile a list of stopping places. The cost of attending the conference will be as follows:—Railway fare. Room for four days, $4.00 to $6.00. Board: Breakfasts, four days, 25 to 50 cents each. Luncheon, three days, free to accredited delegates. Dinners, three days, 35 to 75 cents each. Incidentals ad. lib.

It is urged upon officers and members that they take immediate steps to help in making the Conference a success by electing delegates and arranging for them to attend. Each branch may send not more than five accredited delegates, but as many visiting delegates as it may wish. It is hoped that as many members as possible from each branch will come.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

NATIONAL OFFICERS

President
MOORFIELD STOREY

Vice-Presidents
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND
MARY WHITE OVINGTON
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Chairman of the Board
MAJOR J. E. SPINGARN

O. G. VILLARD, Treasurer

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Director of Publications and Research

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, Field Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman, MAJOR J. E. SPINGARN, New York

Baltimore Dr. F. N. Cardozo
Bishop John Hurst
Boston Joseph Prince Loud
Moorfield Storey
Butler R. Wilson
Chicago Jane Addams
Dr. C. E. Bentley
New Haven George W. Crawford
New York Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

New York Rev. John Haynes Holmes
Dr. V. Morton Jones
Florence Kelley
Paul Kennaday
John E. Milholland
Mary White Ovington
Arthur B. Spingarn
Charles H. Studin
Dr. John G. Underhill

New York Oswald Garrison Villard
Lillian D. Wald
Dr. O. M. Waller
William English Walling
Philadelphia Dr. William A. Sinclair
Springfield Rev. G. R. Waller
St. Louis Hon. Charles Nagel
Washington Prof. George William Cook
Archibald H. Grimke
Charles Edward Russell

[1917]

THE GREAT MID-WINTER CONFERENCE

OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

THE SEVENTH Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held in the City of New York December 27, 28, 29, and 30, 1917.

PURPOSE: This Seventh Annual Conference will be a meeting of delegates and members of the branches throughout the country and their friends. There will be a free and full discussion of the aims of the Association and an exchange of ideas and plans for its future activities. It is realized that such a gathering is especially needful at the present time when the work of the Organization should come more prominently before the public. The whole country should know more about what the Association is accomplishing and what it plans to do. The closing year shows a splendid record. It shows:

The organization of branches throughout the South, fifteen new branches having been organized in principal cities of the South Atlantic States.

An officers' training camp at Des Moines, Ia., as a result of which there are nearly seven hundred fine young colored officers commissioned in the army.

The great victory in the United States Supreme Court on the Louisville Segregation case.

Aid to the victims of the East St. Louis massacre.

Investigation of the Memphis lynching.

Investigation of the East St. Louis riots.

Investigation of the Houston affair.

Investigation of the Dyersburg, Tennessee, lynching.

Defense of the colored men accused of rioting at East St. Louis.

Defense of Dr. LeRoy Bundy accused of inciting the colored people to riot at East St. Louis, against whom the death penalty is sought.

Defense of many individuals in their rights as American citizens, especially in cases of discrimination in the Civil Service.

These accomplishments should be more forcibly brought to the attention of the nation, and it is partly for this purpose that this Conference is called. Further, it is the object to bring about a better acquaintanceship, a closer bond of interest, and a greater unity of purpose among the widely scattered branches of the Association.

It is the purpose also to discuss freely phases of the economic and civic relations of the colored peoples, especially the American Negro, to the war and the adjustment of these relations after the war.

TIME: The holiday season was chosen for two reasons. First, it is a time when many can arrange to attend who could not otherwise do so unless the Conference were held in the summer. Secondly, the mid-winter season is above all the most interesting and pleasant time to visit the great metropolis. All of the activities of New York are then at their height. Those who have not seen the city during the winter season have not, in fact, seen real New York.

PROGRAM: A program is being arranged which will include three morning conferences, a night meeting at Ethical Culture Hall, a reception at the Henry Street Settlement, and a great mass meeting at one of the large auditoriums of the city. This will allow for a full discussion of all important questions and for the opportunity of hearing a number of distinguished speakers who have already pledged themselves to be present.

TENTATIVE SUBJECTS: The Draft. Colored Officers. The Army. The Navy. Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Work. Red Cross. Migration. Wages. After the War. Co-operative Business.

ENTERTAINMENT: After the morning session, a luncheon will be served each day of the Conference at which the visiting delegates will be the guests of the Association. On Friday evening, the 28th, the auditorium of one of the theatres will be reserved for members and friends to witness a special performance. The visiting accredited delegates will be the guests of the Association on that evening. On Saturday evening, the 29th, a "get-together" dinner will be given, which the members and friends of the Association will be invited to attend and at which the visiting accredited delegates will be the guests of the Association.

The afternoon of each day will be left open so as to give opportunity for visiting places of interest and for sight-seeing.

ACCOMMODATIONS: There will be a Committee on Accommodations who will compile a list of stopping places and who will look after those visitors who are not acquainted with nor familiar with New York.

There will also be a committee who will act as guides for those who wish to visit the various interesting spots and institutions of New York. The cost of attending the Conference will be as follows: Railway fare. Room for four days, $4.00 to $6.00. Board: Breakfast, four days, 25 to 50 cents each. Luncheon, three days, accredited delegate guests of the Association. Dinners, three days, 35 to 75 cents each. Incidentals, ad. lib.

MAKE THIS CONFERENCE A SUCCESS. It is urged upon the officers and members of each branch that they take immediate steps to help in making the Conference a success by electing delegates and arranging for them to attend.

Each Branch may send not more than five accredited delegates but as many visiting delegates as it may wish. It is also urged that as many members as possible from each branch will come.

It is the intention of the Association to make this Conference the most important gathering of its kind that has yet been held. Will the officers and members everywhere unite to bring about this result?

The following and other distinguished speakers will address the Conference and take part in the discussions:

Hon. Moorfield Storey, National President of the N. A. A. C. P.; Colonel Charles Young, U. S. A., retired; Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue; Dr. I. Garland Penn, Secretary Freedmen's Bureau, A. M. E. Church; Major J. E. Spingarn, 311th Infantry, U. S. A., and Chairman of the Board of Directors, N. A. A. C. P.; Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Editor the New York Evening Post; Mrs. Florence Kelley, General Secretary National Consumers' League; Colonel J. A. Moss, 367th Infantry, U. S. A.; Mrs. Butler R. Wilson, of the Boston Branch, N. A. A. C. P.; W. Ashbie Hawkins, Esq., ex-President Baltimore Branch; Miss Mary White Ovington, Acting Chairman, N. A. A. C. P.; Rev. E. W. Daniel, St. Philip's Church, New York; Rev. F. A. Cullen, President New York Branch, N. A. A. C. P.; Dr. Charles E. Bentley, Treasurer Chicago Branch, N. A. A. C. P.; Mr. George B. Vashon, of St. Louis; Mr. L. M. Hershaw, of the Land Office, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

The morning sessions of the Mid-Winter Conference will be held in the Fifteenth Infantry Armory Hall, at the corner of Seventh Avenue and 132nd Street. Take Bronx Subway to 135th Street, or Sixth Avenue elevated train to 130th Street, or Fifth Avenue Bus (Route No. 2) to 132nd Street.

The first session will be called at noon Thursday, December 27. The Friday and Saturday morning sessions will be called at 9.30.

The session on Thursday night, December 27th, will be held in the Ethical Culture Hall, corner of Central Park West and 64th Street, at 8.00 o'clock. Take Subway to 66th Street, or the elevated train to 66th Street, or the Eighth Avenue surface car to 64th St.

The mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, December 30th, will be held in Palace Casino, corner of 135th Street and Madison Avenue, at 2.30. Take Bronx Subway to 135th Street, or Sixth Avenue elevated train to 135th Street, or Fifth Avenue Bus (Route No. 2) to 135th Street.

TREASURER'S REPORT
of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of December 1917

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Receipts			Expenditures	
Balance in bank Nov. 30 -		$1767.21	Salaries	$424.10
			General Expense and supplies	51.10
Memberships	$793.76		Rent	50.00
Contributions . . .	914.63*		Telegrams	10.34
Bulletin sales	8.54		Telephone	19.20
Conference dinner and theatre tickets sold	53.90		Travelling expense	40.00
Literature sold . .	3.49		Postage	65.51
Pins and badges sold	24.10		Memberships returned to branches	93.50
			Crisis subscriptions . . .	172.05
		1798.42	Conference - dinner, luncheons and theatre	176.93
			Conference badges	38.48
			Rent of chairs	33.00
			Printing - Bulletin	29.00
			Miscellaneous. . .	293.80
			Advertising	63.75
			Total expenses	$1560.82
			Balance in bank Dec. 31 . .	2004.81
		$3565.63		$3565.63

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SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in banks Nov. 30 -

Anti-Lynching Fund . . .	$7912.27
Maclean Memorial Fund	281.47
Legal Fund	40.50
Jim Crow Fund.	8.00

December Receipts-

Anti-Lynching Fund	$352.22	
Legal Fund	2.00	
		354.22
		$8596.46

December Expenditures -

Salaries - Miss Grumming . .	$154.03
Misc. services	11 89
Traveling expense	11.40
Mrs. L. Cooper, Dyersburg	40.00
Map, pins, etc.	70.00
	287.32

Balances in banks Dec. 31 -

Anti-Lynching Fund -	$7977.17
Maclean Memorial Fund	281.47
Legal Fund	42.50
Jim Crow Fund	8.00
	$8596.46

*Contributions include $500 from Mr. Samuel S. Fels and $100 from Major J.E. Spingarn.

[NAACP ANTI-LYNCHING Committee]

THE YEAR'S LYNCHINGS AND MOB MURDERS 1917.

Proctor, Ark. - February 9 - James Smith (alias Coy Anderson) - hanged - murder

Hammond, La. - " 28 - Emma Hooper - hanged - wounding a constable

Meigs, Ga. - March 2 - Linton Clinton - shot - assault upon a white girl

April

Phoenix, Ariz. - May 7 - Starr Daley - hanged - murder

Shreveport, La.- " 11 - Henry Brooks - shot - intimacy with white woman

Fulton, Ky. - " 20 - Lawrence Dempsey - hanged - wounding a railroad watchman

Memphis, Tenn. - " 22 - El Persons - burned - rape and murder - hanged

Holdenville, Okla. - June 16 - Henry Conley - assault upon a white woman

Courtney, Tex. - " 21 - Ben Harper - hanged - drove an automobile that ran down and killed a white girl

Riesel, Tex. - " 23 - Elijah Hays - beaten to death - striking a white woman

Galveston, Tex. - " 25 - Shep Trent - shot - attempt to attack a white woman

Reform, Ala. - July 16 - Unidentified Negro - hanged - petty burglary

Pickens County, Ala. - " 33 - Poe Hibbler - hanged - attempted assault upon a white girl

44-3-29

44-3-7

Montgomery, Ala. - July 23 - Will Powell, Jesse Powell } hanged - hold-up

East St. Louis, Ill. - July 2 - 175 colored men, women, and children slain by mobs

Amite, La. - " 30 - Dan Rout, Jerry Rout } hanged - murder of Simeon Bennett

Garland City, Okla. - " 31 - Arland Avery - hanged - assault and robbery of William Woods

Butte, Mont. - August 1 - Frank Little - hanged - member of executive board I. W. W.

Ashdown, Ark. - " 9 - Aaron Jimerson - hanged - attacking a constable

Heathsville, Va. - " 16 - William Page - hanged - attempted assault upon a white girl

Memphis, Tenn. - " 17 - Strickland - hanged- reason unknown

Marshall, Tex. - " 22 - Charles Jones - hanged - entering room of white woman

York, S. C. - " 23 - W. T. Sims - shot - opposing draft law

Chester, Pa. - September 3 - Colored men killed by mob

Columbia, Miss. - - 1 unknown Negro - hanged - murder and robbery

Beaumont, Tex. - " 3 - Charles Jennings - shot - cause unknown

Athens, Ga. - " 18 - Rufus Moncrief - hanged - attacking a white woman

Goose Creek, Tex. - " 21 - Unknown Negro - hanged - attacking a white woman

England, Ark. - " 21 - Sam Cates - shot - annoying white girls

October

Quitman, Ga. - November 10 - Jesse Staten - shot - insolent letter to white woman

44-3-222

44-3-8

Welch, W. Va. - November 22 - Unidentified Negro - shot - attacking white woman

Dyersburg, Tenn. - December 2 - Ligon Scott - burned - attacking a white woman

(Details of four lynchings missing from record)

LYNCHINGS AND MOB MURDERS BY STATES.

Illinois	175	Florida	1
Texas	6	Arizona	1
Alabama	4	Kentucky	2
Louisiana	5	Mississippi	1
Georgia	6	West Virginia	1
Arkansas	4	South Carolina	1
Tennessee	3	Virginia	1
Oklahoma	3	Montana	1
Pennsylvania	3	Wyoming	1

LYNCHINGS BY RACE.

Negro	36	White	2

LYNCHINGS BY SEX.

Male	37	Female	1

LYNCHINGS AND MOB MURDERS BY ALLEGED CRIMES.

Murder	5
Attempted rape	5
Rape	6
Assault	4
Insulting women, intimacy, entering room, etc.	8
Stealing	1

44-3-22

44-3-9

Accidental killing	1
Vagrancy	1
Opposing draft	1
Insolence	4
Mob victims	178

44-3-222

44-3-10

OMAS HEWIN
T-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC
ONE MADISON 4573
T., RICHMOND, VA.

[NAACP RICHMOND BRANCH]

Feb. 28,1917.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
N.Y.City,N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

On behalf of the Richmond Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I wish to extend you hearty congratulations upon your recovery from your recent illness, and express the wish that you may live many years to labor for the uplift of our race and people.

Truly yours,

J Thomas Hewin

JTH/SLH.

President of the Richmond Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

2/19/82

[NAACP - RICHMOND BRANCH]

Strikes - P7

2/10/83

March 14, 1917.

Mr. J. Thomas Hewin,
613 A North Second Street,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Mr. Hewin:

I wish through you to thank the Richmond Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for their kind words concerning my recovery.

Very sincerely yours,

LETITIA A. GRAVES, *President*
429 People's Bank Bldg.
ZOE GRAVES YOUNG, *Rec. Secretary*
ALICE S. PRESTO, *Cor. Secretary*
1818 Thirtieth Ave.
G. O. ALLEN, *Treasurer*
Chairman Executive Board
B. F. TUTT
306 Main St.
Chairman Legal Committee
ANDREW R. BLACK
Chairman Press Committee
H. R. CAYTON
Chairman Membership Committee
ROSALIND J. ALLEN

(NAACP- SEATTLE BRANCH)

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Seattle Branch

Feb.12,1917.

DU BOIS
FEB 17 1917

To the Crisis

70 Fifth Ave.

New York.

Augustus Granville Dill.

Business Manager.

Dear Sir:

In behalf of the Seattle Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. I wish to say that we feel much concerned over the illness of our beloved Prof., Du.Bois.

We hope and pray for his speedy recovery.

Very sincerely yours,

Alice S. Presto
Secretary.

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[NAACP WILMINGTON BRANCH]

National Officers

National President:
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston

Vice-Presidents:
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York
Mr. Archibald Grimke, Washington
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Baltimore
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, New York

Director of Publicity and Research:
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York

Treasurer:
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York

Attorney:
Mr. Chapin Brinsmade, New York

Secretary:
Miss Mary Childs Nerney, New York.

WILMINGTON BRANCH

OF

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK

Local Officers

President: ~~Rev. J. B. Isaacs,~~ Dr. G. J. Sykes
1010 ~~French Street~~

Vice-President: ~~Mrs. W. J. Woodlen~~ A. J. Brodnax
206 ~~Scott Street~~

Treasurer: ~~Rev. B. T. Moore,~~ E. B. Uruce
112 ~~West Twelfth Street~~

Secretary: ~~Dr. George J. Sykes,~~ A. G. Baldwin
208 E. Tenth Street. Phone ~~426-W.~~ 4064J.

Executive Committee

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Mrs. W. J. Woodlen, 206 Scott Street
Dr. G. J Sykes, 208 East Tenth Street
Rev. B. T. Moore, 112 West Twelfth Street
Mrs. E. W. America, 1106 Tatnall Street
Rev. W. H. Hoxter, 604 Walnut Street
Miss E. B. Kruse, 206 East Tenth Street
Mrs. Alice M. Dunbar, 914 French Street
Miss Alice G. Baldwin, 206 E. Tenth Street
Mr. Lewis A. Redding, 203 E. Tenth Street
Mrs. Susan Lones, 223 West Eleventh Street
Dr. John O. Hopkins, 1141 Walnut Street

Wilmington, Del., February 10, 1917

21/0/28

Dr W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue
New York,

My dear Dr. DuBois,

The Wilmington Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. through its delegate to the recent Conference, learned with much sorrow of your serious illness. The Branch at its last meeting requested me to express to you its sympathy with you in your affliction and its gratify in your improved condition. The Branch wishes for you a speedy and complete restoration to health and many, many years of usefulness and help to yourself and the race of which you are such a worthy representative.

Very sincerely,

Alice G. Baldwin, Secretary.

[NAACP - WILMINGTON BRANCH]

Del B St Jukes - P7

February 16, 1917.

2/18/29

Miss Alice G. Baldwin,
208 East Tenth Street,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Dear Miss Baldwin:

Will you kindly convey to the Wilmington Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People my very deep appreciation of their kind words?

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

January 29, 1917.

Dear Miss Ovington:

I was discharged from the hospital January 22 and I am gradually regaining my strength. I am spending a few hours each day in the office.

Very sincerely yours,

1/21/2

Miss M. W. Ovington,
246 Fulton Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

2303 Seventh Ave.,
New York
January 10th
1917

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I heard with much pleasure that you were better. It is my sincere wish that you will soon experience a complete recovery to good health. Sincerely

Carita V. Owens.

2/12/17

Dr. Loring B. Palmer
78½ S. Broad St.
Atlanta, Ga.

Jan. 26, '17.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:- You have lain very heavily on our hearts during the last few weeks. You have not been behind the "Curtain of Pain" alone. Your friends have been with you. My own illness of the past few months has made me more keenly sympathetic of the sufferings of others and I have come out the better physician and the better man. The Lord (Don't sniff Mr. Cynical) has been very good to you and the world (I don't say the race) in sparing you. I can't see the reason, but the Lord knows why. We are so glad you were where you could have the best surgeons & hospital service. Be thankful that you are not in the predicament of the Dishman whose tonsils had been removed and whose neighbor's wife said pityingly "What a shame, and the poor man so fond of children too."

I suppose you have ere now received

5/21/2

our letter with regard to the fund for
Colored soldiers in France. I so much
wish you could meet the father of the
movement, Dr. May, the French consul here,
a charming man & typical old Frenchman,
who says the "Colored people should love
the French because a Frenchman has not got
sorness in his heart against a Colored man".
He thinks the movement will eventually mean
a great deal to the Colored men of this country. Do
what you can for us in the Crisis. Dr. May
said as soon as he saw that flattering por-
trait of yours in Miss Pingree's room "That
man has French blood in him. He has the
fine head of a Frenchman". Don't feel
puffed up. The dear old gentleman also says
he thinks I speak a very good French.

Did you receive the little book I
sent you, Cobb's "Speaking of Operations"? I
hope you were able to enjoy it.

3.-

Cheer up & hurry & get well. I shall eat a double portion at the next Monday Club for you. It is good thing that one's kidneys don't digest the food we eat for they would not have found any at all in you. They would have all been worn out. You must hereafter heed the motto "After forty-Dont". My best regards to the good-looking girl & your nurses. By the way, have you read "Mademoiselle Miss"? If not, get it read it & give it to the same young lady with my compliments.

My wife joins me in wishing you an early complete recovery.

As ever,

Elmer

2/12/16

February 3, 1917.

My dear Palmer:

Thank you very much for the book speaking of operations. I read it in the hospital and did one or two of my neighbors and the head nurse. We all enjoyed it.

I was discharged from the hospital January 22 and am rapidly regaining my strength.

Mrs. DuBois and Yolande join me in best regards to you and Mrs. Palmer.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Loring B. Palmer,
78½ South Broad Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

21214

9

Dr. Loring B. Palmer
198 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

OCT 1 1917

Sept, 28th, "17.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York, N.Y.,

My Dear Dr. DuBois;

My daughter has commanded me to write to you and express her great appreciation for the kind expressions of congratulation from you and you wife. I have already learned obedience and am avoiding any further trouble with the young lady. I am having trouble enough with her. She heard me talking about moving to France after the war and positively refuses to enter school in this country. So I suppose I shall have to wait a while to pit her into school.

I may see you some time in the near future.

With best regards to the others of the family, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

2/12/3

Z.W. Mitchell

CENTRAL 4783-R

NOTARY PUBLIC

HOMER G. PHILLIPS
LAWYER
2335 MARKET ST.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

OCT 17 1917
19

October 15,1917.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York,N.Y.

Dear Doctor:-

At the suggestion of Mr.C.A.Pitman I am writing you relative to Z.W.Mitchell and am forwarding you enclosure.

In connection with this instrument I am forwarding, I am informed that this man Mitchell had been in Iowa for some months prior to the time of this indictment;that he went into Des Moines,making this his headquarters and that while there perpetrated this fraud on Mr.Spencer,who I am informed is one of the prominent business men,being a wholesale grocer in that city.

Mitchell left Iowa and it was about a year before he was located. He was then arrested and returned to Iowa as a result of the indictment,the enclosed being a copy of same. I am further informed that prosecution was with-held, conditioned upon the return of the money to Mr.Spencer and his leaving Iowa,not to return. It being understood by the prosecuting authorities that in the event he returned to the state he would be prosecuted on this charge.

This information I am sending you in confidence. There are some other matters which have been called to my attention and I am investigating and if I am able to verify the statements made to me I will forward same to you.

As you doubtless know by this time from the public press Dr.Bundy has been surrendered by the Ohio authorities to the Illinois authorities.

Any information that I may be able to furnish kindly advise. I am,

Very truly yours,

Homer G. Phillips

HGP/S.

Sh/112

[ENCLOSURE]

INDICTMENT. COPY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MAHASKA.

STATE OF IOWA)
against)
Z.W.Mitchell.)

The Grand Jury of the County of Mahaska, in the name and by the authority of the State of Iowa, accuse

Z.W.Mitchell

of the crime of obtaining property by false pretense committed as follows:

The said Z.W.Mitchell on or about the 21st day of April in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen, in the County of Mahaska and State of Iowa, did unlawfully and felonously obtain from A.P.Spencer the sum of $70.00 of good and lawful money of the United States a more particular description of which is to the grand jury unknown, by certain false pretenses and statements that said Z.W.Mitchell had on deposit in the Exchange National Bank at Hastings, Neb., certain funds subject to his draft in the Loyal Legion Co-Operative Educational System General Fund, and that he represented to the said A.P.Spencer a sight draft drawn upon the said fund in the said bank and at said time represented to the said Spencer that he had on deposit in the said bank and in the fund aforesaid money subject to his sight draft and the said Spencer relying upon the representations that said Mitchell had money subject to his draft in said bank in said fund and believing the same to be true delivered to the said Mitchell the sum of $70.00 as aforesaid. That said Mitchell did not at the time have in said fund in said bank any money subject to his sight draft and said Mitchell well knowing that he had no money in said bank in said fund subject to his sight draft, falsely made the statement to the said A.P.Spencer knowing said statement to be false and said statement was purposely made by said Mitchell with the intent to defraud said Spencer contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Iowa.

(Signed) John McCutcheon, County Attorney.

17-2

2/11

CERTIFICATE OF ATTESTATION.

& 0-0-0-

STATE OF IOWA,)
Mahaska County) SS.

The undersigned Clerk of the DistrictCourt ,in and for said county,in state aforesaid,do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full,true and complete copy of

INDICTMENT FOUND BY THE GRAND JURY IN THE CAUSE OF STATE OF IOWA VS Z.W.MITCHELL THE SAME BEING CAUSE #7810 in DOCKET #34 AT PAGE #89,as the same appears of record in my office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court,at my office in Oskaloosa,this 18th day of July,A.D. 1917.

(Signed) W.T.Martin,Clerk.

(SEAL) by----------Deputy.

17-2

THE STATE OF IOWA.
against
Z.W.MITCHELL

A TRUE BILL

(Signed) Guy Roof,
Foreman of Grand Jury

Found at the instance of

Private Prosecutor

WITNESSES FOR THE STATE;
A.P.Spencer.

Filed in the presence of the
Grand Jury,Feb.12,1915

(Signed) W.T.Martin,
Clerk Dist.Court.

Issued Bench Warrant and take
bail in $500.00
(Signed) K.E.Willcorkenson
Judge 6th Judicial District,

Presented to the District Court
Mahaska County,State of Iowa,in
open court,by the Foreman of
the Grand Jury in the presence
of the whole Grand Jury,and filed
by me,the Clerk of said Court,
this 12th day of Feb.,A.D.1915.
(Signed)W.T.Martin,
Clerk District Court,Mahaska
County,Iowa.

by----------Deputy.

October 18, 1917.

Mr. Homer G. Phillips,
2335 Market Street,
St. Louis, Missouri.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Thank you very much for the matter concerning Mitchell.

Will you not trace him further in the west and let me know if there is any expense attached? I want to expose him thoroughly in THE CRISIS, but I want the facts.

Where is the picture that your wife wished us to have? I trust this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

44/11/2

2/9/17

Omaha, Nebr.
Febr. 27, 1917.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am glad you are up and at your work again. Your friends and supporters everywhere rejoiced that you were not taken from the world at a time when you are so greatly needed.

I am sending you herewith my preliminary attack on the word Negro. I shall keep up the fight until it is dispensed with.

Hoping all goes well with you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

N. J. Ginkett.

March 14, 1917.

Mr. H. J. Pinkett,
311 McCague Building,
Omaha, Nebraska.

My dear Mr. Pinkett:

Thank you very much for your kind wishes.

I regret not to be able to agree with you in regard to the word Negro. The CRISIS will continue to use it.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Bee Bees

JUN 20 1917

The Senior Class of the

Searles High School

requests your presence at the

Commencement Exercises

Monday, June twenty-fifth

Nineteen hundred and seventeen

at eight o'clock

Town Hall

11/21/2

Great Barrington, Mass.

June 25, 1917.

6/21/2

Mr. William B. Piper,
Searles High School,
Great Barrington, Mass.

My dear William:

I congratulate you upon your graduation from Searles High School, and trust that you are going to college.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

July 27, 1917.

Mr. Charles A. Pitman,
3971 West Belle Place,
St. Louis, Missouri.

2/11/62

My dear Mr. Pitman:

I am sending herewith certain matter concerning Z. W. Mitchell. Please preserve it and see that I get it back. Show it to Mr. Tuckerman.

It was the Evmonton scheme that got him in trouble in Canada. His son, C. C. Mitchell, went to the penitentiary.

Very sincerely yours,

WEDD/GRB.

ST. LOUIS BRANCH OF

National President:
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston
Vice-Presidents:
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard
New York
Rev. John Haynes Holmes
New York
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York
Mr. Archibald H. Grimke
Washington, D. C.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller
Springfield, Mass.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

(INCORPORATED MAY 25, 1911)

NATIONAL OFFICE--- 70 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Official Organ: THE CRISIS

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New York
Director of Publications & Research:
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York
Vice-President & Treasurer:
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard
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Rev. John W. Day
Dr. W. P. Curtis
Roger N. Baldwin
David E. Gordon

MRS. H. A. SMITH, SECRETARY,
2343 MARKET STREET

ST. LOUIS, MO. July 28th, 1917. 191..

Back to W.E.B.

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York,N.Y.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Referring to our mutual friend, Z.Mitchell, I fear that unless we secure definite information of an incriminating nature real soon the oily brother is going to do us a vast amount of harm.

It may interest you to know that the Missouri State Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythians in session at Hannibal Mo. levied an assessment of twenty and five cents per member in their jurisdiction to be turned over to the N.A.A.C.P. at the Supreme Grand Lodge which is held here in August. We shall endeavor to get them to order simular action throughout the nation. Would suggest a letter commending their course be forwarded to the State Grand Chancellor, Mr.Aaron W. Lloyd, 3137 Pine St.,St.Louis,Mo.

Nothing in my opinion would be a greater boom to our organization than for other organizations to follow the lead of the Missouri State Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythians.

Yours truly,
Chas. A. Pitman,
3978 W.Belle Pl.

AUG 27 1917

3971 W. Belle Pl.
St Louis. Aug. 27th 1917

Dear Dr Dubois:
I am sending some matter concerning Mitchell and his attempt to hamper our work here,
We must have something of an incriminating nature to stop him. Have you written to Canada?
The printed matter you sent on the subject is being preserved,
Yours for the Cause,
C. A. Pitman

Z. W. Mitchell

15/111/51

[Enclosure 67]

My dear Mr. Pitman:-

I am enclosing you some of Mr. G. A. Mitchell's advertising matter. It seems that he has about gotten the support of everybody in Springfield. But some of them have learned that he is a fake. He was at the N.A.A.C.P. meeting the other night. He had caused quite a discussion at a previous meeting by asking for a contribution of $5.00. Some wanted to give it and some didn't. Quite a great deal of anger has been displayed because of the opposition he received.

The Springfield Branch voted to raise a fund for your work. Don't know whether they will or not.

Cordially yours,

Kathryn M. Johnson.

(over)

2/11/53

Letter received this A.M. At the meeting Friday night - Mr. Mitchell came in after I had finished speaking. He eulogized the Red Cross Society and I got up and contradicted some of his statements. Hope you will succeed in doing something for the people here, so that they may see their folly. They have given all of their time & support to Mr. Mitchell - while the people of E. St. Louis were suffering and bleeding & dying. You will see the extent of his work in the enclosed circular.

It might be well to have Dr. Du Bois get in touch with some of the people here.

In his circular I have marked a paragraph referring to "narrow minded - self constituted leaders of the race in St. Louis."

Please let me know if it is true that the white people have arranged to do as stated in letter. Pay him $2500 per year etc. Letter is signed "Scott H. De Laney"

[ENCLOSURE FROM PITMAN]

C O P Y.

St.Louis,Mo., August 23,1917.

Mr.Geo.W.Ford,
Springfield,Ill.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your question as to where contributions should be sent, send them to Mr.W.H.Huffman,Treasurer of St.Louis Branch of the N.A.A.C.P., 3137 Pine St., St.Louis,Mo.

I think Mitchell misdirected in this matter purposely. He appeared hereabouts several weeks ago with an alleged sure shot cure for Race troubles, that our Branch was not impressed with.

A little later he was denounced to us as a swindler by persons of unquestioned standing,from several points of the compass. Reports from Minnesota, his home state,Canada,Alabama,Georgia and elsewhere, painted him as black as tar. We could hear no good word for him,to offset the bad reports,from any one who knew him and in self defense we disavowed him and his scheme.

This I think he resents and that he imagines that such counsel as he gave you will belittle and harm our Branch. He is,I fear,of small bore and vicious.

Yours for the cause,

(Signed) Chas.A.Pitman,

Chr.Executive Comm. St.Louis Branch
National Ass'n.,for the Advancement
of Colored People.

Dict:C.A.P.
S.

2/11/56

Z. W. Mitchell

August 30, 1917.

Mr. Charles A. Pitman,
3971 W. Belle Place,
St. Louis, Missouri.

My dear Mr. Pitman:

Enclosed is a letter from Mr. Trackerman. I understand that in spite of this the city club is indorsing Mr. Mitchell. Kindly return the letter to me.

We have evidently got to begin a systimatic and country wide investigation of this man. I will undertake it immediately. Please keep me informed of his movements and I will write you again soon.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

enc.

84/11/2

[PROGRESSIVE SUFFRAGE CLUB]

1938 Druid Hill Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.,
Jan. 6, 1917.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Progressive Suffrage Club of Baltimore wishes to extend to you its sympathy during this your illness. As a token of our appreciation for your spirit of co-operation, and for the many courtesies which we have enjoyed at your hands, we are sending to you this note, hoping that it will carry messages of sunshine and good cheer.

In sincere friendship,

"The Progressive Suffrage Club",
(Mrs.) Estelle Young, Pres.,
(Miss) Annie Laurie McCary, Cor. Sec.

2/11/23

[PROGRESSIVE SUFFRAGE CLUB]

January 16, 1917.

Miss Annie Laurie McCary,
1938 Druid Hill Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

42/11/2

My dear Madam:

Dr. DuBois asks me to thank you for your letter of January 6.

Dr. DuBois is still confined to the hospital, but he is doing very nicely. We are hoping that he will be back at his desk again within a few weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

The A. M. E. Church Review
REVERDY C. RANSOM, D.D., EDITOR

OCEANPORT, N. J., Feb. 2nd 1917

My dear Dr. Du Bois: I hope this letter may find you improving in health. One the most gifted, I also consider you one of the most indispensable men among us at the present hour. I have earnestly prayed, and do pray, for God to restore you and preserve you in mind and body. I hope you will not think me lecturing when I say, that in the body and blood of Jesus Christ are strength and healing. I do not mean His teachings; I mean His life realized in personal experience. We are pleading for brotherhood, fighting for righteousness, But whence are they to come except through the Man, who alone, has made human brotherhood possible, and the God whose authority is above athority, and whose sovereignty is above kings.

Praying that you may be preserved in the use and exercise of all your powers, I am

Sincerely yours

Reverdy C Ransom

Personal

2/12/17

February 16, 1917.

The Rev. R. C. Ransom,
Oceanport, New Jersey.

Dear Doctor Ransom,

I thank you for your kind words. I do not just understand all that body and blood business, but I am sure you mean well.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

S/12/2

2124 Magazine St.,
Louisville, Ky.,
Apr. 5, 1917.

My dear Dr. DuBois:—

This is just a line to congratulate you upon your recovery from what might have been very serious. I know it was good to have Mrs. DuBois and Yolande so near you at such a trying time.

We are looking forward with great enthusiasm to having you with us here in Louisville soon. I shall personally be very glad to see you at that time.

My kindest regards to Mrs. DuBois and Yolande. How I should like to see her now!

Very sincerely
C. A. Robinson

9112112

April 14, 1917.

Mr. W. A. Robinson,
2124 Magazine Street,
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Mr. Robinson:

I thank you for your kind words. Mrs. Du Bois and Yolande wishes to be remembered to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

W E B Du Bois

41/21/2

C. V. Roman, A. M., M. D.,
Oculist and Aurist
Cor. Church St. and 13th Ave. N.
Nashville, Tenn.

FEBRUARY NINETEENTH,
1 9 1 7.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York.

My dear Friend;-

Just a word to let you know how anxiously we are awaiting news of your recovery, which I hope will be speedy and permanent.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

C. V. Roman

8/12/18

A. A. Sachs

February 21, 1917.

Dear Doctor Roman:

I am rapidly recovering from my operation and already feeling quite like myself.

Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. C. V. Roman,
Cor. Church & 13th Ave., N.,
Nashville, Tennessee.

6/12/12

E. St. Louis
Roosevelt

July 7, 1917.

The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,
Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Sir:

I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the brilliant speech which you made yesterday against the rioters at East St. Louis.

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/12/21

METROPOLITAN
432 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Office of
Theodore Roosevelt

July 13th, 1917.

E. St. Louis
Roosevelt

02/21/2

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

That's a mighty nice letter of yours, and I thank you for it, and appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
"The Crisis"
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

[St. Luke's Hospital]

St. Luke's Hospital,

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS

AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND 113TH ST.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1917

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
8807 Avenue B
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On Saturday evening, a bunch of flowers with the enclosed card and message was left for you at the Hospital. As you had left the Hospital, the flowers were opened and placed in a ward. The note, I herewith enclose to you.

Yours very truly,

John C. Gardiner.

Assistant Superintendent.

82/21/2

St Luke

February 10, 1917.

2/12/24

Dear Miss Selzer,

I am sending you herewith by parcel's post a package of books with an inscription on the fly leaf of each indicating to whom the book is to go.

This is a very small indication of the very deep obligation which I feel myself under to surgeons and nurses for their kindness and skill during my stay at the hospital.

It is, I admit, a rather scurvy trick thus to attempt to make one's friends read one's books, but after all, you needn't read them. Standing on the shelves they will look just as intelligent and well-read as any other book.

I can come to the hospital Tuesday, February thirteenth, Wednesday, February fourteenth or Tuesday and Wednesday, February twentieth and twenty-first. Will you kindly let me know by telephone (Chelsea 3551) which day and hour will suit Dr. Downes.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss G. Selzer,
St. Luke's Hospital,
New York City.

[St. Luke's Hospital]

St. Luke's Hospital,

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND 113TH ST.

NEW YORK March 8, 1917.

My dear Mr. DuBois,—

I feel as tho an apology were due you for not acknowledging receipt of your gift at an earlier date. During the past weeks I was kept busy preparing for final examinations, and also preparing for my departure from dear old St. Lukes.

The books were duly received and distributed. I find ~~mine~~ intensely interesting, and Mrs. Downes and Smith have also expressed the same opinion. Please accept my thanks and appreciation for this kind remembrance. You may rest

S2/2/2

assured the little book will not serve as an ornament in my book rack.

Trusting you are enjoying good health, as well as success in your work, I am

Sincerely,
(Miss) Gertrude Selzer.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis
New York City.

Schiff

May 9, 1917.

Mr. Jacob Schiff,
William & Pine Sts.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Schiff:

The contribution on one thousand dollars which you have for many years been so kind as to make to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People falls due this month. I trust you will be willing to renew it.

The attorneys of our association have just been arguing before the Supreme Court of the United States a case against an attempt to segregate Negro citizens in Richmond, St. Louis and Louisville. We are hoping for a favorable decision. During the last year we have raised, largely among colored people, an Anti-Lynching Fund of ten thousand dollars which we are using in all possible ways to put down this evil.

The CRISIS, our National Organ, is now entirely self-supporting and out of debt so that no part of the contribution received by the National Association goes for this periodical or for my salary. Our net paid circulation is thirty-nine thousand. We have carried a wide propaganda through lectures having interrogated candidates for political offices and aided schemes for federal aid of education and have sought to encourage individual talent by prizes and

82/2/12

scholarships.

We think this is a record of which you will approve and we trust you will be willing to continue your benefaction.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/12/29

To Nath.

Schiff

May 15, 1917.

2/12/27

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff,
Kuhn, Loeb & Company,
William & Pine Streets,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Schiff,

I want to thank you very much for your kind contribution of one thousand dollars to the work of this Association. I shall try and see that it is expended carefully and efficiently.

Very sincerely yours,

Sent P-X

October 6, 1917.

Mr. E. Scott,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Ala.

My dear Mr. Scott:

I congratulate you upon your appointment and would be glad to have a photograph and an account of your life for use in the CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

44/2112

[EMMETT SCOTT]

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL

EMMETT J. SCOTT, SECRETARY

WARREN LOGAN, TREASURER

OCT 13 1917

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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THE TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF

COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

October 9, 1917.

Scott PX

2/12/43

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of congratulation to Mr. Scott has been forwarded to him at Washington, and in compliance with your request, we are sending herewith a photograph and short sketch of Mr. Scott's life.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

Acting Secretary.

GWS.
Enc.

Scan-PX

OCT 13 14 1917

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

October 11/1917

My Dear Dr DuBois / I value and appreciate most sincerely your very kind letter of October 6th with expressions of congratulation, etc: I hasten to send this personal word upon receipt of your letter which is forwarded from Tuskegee. I am informed that the picture requested, sketch: etc have been sent you from there / I shall do my best here. that is all I dare promise! - to keep the Department informed with respect to the Colored people's eager desire to contribute their best of mind & spirit to Great Cause: The Secretary has spoken most appreciatively of your interview with him: When in New York

2/12/45

next I shall wish to do myself the honor to call upon you to discuss at such length as may be agreeable those matters which are to us of common interest & importance: Let me assure you of my desire to hear from you at any time regarding such phases of these problems with which & in connection with you I am to counsel & advise:

Yours very truly

Emmett J. Scott

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois:

nyc:

Legal enclosures as requested for fear they may not have been sent from Tuskegee:

ADDISON N. SCURLOCK
Photographs
"JUST A LITTLE DIFFERENT"
900 U STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

JAN 13 1917

Jan 11/17

Mr A. H. Dill,
New York City

8/1/21/2

Dear Mr Dill:

Please convey to Dr. Du Bois my deep sympathy in this moment of illness, and my fervent hopes that an early recovery may be

his and our good
fortune.

Yours very truly
A. W. Tenbroek

DuB St Luke's - P7

16th January, 1917.

Mr. Addison N. Scurlock,
900 U St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Scurlock:-

I thank you for your kind note of recent date. I am glad to tell you that Dr. DuBois is doing exceptionally well and even beyond our highest expectations.

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/EWR.

2/12/49

Ack'd

Charlestown Mass.
Feb. 21. 1917.

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois,-
Dear Sir,-
I hope that you will excuse the liberty I am taking in writing you. But as a subscriber of the Crisis, and an admirer of the work that you are doing in behalf of my Race, I am sending you by express a Bank made out the 1916 and the Jan number of the 1917 Crisis, which I hope may be pleasing to you. As one who would like to do something to help the cause along, But am not

25/12/2

P. S. Inclosed with the
cam you will find a
blue print of the method
of making paper beams.

L. H. L.

able to do so at present, as I am a life prisoner, I am taking this method of trying to do a little something.

If you desire you may put this beam as a Souvenir of what it represents. If not you may place it on sale at some Fair to be raffled, and the proceeds used as you see fit. In the cause.

Hoping your health has greatly improved, and Wishing you the greatest of success.

I remain Sir,
Respectfully,
Joseph St. Gratton.

Box 100.
Charlestown Mass.

This is the man who sent the coin —

February 23, 1917.

Mr. Joseph H. Seaton,
Box 100,
Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Seaton:

We deeply appreciate your interest in our work and your desire to do what you can to help.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

15/2/2

Personal

March 21, 1917.

Mr. Joseph H. Seaton,
Box 100,
Charlestown, Mass.

My dear Sir:

I have received the cane which you so kindly made for me and it goes without saying that I deeply appreciate your gift.

I think that it is quite a wonderful piece of work and my friends are all admiring it.

I thank you for your kind words concerning our work. The CRISIS will hereafter come to you without charge.

Very sincerely yours,

2/12/50

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT
853 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
PHONE 1362 STUYVESANT,
OPEN 7:30 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

18Dbl—17478 DESIGN PATENT NO. 40529

64 NY X 1255PM 21

DUrham NC Jan 8th

Mr A G Gill,

% The Crisis 70 fifth ave Newyork.

Have just learned of critical illness of Dr Dubois please inform us as to his condition earnest prayer for his recovery

J E Shepard

2/12/53

A. Sukes

8th January, 1917.

Dr. J. E. Shepard,
National Training School,
Durham, N. C.

My dear Dr. Shepard:-

I thank you for the telegram which came this afternoon. Dr. DuBois has been in the hospital four weeks tomorrow. On the 15th of December he was operated on for Urethra Calculus. The operation was successful and he seemed to be doing unusually well. The kidney, however, from which the stone was taken developed a bad condition - possibly I should not say developed a bad condition because it seems to have been in a bad condition for a long time - so that it seemed best to perform another operation on the kidney. That was done the morning of the 4th of January. At present he is doing as well as could be expected.

With every good wish, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/EWR.

2/12/54

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity
BOULE JOURNAL

April 13, 1917.

Dear Archon:-

I have written to Anderson of your Boule concerning the membership, news, addresses, etc.,but so far I have no reply. It is my plan to go to press within the next two weeks whether or not the information sought has been secured. On the other hand, it does seem too bad that Zeta should make a poorer showing in the Journal than any other Boule. Hence I am writing to ask if you will send me a corrected list of the membership in Zeta, the correct addresses, and any news that will add to the value of the Journal.
I am making this last appeal to you, as all hope of getting information through any one else has been abandoned. Otherwise I should not have disturbed you.

Trusting that you have fully recovered from your indisposition and extending to you the best wishes of Mr Davis and my self, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Carrington L. Davis.

W.E.B.DuBois
Zeta Boule,
New York City.

2/10/104

Sigma

April 16, 1917.

Mr. C. L. Davis,
1821 McCulloh Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Davis:

Enclosed is a membership of Zeta Houle with corrected addresses. I am not an official now, but I can say this; we have had regular meetings during the year and one very interesting outing with our wives and children to New Haven. We saw the Yale and Harvard foot-ball game. The outcome of the game pleased Crawford and Goins much better than it did some of the rest of us.

I trust this bit of news may help you. My best regards to Mrs. Davis.

Very sincerely yours,

HEDD/GRB.

Sol/0/12

Form 1201

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

JAN 16 PM 1 01

RECEIVED AT 854 BROADWAY

196RD DU 11

BLUEFIELD WVA. 1230P JAN 16 1917

THE CRISIS

70 5TH AVE NEWYORKCITY

I LEARN THAT DOCTOR DUBOIS IS VERY SICK WIRE HIS CONDITION

R P SIMS

1247P

2/12/66

Jan. 17th, 1917.

President R.P. Sims,
Bluefield Colored Institute,
Bluefield, West Virginia.

59/21/2

My dear Sir:-

Thank you for your inquiry concerning Dr. DuBois. I am happy to tell you that he is doing especially well. He hopes to be in the office in early February.

Sincerely yours,

AGD/B.

February 5, 1917.

Dear Mr. Sims:

Thank you very much for your inquiry concerning my health.

I was discharged from the hospital January 22 and am now feeling quite like myself.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Sims.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. R. P. Sims,
Bluefield Colored Institute,
Bluefield, W. Va.

4/2/1/2

4/2/1/2

[19173]

42-AA-11

SOCIETE "AMICALE FRANCAISE ET COLONIALE"

Oeuvre de secours, d'assistance et de propagande coloniale à la métropole, fondée le 9 Novembre 1917.

BUT DE L'OEUVRE.

ART. Ier - Etablir des relations commerciales entre coloniaux et métropolitains.

ART.2- Organiser un office commercial technique destiné à augmenter la production industrielle et agricole de nos colonies, développer les connaissances scientifiques, économiques et littéraires, faciliter les dévouchés et les échanges entre commerçants et industriels coloniaux et ceux de la métropole.

ART.3- Offrir aux coloniaux quittant leur patrie un accueil bienveillant, un centre d'appui et de réunion et, à cet effet créer un bureau de placement et vestiaire gratuit à Paris en faveur de ceux qui se trouveront sans travail pendant et l'après-guerre et qui voudront profiter de leur séjour en France pour perfectionner leur instruction générale et leur éducation commerciale et industrielle "avant leur retour au pays natal".

ART.4- Venir en aide aux misères de toute nature qui seront signalées à la Société, ainsi qu'aux mutilés de guerre, celà dans la mesure de ses moyens.

ART.5- Etablir un dispensaire médical et un local pour distribuer des secours, bons de pain, soupe, charbon, etc.....

SIEGE SOCIAL.

Le siège social est établi à Paris, rue Boissy d'Anglas N°27.

Délégué M. le Dr Du Bois

de la

42-8A-10

SOCIETE AMICALE FRANCAISE ET COLONIALE

OEUVRE DE SECOURS, D'ASSISTANCE & DE PROPAGANDE COLONIALE A LA METROPOLE.

Statuts déposés conformément à la loi du 30 Mai 1916 & Décret du 18 Septembre 1916 de guerre N°20.735 Oeuvre faisant appel à la générosité publique et approuvée par Arrêté ministériel du 11 Mars 1918; (Journal Officiel du 12 Mars 1918).

Sous le haut patronage de Mr. G.Clémenceau, Président du Conseil, Ministre de la Guerre - Mr.P.Deschanel, Président de la Chambre des Députés, et sous la Présidence d'Honneur de M.M.H.Simon, Ministre des Colonies, A.Ribot et A.Briand, anciens Présidents du Conseil.

27, RUE BOISSY-D'ANGLAS. PARIS 8e

21-48-24

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

B U R E A U .

PRESIDENT-FONDATEUR

Nom: Anne-Marie (Chevalier du Mérite Agricole en 1908)
Prénom: Pierre-Michel-Adrien.
Profession: Négociant-Importateur
Né le 20 Octobre 1869 à Médine (Ile Maurice)
Nationalité: Français
Domicile: 6 Rue Jouffroy (Paris XVIIème)

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Nom: RINUY
Prénom: Alphonse
Profession: Imprimeur
Né le 15 Aout 1866 à Paris
Nationalité: Français
Domicile: 41 rue Davy (Paris XVIIème)

Nom: Didier-Léger
Prénom: Jean-Baptiste
Profession: Dentiste
Né le 30 Mai 1872 à Trois-Rivières (Guadeloupe)
Nationalité: Français
Domicile: 88 rue des Pyrénées, Paris

SECRETAIRE:

Nom: Roucairol
Prénom: Georges
Profession: Secrétaire
Né le 18 Juillet 1898
Nationalité: Français
Domicile: 9 Rue Auguste Barbier à Paris

TRESORIERE:

Nom: Lacroix
Prénom: Jeanne
Profession: Commerçante
Née le 4 Aout 1874 à Sancoins (Cher)
Nationalité: Française
Domicile: 6 Rue Jouffroy (Paris XVIIème)

MEMBRES:

Nom: Pougeol
Prénom: Vilfort
Profession: Comptable
Né le 3 Novembre 1892 à La Pointe-à-Pitre (Guadeloupe)
Nationalité: Français
Domicile: 13 Rue Lebrun à Paris

42-8 A-13

Nom: Manlius
Prénom: Félicien
Profession; Imprimeur
Né le 6 Décembre 1885 à Grippon (Guadeloupe)
Domicile: 4 Passage de la Madeleine (Paris VIIIè)
Nationalité: Français

Nom: Lapalun
Prénom: Roseville
Né le 27 Septembre 1889 à Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe)
Nationalité: Français
Profession: Comptable
Domicile: 1 Avenue de La République à Nanterre.

RESSOURCES DE L'OEUVRE

ART.1er - Les ressources de l'oeuvre se composent de la générosité des familles françaises et des colonies, des souscriptions et dons spéciaux, des produits des fêtes et tombolas, etc.....

ART.2.- La Société se compose de:

Membres d'Honneur,
Membres bienfaiteurs perpétuels
Membres bienfaiteurs
Membres de dames patronesses
Membres actifs
Membres adhérents

ART.3 - Le titre de membre d'honneur sera donné aux personnes qui s'intéressent d'une façon particulière à la Société. Elles seront en outre chargées d représenter la Société à toutes les solennités auprès des pouvoirs publics.

ART.4 - Le titre de Membre bienfaiteur perpétuel sera donné aux personnes qui verseront en une seule fois ou en plusieurs fois une somme d'au moins 500 francs.

ART. 5 - Le titre de membre bienfaiteur sera conféré aux personnes qui verseront une somme de 100 francs ou une cotisation annuelle de 20 francs.

ART. 6 - Le titre de dame patronesse sera donné aux dames qui s'intéressent particulièrement à l'oeuvre, verseront une somme de 50 francs ou une cotisation annuelle de 10 francs.

ART.7 - Le titre de Membre actif sera conféré aux personnes qui verseront une cotisation annuelle de 5 francs.

ART.9 - Une assemblée générale extraordinaire aura lieu une fois par an. Cette assemblée aura un caractère tout spécial et sera suivie de distribution de récompenses et d'une sauterie.

ART. IO - La direction de la Société organisera des conférences, fêtes et matinées-concert, toujours suivies de sauterie et de bal, ayant pour but d'entretenir l'amitié de ses Membres et faire profiter la Caisse de secours en faveur des pauvres.

ART. II - Les Etrangers peuvent faire partie de la Société, aux mêmes conditions que les Français

ART. I2 - Il sera interdit toutes questions politiques dans les assemblées et réunions.

ART. I3 - Le Président-Fondateur en est Membre de droit et a voix prépondérante; il réunit son Bureau une fois par semestre pour vérification de la comptabilité et rendre compte des progrès de la Société.

ART. I4 - Le Président-Fondateur et le Trésorier ont la pleine responsabilité de la comptabilité.

ART. I5-Le Conseil d'Administration est élu pour quatre ans, renouvelable par quart, chaque année

ART. I6 - Tous les ans avant l'assemblée générale, le trésorier fera la préparation d'un rapport financier sur la gestion de la Société pendant l'année, sous le contrôle de son Président.

ART. I7 - Le Président et le Secrétaire s'occuperont de la préparation du programme des fêtes et le Comité sera chargé de l'exécuter.

ART. I8 - Le CONSEIL D4Administration sera chargé de l'administration des biens de ladite.

42-8-24

ART. 19 - Le Bureau du Conseil de la Société se compose de:

I Président
2 Vice-Présidents
I Secrétaire
I Trésorier
3 Administrateurs

ART. 20 - En cas de décès de l'un des Sociétaires, une délégation de douze membres sera nommée par le Président pour représenter la Société aux obsèques

ART. 21 - Les cotisations sont dûes à partir du premier Janvier de chaque année, le Président et le Trésorier général s'occuperont de l'encaissement.

ART. 22 - Les secours seront distribués en nature, ou en argent selon le cas, aux misères qui nous seront signalées par les dames patronesses qui seront chargées elles-mêmes de faire les enquêtes nécessaires

ART. 23 - Tous les concours et les travaux des Administrateurs de la Société sont gratuits.

ART. 24 - Le Président-Fondateur actif dirige la Société; il fixe au Trésor la somme nécessaire pour les dépenses de bureau et de secours.

LE PRESIDENT-FONDATEUR STATUTAIRE,

ANNE-MARIE
Négociant-Importateur.

27. RUE BOISSY-D'ANGLAS. PARIS

42-8A-15

Du Bois family

XIV

June 20, 1917.

Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Animals,
114 Lawrence Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

Gentlemen:

2/12/67

2.12 Enclosed please find a check for ~~$1.00~~ in return for which please send me a license for a dog as follows: Name, Steve; sex, male; breed, cross between a St. Bernard and a Collie; age, six months; color, buff; markings, black and white on tail.

The owner is Yoland Du Bois, 650 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Please send the license to me at the above address.

Verybtruly yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Personal P7 [SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE]

April 4, 1917.

Mr. R. E. Jones,
631 Baronne Street,
New Orleans, La.

2/12/71

My dear Sir:-

I am sending you herewith a photograph but you will have to get someone else to write the biography.

There is a short biography in Who is Who.

Very sincerely yours,

EBD/GRP.

SOUTHWESTERN
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
631 BARONNE STREET
NEW ORLEANS
ROBERT E. JONES, EDITOR

Mar. 29th. 1917.

Dr. W. E. Dubois.

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor:

Sometime ago I wrote and asked you if you would not favor me with a story of your life, a record of your achievements and statement of principles that have guided you in your successful life. I am running in the Southwestern a department under the general title "Making Good", presenting in this department sketches of representative Negroes as an inspiration to our youth. May I not have a hearing from you within the next few days? It will be greatly appreciated.

I want at least 1,500 words concerning you and a good 2 column cut or a recent photograph.

With every good wish, I am,

Yours truly,

R E Jones

2L/21/2

Z W Mitchell

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
TELEPHONE 6461 6462 CORTLANDT

55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK

Aug. 31st, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

#70 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I return herewith the matter about Mitchell which you sent me in your letter of August 31st.

Mr. Pitman in his letter of August 23rd addressed to Mr. Geo. W. Ford writes that reports from Minnesota, Canada, Alabama, Georgia and elsewhere paint Mitchell as black as tar. I would suggest that you write to Mr. Pitman for the sources of his information and possibly we can follow them down and get something definite.

As soon as I hear from you as to the probable date of his imprisonment in Atlanta, I shall write to that City for the facts.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Spingarn

Enclosures.

LH/11/2

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEO. WILLIAM COOK
SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY

January 11, 1917.

Dr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd. Street,
New York City.

My dear Doctor Spingarn:-

Your very acceptable post card came to hand this morning. I am glad to know that Doctor Du Bois is doing better.

The Bethel Literary and Historical Society at Washington held a few minutes of secret prayer at the meeting Tuesday night in the interest of the Doctor's recovery. I think it was a beautiful tribute. In the course of some remarks I made at the meeting I detailed as far as I could Doctor DuBois' case, and said that I felt that the prayers of all the people should go up for his recovery. I will be glad to be kept informed with respect to his condition.

Yours very truly,

C/J

Geo. W. Cook

Dr J. E. Spingarn
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Pardon me for taking your time but I am quite anxious to know how Dr Du Bois is, have not been able to get any information since receiving the February Crisis.

Being marooned here in this small place where information is less easily gained

2/10/26

than in Minneapolis, my home city, I have had no means of learning about the condition of Dr Du Bois. I sincerely hope and pray for his entire recovery, for so grand a leader cannot be spared by his people or the world.

If you can send me a card even I would appreciate it so much.

Very truly

Dr H. S. Baker

317 Scan-Amr. Bank Bldg.

Grand Forks, N. D.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter, with the enclosure, has been forwarded to me here at Montbeck. The arrangement you suggest is entirely satisfactory.

Will you kindly answer the letter of Dr. Baker's personally? I am sure he would be very much pleased.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Amenia
Feb. 24th.
(over)

W. L. George's "Second Blooming" & "Little Beloved" were sent to you Tuesday. J. E. S.

JOSEPH PRINCE LOUD
85 WATER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

E. JANUARY 1917

From Mr. Loud. J. E. S.

St Luke's

My dear Dr. Spingarn: —

Many thanks for your postal card. The Boston friends of Dr. Du Bois will rejoice to hear that he is on the road to recovery. Will you kindly tell him, when you next see him, how deeply we feel for him, and desire his rapid recovery.

2/11/18

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

January 29, 1917.

Dear Doctor Spingarn:

You will be glad to know that I was discharged from the hospital last Monday morning. I am now spending a few hours each day at the office. I am gradually regaining my strength.

I want to thank you again for your kindness during my long illness.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West Seventy-third Street,
New York City.

2/12/160

CONFIDENTIAL.

J. E. SPINGARN
9 WEST 73RD STREET
NEW YORK

February 26, 1917

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I do not know whether you have seen the attacks on me and on my training camp project in the Afro-American Ledger, the New York News, and other colored papers. Of course I realized that they would come, and that is why I have been so anxious to keep the project distinct from the Association's own work. My first feeling is one of very deep pride that the Association and the Crisis have made it possible for colored opinion to speak in this bold and manly way, and that I have had some share, however small, in bringing that about. I should not want the first reaction to be anything else than what it is. But after all, what I am after is to help my country, and ten millions of colored Americans no less than the rest, and not to argue about phrases and abstractions. I do not know whether I could bring myself to ask a single black man to volunteer, in case of war, until some of their heaviest burdens are lifted. But if there is war, there will be conscription, and I could hardly forgive myself if I saw black millions serving in the ranks and felt that I had not lifted a finger to help them to a position of leadership. That is why I have espoused the project, and I still feel that no service is more important, in case of war, than to have colored men prepared to serve as officers and leaders, to have material on which to make a winning fight for a wide-open army, and then to meet the issue squarely on this solid ground as soon as the issue is raised.

I do not know whether you agree with me or not. But if you think it would endanger the prestige of the Association to espouse this project, even indirectly, perhaps you had better not mention it at all in the Crisis as you had originally intended. If you agree with me, however, and think the success of the camp in training colored officers can be of real practical service, will you say so in your ed itorial columns? I shall not feel hurt at any position you may take, so long as you do not doubt that I have no other motive than to help black men no less than white men.

Faithfully yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

1917/2/12

Crisis

Reach-Mus

Washington, D. C. May 3, 1917.

W. E. Spingarn, Esq.,
#9 West - 73rd St.,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your card of the 28th ult., relative to the matter of a training camp for colored officers.

I was of the opinion that having previously volunteered in the war with Spain, and having attained the rank of Lieutenant of volunteers during that service, I might prove myself, with some further experience and training, to be qualified for service of like nature in the present crisis.

I regret exceedingly, therefore, to learn that the matter must be deferred at a time when the nation seems to be in need of those who would earnestly serve it to the best of their ability. The fact that the matter "must be deferred for the present" without further comment, only suggests the practice of having opportunities for advancement of colored people deferred till others have been served, and to extend the same to a time when absolute necessity brooks no alternative. Whatever may be the cause for deferring action for a training camp for colored officers, when our Government seems in feverish haste to organize its army upon an efficient war footing, inviting through all agencies at its command, volunteers for all services, I cannot suppress the fear that back of it all, lies the unreasonable opposition to having colored men officer their own companies of enlisted men. I am hopeful that my fears may prove groundless and that the present war will not develop an army officered entirely by men chosen for political, social, or racial reasons, but that it will be an army that will be fairly representative of liberty to all mankind against aristocracy, plutocracy, and autocracy, as the war is proclaimed to be.

I wish to emphasize my sincere regard for your unselfish and whole-hearted patriotic interest in the matter, and to prophesy that because of this and of your many others acts of a like nature, your name will be handed down to posterity with others and will continue to grow in lustre by the inexorable test of time like that of Lincoln.

I must state, however, that if the tender of my services must carry with it the further necessity of special

2/12/158

efforts on my part to appeal to Congressmen or the Secretary of War, to use their power and influence, in order that I may respond to my country's call, I feel the same would be entirely out of harmony with the spirit of loyalty that actuated me to offer my services.

That it is necessary to appeal to those in authority, would naturally imply the absence of appropriate laws on the subject, or the disposition to evade the same when colored men desire to fit themselves for their full duty to their country, and if either of the conditions exist, I do not feel that I will be able to influence them at this time.

There appears nothing further for me to do in the matter at present, and I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Roy Nash, #70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, to whom you suggest further correspondence should be directed.

With renewed assurances of my deep appreciation of your kindly and unselfish motives,

I am respectfully,

Ernest R. Gaither

NOTE:- You have my permission to use this letter as you may deem advisable.

2/12/159

AUG 28 1917

TROUTBECK,
AMENIA,
NEW YORK.

Aug. 26/17

Dear W. Du Bois:

The memorandum is exactly what I wanted; I thank you very much for sending it so promptly. I am forwarding it to Washington where I hope it will do some good. Don't you think that a separate bureau or commission (possibly with Col. Young as a member) wd be

2112/156

My address from now on:
Major J. E. Spingarn, Infantry, O.R.C.,
Camp Dix,
Wrightstown, N. J.

---

worth while, in connection with the whole problem of colored troops? Or w.d that tend to be encouraging further discrimination?

My energy for the next few months will be taken up by the work of war, but I shall never lose interest in the work which we have shared together, & hope that I shall always be able to keep in touch with it.

Faithfully yours
J. E. Spingarn

3RD BATTALION, 311TH INFANTRY
CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY

OCT 20 1917

October 17, 1917. 14

The Spingarn Cancd.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just learnt that 687 men have received commissions at Fort Des Moines. You know how much I have hoped and worked for this thing. You know that when I said I looked forward to the time when there would be five hundred colored commissioned officers in the American Army, it seemed to many a preposterous dream. You know that few men, white or colored, were behind me when I started my fight, - very few indeed, except you and Professor Cook and Dean Pickens. And now the dream has come true. There will be many more officers, when these have proved that our faith was justified; and these men have the solemn duty of proving our faith to the whole world.

To-day is my daughter's birthday, and to-day comes this happy and inspiring news. All is not perfect in our country to-day, but thank heavens, there are many, many things to be proud and grateful for.

Faithfully yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor of the Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

2/12/157

XIV

June 13, 1917.

President State Bank,
367 Grand Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Sir:

I have just signed with W. F. Trotman a contract to buy the premises at 650 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. I understand that your bank controlls this property. May I inquire if Mr. Trotman has the right to contract for its sale?

Very truly yours,

WEBD/GRE.

2/12/75

STOREY THORNDIKE PALMER & DODGE

MOORFIELD STOREY
JOHN L. THORNDIKE
BRADLEY W. PALMER
ROBERT G. DODGE
HENRY WARE
REGINALD H. JOHNSON
RICHARD C. STOREY
J. LOTHROP MOTLEY
HAROLD S. DAVIS
FRANCIS V. BARSTOW
F. WALKER JOHNSON

CABLE ADDRESS "STOREYDIKE BOSTON"

735 EXCHANGE BUILDING

BOSTON 21st February 1917

St Luke's P7

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very glad indeed to get the note from you with your signature for it indicates that you successfully passed through the crisis which has made us all so anxious. I hope you are now on the high road to health. I will endeavor to write such an editorial as you suggest and send it to you.

Yours truly,

M Storey

08/21/2

5/15/17-12 (clip) Lin B.

Representative
South African Native
Newspapers

Stephen N. Gumede
General Newspaper Correspondent
656 Pleasant Avenue
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Member
Executive Committee
National Negro Press Association

March 12, 1917.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,N.Y.

My dear Doctor:-

I recieved your letter of thanks this morning. I am sorry that you beat the members of the SUNDAY EVENING CLUB and the people of Grand Rapids in general to their own game, and largely through my own unavoidable delay.

At its weekly meeting the SUNDAY EVENING CLUB directed me to thank you for your masterly address that you delivered here.

Personally, never am I to cease thanking you for the masterly address you gave the members of the SUNDAY EVENING CLUB and the people of Grand Rapids. Had you failed to impress the people with your message I would have been largely blamed for the whole affair; for I had assured my fellow-members and the people in general that they would never be disappointed in you, and THANK GOD THEY WERE NOT.

I am enclosing an editorial that appeared in the Grand Rapids Press the next morning after your splendid address, and permit me to assure you that the whole community does not think much of it and have so told the editor.

Very truly yours,

S. N. Gumede

Sec. Filed

Personal

21/01/63

Dr. Wm. Burghardt Du Bois,

70-Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

THE SURVEY
112 EAST 19th STREET
NEW YORK

DEC 15 1917

13

Dec. 14, 1917.

18/21/2

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Can you let us have the review of THE EDUCATION OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE early next week? We are anxious to have all books of autumn publication reviewed before the end of the year.

Very truly yours,

Gertrude Seymour.

REVIEW DEPT.

St Luke's P7

January 18, 1917.

The Rev. B. W. Swain,
702 Columbus Avenue,
Boston, Massachusetts.

2/12/82

My dear Mr. Swain:

Dr. DuBois asks me to thank you for your letter expressing sympathy for him during his illness. He appreciates the good wishes of your organization.

I am glad to be able to tell you that Dr. DuBois is geeting on very well, indeed, and that he is hoping to be back at this desk again by the end of this month.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

[7A.1.5.1]

58/2.1/2

ANN ARBOR
MAR 5
1 AM
1917
MICH.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

806 Fuller St.,
Ann Arbor, Mich. 2.4.07

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York.

Sir:- Some time ago I wished to translate some of your works into the South African languages. I had read the "Souls of Black Folk", but it did not seem to be the thing needed; after reading "The Negro," I think it safe to say no book would be appreciated better by the natives. The tracing of tribes, the spelling of native names are things that at once attract the African's attention. It would be a grave mistake to hold back from the natives such a work.

With your assistance I would like to translate "The Negro," would like to be an agent of the same here.

Early reply please.

H. Nggele Tantsi

Books p7

March 14, 1917.

Mr. A. Nggele Tantsi,
806 Fuller Street,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

I should be very glad to have "The Negro" translated into the South African languages. I would advise you to write to my publishers (not on a postal card) and lay your proposition before them. Their address is Henry Holt & Company, 34 West Thirty-third Street, New York City.

Very truly yours,

I

Meharry Med. Col.
Nashville Tenn.
Feb. 14th.

My Dear Sir or Sirs:

Please accept my very best wishes and most earnest desire for a speedy restoration to health of Dr. Dubois, whose life and work have such telling effect in shaping the character and destiny of our people.

Very truly.

Otho B. Taylor

98/2112

DU BOIS

AGENT

FEB 17 1917

Pf Sukes p7

February 21, 1917.

2/12/87

Mr. Otho B. Taylor,
Meharry Medical College,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you for your interest. I am glad to say that I am rapidly recovering from my operations and feeling quite like myself again.

Very truly yours,

2100
SUBSR'S COPY

This form of Application cannot be varied except by an officer of the Company in writing.

APPLICATION FOR TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Subscriber hereby requests the **NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY** to furnish at his Residence (Residence or Place of Business) at 650 Greene Avenue Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York the telephone facilities and amount of local service in connection therewith described under "A" on the reverse hereof, for the term beginning with the establishment of service and ending one year from the first day of the following month, and thereafter until terminated by ten days' notice in writing by either party to the other, all facilities and service to be furnished in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Company's schedules of rates and regulations, and subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter expressed, and to the rules and regulations from time to time adopted by the Company; and agrees to pay:

1. During the term beginning with the establishment of service and ending one year from the first day of the following month —(a) for the telephone facilities and service specified under "A" on the reverse hereof at the rates specified thereunder, payable in equal installments monthly in advance, and pro rata for any fractional period; (b) for local messages sent in any period in excess of the proportionate part of the number specified under "A" on the reverse hereof, at the rates for additional local messages specified thereunder, payable upon request; (c) for toll messages such tolls as may from time to time be established, payable upon request; and (d) for any telephone facilities or service in addition to or in substitution for that provided for above, furnished on the order of the Subscriber, at the rates and in the manner specified in the schedule in force at the time application for such addition or substitution is accepted.

2. After the term specified above in sub-division 1 for any telephone facilities and service furnished hereunder, or in connection herewith, in accordance with such schedules of rates as may be established from time to time by the Company.

3. For any telephone facility or service furnished hereunder, or in connection herewith, and discontinued for whatever cause within a period of less than one year following its establishment, a sum computed in accordance with the Company's "Short Term" rate for a like period, less such sums as shall have been paid therefor by the Subscriber to the Company.

~~4. For the sending of telegrams where billing arrangements have been made with the transmitting telegraph company, such charges as may from time to time be established by such transmitting telegraph company, payable upon request.~~

2/11/33

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The Company's obligation to furnish telephone service hereunder is dependent upon its ability to secure and retain suitable facilities and rights for the construction and maintenance of the necessary circuits.

If objection in writing be not received by the Company within thirty days after a statement of account is rendered, such statement shall be deemed to be correct and binding upon the Subscriber.

In view of the possibility of errors and difficulties occurring in the transmission of messages by telephone, and the impossibility of fixing the cause thereof, the Subscriber assumes all risks connected with the service except as follows: if service is interrupted otherwise than by the negligence or wilful act of the Subscriber, an allowance at the minimum annual rate for the telephone facilities and class of service in effect hereunder at the time of the interruption shall be made for the time such interruption continues after notice and demand to the Company. No other liability shall in any case attach to the Company.

In the event of the abandonment of the station, the non-payment of any sum due or any other violation hereof by the Subscriber, the Company may without notice either (a) suspend the service until all violations hereof have ceased and all charges to the time of the restoration of service have been paid, or (b) terminate the Subscriber's rights hereunder without suspension of service or following suspension, sever the connection and remove any of its equipment from the Subscriber's premises. Upon any termination of the Subscriber's rights as herein provided, the Subscriber agrees to pay to the Company for any facility or service terminated for whatever cause within a period of less than one year following its establishment, a sum computed in accordance with the Company's "Short Term" rate for a like period, less such sums as shall have been paid therefor by the Subscriber to the Company.

The telephone equipment, apparatus and lines furnished hereunder shall be carefully used and no apparatus or appliance not furnished by the Company shall be attached to or used in connection therewith.

For the purpose of inspecting, repairing or removing any part of its equipment on the premises of the Subscriber the Company and its servants may have access thereto at any reasonable hour.

The Subscriber assumes responsibility for all charges for local messages and toll messages sent from Subscriber's station and for toll messages received at such station on which the charges are reversed with the consent of the person called.

Where measured local service is furnished hereunder and fewer local messages than those paid for are sent during any contract year, an adjustment will be made at the end of such year so that the sum retained by the Company shall be the rate for the number of local messages sent as fixed in the schedule in force for such year, but in no case less than the minimum annual rate fixed in such schedule.

Where the local service furnished hereunder is not measured, the use of the service shall be restricted to the Subscriber and the agents and representatives of the Subscriber.

A "local message" is a personal communication five minutes or less in duration, from the Subscriber's station to another station bearing the designation of a central office district within the local service area established from time to time by the Company as the local service area for the Subscriber's station hereunder; a "toll message" is a personal communication from the Subscriber's station to a station bearing the designation of any central office district outside of such local service area.

The Company reserves the right to change the call number or numbers of the Subscriber's telephone station or stations, or the central office district designation associated with such call number or numbers, as the exigencies of the business may require.

(Subscriber) W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

Witness Madeline G. Nelson

Accepted JUN 19 1917

By NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

By H. A. Lovell
Contract Agent.

The Company's schedules of rates and regulations are on file in the commercial offices of the Company and are open to the inspection of the public. See the Company's directories published from time to time for information with respect to service and use of instruments.

Call No. BEDFORD 2188

SUBSCRIBER'S COPY

A. Initial Facilities and Service referred to on reverse hereof.

Ind Line—and Station and nine hundred sixty

960 Local Messages per annum $ 48.00

Additional Local Messages 5 c. each

Extension Station per annum $

Switchboard (minimum equipment) and operator's set, per annum $

Additional Working Station Drops per annum $

Trunk per annum $

Stations at $ each per annum $

Stations at $ each per annum $

Stations at $ each per annum $

Local Messages per annum $

Additional Local Messages c. each

Miles—Exchange Line Mileage per annum $

Miles—Extension Line Mileage per annum $

Extra Listing per annum $

Auxiliary Line—and Station per annum $

per annum $

per annum $

Total Annual Rate $ 48.00

Connected June 23, 1917

To Supersede on 191

Contract dated

1323 7th St. N. W.
Washington, D.C.
Jan. 29-1917-

My dear Dr Dubois-

For a long, long time I have known that you looked up to me as a guide and an exemplar for excellence- But I did not dream that you would carry your habit

63/2112

you, I should have felt largely responsible for such a calamity to us all, because I would have had the uncomfortable feeling that you had met your fate in a reckless effort to keep up with me!!!! But I rejoice with an exceeding great joy that you are also imitating me in recovering splendidly from the ordeal that which you have just passed-

of imitation so far as to undergo a surgical operation, just because I had done so two years ago!!! I presume you had been fretting yourself to death, or since you heard I had passed through that delightful experience, because you hadn't kept pace with me in that particular. If anything had happened to

I have been reading your useful article which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly in 1895. Africa, the home of the European Other "European" does not appear in the letter, contains more valuable information, more ideas worth expressing and more food for thought to the square inch than any article I have read in a long, long time.

Get well quick and write another one like it — with best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery I am sincerely yours,

Mary Church Terrell —

St Luke's, P.7

February 5, 1917.

Dear Mrs. Terrell:

Thanks for your wild and interesting letter.

I beg to say that my ailments were entirely unique and so far as I know had no similarity to yours whatever. I am glad, also, that you keep within two years of my writings.

I left the hospital January 22, and the whole thing is so far in the past that I have quite forgotten it.

My best regards to yourself, the judge and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell,
1323 T Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

2/12/98

PEDRO C. TIMOTHEE
ABOGADO Y NOTARIO

RESIDENCIA: Rafael Cordero 37
OFICINAS: Salvador Brau, 75
APARTADO 148
TELEFONO 686 ROJO, (Residencia)
" 233 (Oficina)

San Juan, Puerto Rico

March 9/ 1917.

06/21/2

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

New-York.

Dear Sir:

Although I have neither the pleasure of your acquaintance nor the honor to be your friend, it is my my duty to congratulate you for having recovered of your illness.

Yours is a precious life not only for your family and fellow citizens, but for the colored people of the world, and as member of the race, I am proud of your leadership.

Please accept my congratulations with my desire of a long and sucessful life and believe me

Yours very truly,

Pedro C. Timothée

S/Subs P7

March 21, 1917.

2/12/91

Mr. Pedro G. Timothee,
Salvador Brau, 75,
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Dear Sir:

I want to thank you very much for your kind letter of March 9. I deeply appreciate your sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

Neg Theatre

May 9, 1917.

2/12/17

Mr. Ridgeley Torrence,
107 Waverly Place,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Torrence:

Now, that the skirmish is over, I want to express to you again my deep appreciation of your work and perseverance in beginning the Negro theatre despite all discouragements. I hope the matter will not stop here.

I am writing Mrs. Hapgood urging her continued interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

107 Waverley Place, N.Y. City
May 13th, 1917

Dear Dr Du Bois

My hearty thanks to you for the good word. We need encouragement just at this time and we appreciate especially a sign from you. We are going to slagger on with our project as long as we can and we still hope to continue the theatre with new plays later on. Quite a few thousands of dollars were sunk in the venture and of course not a penny came up again but

5/14/17-Dec 13
2/12/15

we haven't lost a bit of our interest in the idea.

Those three plays are to be published by MacMillans about the end of this month.

With warmest thanks for your sympathy

Sincerely Yours

Ridgely Torrence

107 Waverley Place,
N. Y. City
May 13th 1917

Dear Dr. DuBois

My hearty thanks to you for the good word. We need encouragement just at this time and we appreciate especially a sign from you. We are going to stagger on with our project as long as we can and we still hope to continue the theatre with new plays later on. Quite a few thousands of dollars were sunk in the venture and of course not a penny came up again but we haven't lost a bit of our interest in the idea.

Those three plays are to be published by MacMillans about the end of this month.

With renewed thanks for your sympathy,

Sincerely yours

Ridgely Torrance

17-1 dmg 2/12/96

W. E. B. Du Bois's PF

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

January 26, 1917.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am writing just this little word to let you know how glad we all are here in the University, as well as in my family, to learn of the successful results from your operation. Mrs. Towns has tried to let Mrs. DuBois know how much we felt for her and Yolande. You really would have been deeply affected if you could have heard some of the little conversations that I heard among the students relative to your recovery. Now that you

26/2/12

are out and at home, we are all happy.

With kind regards to Mrs. DuBois and to Yolande, I am

Yours sincerely,

Geo. A. Towns

June 19, 1917.

Mr. M. Trappel,
503 Gates Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find check for $10 in payment for the services of your van yesterday.

I will let you know when to come for the other load.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

81/2112

[U.S. Army, Adjutant General] [1917?]

TO GENERAL H. P. McCAIN.

1

We would like to ask the Adjutant General of the United States Army a few questions:

1. Did not the Examining Board before whom COLONEL CHARLES YOUNG appeared recommend that he be RETAINED in the service and NOT retired?
2. Are not the findings of the Examining Board WITH THIS RECOMMENDATION on file in your office?
3. Is it LEGAL to retire an officer of the United States Army before he appears before a RETIRING BOARD?
4. Did COLONEL YOUNG ever appear before a RETIRING BOARD?
5. Do not your records show that he did NOT appear before a Retiring Board because the Examining Board decided NOT to recommend him for retirement?
6. WHO THEN "RETIRED" COLONEL YOUNG?
7. Was he ever LEGALLY retired?
8. Who was it in your office who sent him to Ohio to do a job which your office immediately refused to let him do?
9. Is there any connection between the fact that Charles Young is black and you were born in Louisiana, and does that connection explain the extraordinary truth that one of the best officers in the United States Army whom Pershing, Roosevelt, Ballou, and a dozen others have recommended, and still recommends to command a regiment is rewarded for a quarter century of service to his country by being virtually held a prisoner in Ohio on full pay WITH NOTHING TO DO?
10. Who is it in this case that is hindering and obstructing

30-4-1

the efficiency of the United States Army and its work in this mighty and righteous war--a black colonel or a white general?

30-X-2

TO GENERAL H. P. McCAIN.

1

We would like to ask the Adjutant General of the United States Army a few questions:

1. Did not the Examining Board before whom COLONEL CHARLES YOUNG appeared recommend that he be RETAINED in the service and NOT retired?
2. Are not the findings of the Examining Board WITH THIS RECOMMENDATION on file in your office?
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10. Who is it in this case that is hindering and obstructing

30-46-4

the efficiency of the United States Army and its work in this mighty and righteous war--a black colonel or a white general?

30-42-3

NOV 9 1917 [U.S. ARMY - 367th INFANTRY]

12

HEADQUARTERS 367TH INFANTRY
Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y.,
Nov. 7, 1917.

Mr. W.E.Burghardt Du Bois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

Dear Sir:-

After consultation with several prominent colored men of Manhattan and Brooklyn, I have decided, as Colonel of the Colored Regiment at Camp Upton, to organize a Welfare League, whose objects shall be -

1. To provide amusement, recreation, and comfort for the members of the regiment, endeavoring in every way to make them happy and contented, thus helping to make them efficient soldiers and better men.

2. To create and foster pride in the history of the colored race, and in the traditions of our Country, thereby stimulating the patriotism of the men and increasing their Americanism, and thus making of them better citizens.

The membership of the League will be unlimited, any person, irrespective of race or sex, who has at heart the welfare of the colored soldier, being eligible.

An Executive Board of six, of which Rev. H.C. Bishop is Chairman, has been appointed, and with the advice and help of an Advisory Committee, will have active charge of the affairs of the League.

At the instance of the Executive Board, I am writing to ask whether you would do the League the honor and the Regiment the favor of serving as a member of the Advisory Committee.

Thanking you in advance for a prompt reply, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Jas. A. Moss,

Colonel, 367th Infantry.

2/11/60

[U.S. - ARMY - 367th INFANTRY]

November 15, 1917.

Colonel J. A. Moss,
367th Infantry, Camp Upton,
Yaphank, Long Island.

My dear Col. Moss:

I shall be very glad to serve as a member of the Advisory Committee according to your letter of November 7.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/11/59

The December CRISIS, under Music and Art, speaks of our most distinguished living colored composer:

65TH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

H. J. RES. 124.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JULY 14, 1917.

Mr. DALLINGER introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION

For the appointment of a joint special committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to investigate the murder of citizens of the United States and the destruction of their property at East Saint Louis, in the State of Illinois, on the second day of July, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and to recommend to the Congress such legislation as will prevent similar outrages in the future and insure to all American citizens the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas on the night of July second, nineteen hundred and seventeen, many citizens of the United States were assaulted, injured, and many of them murdered and their property destroyed at East Saint Louis, in the State of Illinois; and

Whereas the legally constituted authorities of the State of Illinois were apparently either unable or unwilling to protect the lives and property of such citizens; and

Whereas section two of Article IV of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States"; and

Whereas section two of Article XIV of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States provides that "no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws": Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That a joint special committee of the Senate and House
4 of Representatives, consisting of five Members of the Senate
5 and five Members of the House of Representatives, who shall
6 be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker
7 of the House of Representatives, respectively, be, and they
8 hereby are, appointed to investigate the assaults, injuries,
9 and murders suffered by citizens of the United States and
10 the destruction of the property of such citizens occurring on
11 the second day of July, nineteen hundred and seventeen,
12 at East Saint Louis, in the State of Illinois.
13 Said joint special committee shall have authority to sit
14 both during the sessions of Congress and during the recess
15 thereof and shall have power to summon witnesses, to
16 administer oaths, and to require the various departments,
17 officials, and other Government agencies, as well as State,
18 county, and city officials to furnish such information and

1 to render such assistance as may, in the judgment of said
2 joint special committee, be deemed necessary.
3 Said committee shall have authority to appoint such
4 experts, clerks, and stenographers, and to take such other
5 steps as may be necessary to obtain a full and complete
6 investigation of the subject.
7 Said joint special committee shall report to the Congress
8 on or before the second Monday in December, nineteen
9 hundred and seventeen, and in said report shall recommend
10 to the Congress such legislation as may be necessary to pre-
11 vent the occurrence of similar outrages in the future and to
12 guarantee to citizens of the several States the rights, privi-
13 leges, and immunities guaranteed to all American citizens
14 by the Constitution of the United States.
15 The sum of $50,000, or so much thereof as may be
16 necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution and
17 to pay the necessary expenses of the said joint special com-
18 mittee and its members, is hereby appropriated out of any
19 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Said
20 appropriation shall be immediately available and shall be
21 paid out on the audit and order of the chairman of said joint
22 special committee, which audit and order shall be conclusive
23 and binding upon all departments as to the correctness of
24 the accounts of such joint special committee.

65TH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION. } **H. J. RES. 124.**

JOINT RESOLUTION

For the appointment of a joint special committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to investigate the murder of citizens of the United States and the destruction of their property at East Saint Louis, in the State of Illinois, on the second day of July, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and to recommend to the Congress such legislation as will prevent similar outrages in the future and insure to all American citizens the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. DALLINGER.

JULY 14, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed.

[U.S. - Civil Service Commission]

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN A. McILHENNY
President
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY
HERMON W. CRAVEN

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

2/3/33

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
70 - 5th Ave
New City,

Sir:

William L. Bell, Atlanta, Ga.
has made application for the examination covered by the inclosed announcement in which he refers to you.

The object of this communication is to obtain reliable information in regard to the qualifications of the applicant named above. It is especially requested that you state the nature and extent of your acquaintance with his work. Any information you can furnish with reference to his personality, habits, and training and experience as outlined in the marked paragraphs of this announcement will be appreciated. You are also requested to state whether his loyalty to our Government is unquestioned. If you have knowledge of any additional facts respecting him that would be valuable in determining his fitness or unfitness for the public service, you are requested to state them fully.

The information you furnish is for the inspection and scrutiny of the Commission and of the department to which the applicant's name may be certified, and it will be held in strict confidence. You are urged to give this matter immediate attention for the reason that unless your reply is promptly received at this office it can not be considered in connection with his examination. In answering you are requested to give the applicant's name and the position for which application is made.

An addressed envelope, requiring no postage, is inclosed.

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,

John A. McIlhenny

President.

Incl.

F 198/6/5/17

[ENCLOSURE]

No. 599—Amended.

UNITED STATES CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATION.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN (MALE).

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

2/10/34

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for architectural draftsman, for men only. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a considerable number of vacancies in this position in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and at the navy yards and other naval establishments of the United States, at salaries ranging from $3.04 to $6 per diem.

In filling vacancies in navy yards and other naval establishments certification will be made of the highest eligibles residing in the vicinity of the place at which the appointee is to be employed, except that upon the request of the Navy Department certification will be made of the highest eligibles on the register for the entire country who have expressed willingness to accept appointment where the vacancy exists.

The duties of these positions will be architectural drafting and the preparation of working drawings, specifications, and details.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated, on a scale of 100: (1) Education and preliminary training, 40; (2) experience, 60.

Competitors who fail to attain a rating of at least 70 per cent under the subject of experience will not be considered for appointment.

In rating the subject of experience, the degree of difficulty and importance of the work performed, the length of experience, and the rating which an applicant has had as a draftsman or workman will be considered.

Statements as to education, training, and experience are accepted subject to verification.

Applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of filing application.

Until further notice, owing to the lack of eligibles, the number of appointments to be made, and the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received at any time, and the papers will be rated immediately upon their receipt in order that appointments may be made with the least possible delay.

The register of eligibles will be divided into four grades, the compensation and minimum requirement for each grade being as follows:

Grade 1, $3.04 to $3.84 Per Diem.

Applicants must have the education, training, and experience as specified in one of the following groups:

(*a*) Graduation from a four years' high school or four full years of study in a school offering a course equivalent to that of a high school, and two years of architectural drafting.

(*b*) Two years of technical school training and one year of architectural drafting.

(*c*) Three years of architectural drafting.

Grade 2, $4 to $5.04 Per Diem.

Applicants must have the education, training, and experience as specified in one of the following groups:

(*a*) Graduation in an architectural course from a college of recognized standing and two years of architectural drafting.

(*b*) Two years of technical school training and three years of architectural drafting.

(*c*) Five years of architectural drafting.

Grade 3, $5.28 to $6 Per Diem.

Applicants must have the education, training, and experience as specified in one of the following groups:

(*a*) Graduation in an architectural course from a college of recognized standing and four years of architectural drafting.

(*b*) Two years of technical school training and six years of architectural drafting.

(*c*) Seven years of architectural drafting.

Grade 4, $6.24 to $8 Per Diem.

Applicants must have the education, training, and experience as specified in one of the following groups:

(*a*) Graduation in an architectural course from a college of recognized standing and six years of architectural drafting and designing.

(*b*) Three years of technical school training and eight years of architectural drafting and designing.

(*c*) Twelve years of architectural experience, of which not less than three shall have been in design.

Applicants will be admitted to this examination regardless of their residence and domicile, but those desiring appointment to the apportioned service in Washington, D. C., must have been actually domiciled in the State or Territory in which they reside for at least one year previous to the date of making oath to the application, and must have the county officer's certificate in the application form executed.

This examination is open to all male citizens of the United States who meet the requirements.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, post office, Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Cal.; customhouse, New York, N. Y., New Orleans, La., Honolulu, Hawaii; old customhouse, St. Louis, Mo.; Administration Building, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; or to the chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P. R. Applications should be properly executed, excluding the medical certificate, and should be filed with the Commission at Washington as soon as possible. The exact title of the examination as given at the head of this announcement should be stated in the application form.

Issued March 12, 1917.
Reissued March 26, 1917.

21/0/35

July 25, 1917.

Mr. John A. McIlhenny,
U. S. Civil Service Com.,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In answer to your communication, F 196, I beg to say that I have known William L. Bell for many years. He is a young man of excellent character, habits and training, and his loyalty to the government is unquestioned.

He is good in architectural drawing and ought to serve the government well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRD.

COMMISSIONERS
JOHN A. McILHENNY
PRESIDENT
CHARLES N. GALLOWAY
HERMON W. CRAVEN

OCT 27 1917

12

ADDRESS ONLY
"CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION"
IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
FILE A.M:W
AND DATE OF THIS LETTER

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 26, 1917.

(2)

2/1084

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth ave.,
New York City.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of October 17 the Commission informs you that its examinations are open to all American citizens who are qualified under the terms of the announcements, without regard to race. This Commission has never knowingly been guilty of discrimination against colored citizens.

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,

J. A. McIlhenny

President.

Secy Wilson P7

[U.S. - DEPT. OF LABOR]

May 14, 1917.

The Honorable William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

If you could spare the time I should like to talk with you about fifteen minutes either Friday morning or Saturday morning, May 18 or 19, concerning Negro labor in the South.

I may be addressed at 1911 Thirteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Very respectfully yours,

2412135

Cm-3

407 Germain Bldg.,
August 10th, 1917.

The Secretary of the War Department,
Washington, D. C.

44-1-217

My dear Sir:-

Numerous complaints all over the country are being made by young colored men who have applied to the local Recruiting Officers in the various states, for inlistment in the Aviation Department. Most of these young men are intelligent, and could qualify to enter any department of the government, and render effective service, but they are promptly told, by said Officers, that their application cannot be accepted in that Department because of their color. I know of two young men in this city, one is a Doctor, and the other, a young man who is posessed of some technical knowledge of engineering, who applied at the local office of this city, and were promptly told that their applications could not be accepted because of their color. I was informed, some time ago, through the News Papers, that applications from young colored men would be acceptable to the government in that department, and I am now unable to understand where the local Recruiting Officers of of that Department get their instructions to the contrary.

(85)

I do sincerely hope that your Department will relieve the hundreds of young men who are daily making application for inlistment in that Department, by making, or causing to be made through your Department, an outhorized statement settling, for the present at least, the question of Negro enlistment in the Aviation Department.

Your earliest convenience in the matter of the statement will greatly oblige,

Respectfully, Chas. S. Darden

****

In reply to Mr. Dardens letter the Secty of war said:

War Department, Washington D. C. Aug. 17,1917.

From: Office of Chief Signal Officer.

To: Mr. Chas. S. Darden, 407 Germain Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Subject: Colored Units.

(86)

Your letter of Aug. 10th with reference to colored men who have applied for enlistment in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. At the present time no colored aero squadrons are being formed and applications from colored men for this branch of the service cannot be considered for that reason. If it is decided later on to form colored aero squadrons, recruiting officers will be notified to that effect and colored men amy then apply for that particular service.

By direction of the Chief Signal Officer.

Thomas H. McConnell,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. R.

THM:GEH

[U.S. Dept. of War]

Secy Baker - P7

September 18, 1917.

The Honorable Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I should like very much to have the privilege of a short personal interview with you some time during the last week in September or the first week in October, concerning the matter of Negro soldiers and Negro officers.

Will you kindly let me know if I can see you and when?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

49-13-86

[U.S. - Dept. of War]

J
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

September 19, 1917.

Sec'y Baker

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

The Secretary of War asks me to say that he will be glad to see you almost any day that you can come to Washington. However, he would be glad to have about 48 hours notice, and hopes that you can arrange, if necessary, to be here for more than a single day, since he is called from time to time to appear before the Committees of the Senate or the House, and this forces him to break his office engagements.

Faithfully yours,

F. Keppel

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis, 70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

49-13-84

[U.S. - DEPT. OF WAR]

WAR COLLEGE DIVISION

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

SEP 27 1917

September 25, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I was interested in the abstract of your remarks at Belport, Long Island, as reported in the New York Evening Post.

Mr. Lajpat Rai seems anxious for trouble. Did anything of his address bear upon the negro question in this country? The abstract in the Post did not indicate that it did, but I was wondering whether he was inclined to make trouble here as well as in the world generally.

Very sincerely,

Herbert Parsons

HH.

Major, U.S.R.

2112

[U.S. - Dept. of War]

Secy Baker P7

October 17, 1917.

Mr. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I want to thank you most heartily, both for myself and for the Association, for your treatment of the cadets at Des Moines, and the general way in which you have carried through your plans concerning colored soldiers.

Your justice will greatly hearten the colored people.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

49-13-84.

[U.S. - Dept of War]

OCT 22 1917

8

Sec'y Baker

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

WASHINGTON.

October 18, 1917.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 17th. I am glad to know that affairs at Des Moines have met with your approval.

Cordially yours,

Secretary of War.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

FS

H9-13-85

November 8, 1917.

Mr. Emmett Scott,
c/o Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Scott:

Mr. Roy Nash, former secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is a captain in the 329th Field Artillery, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan. He is on duty now as adjutant. It would be a splendid thing if he could be transferred to a colored division on account of his well known interest among colored people.

I trust you will do all you can to bring this about.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/12/40

Scott pt

NOV 19 1917

21

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

November 16, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor,
THE CRISIS,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I shall make every effort to bring about the result suggested in your letter of November 8th, concerning the transfer of Mr. Roy Nash, now Adjutant, 329th Field Artillery, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan. You communication would have been answered earlier except for the fact that, for some days past, I have been on official detail in the South. So soon as I can obtain a result in the matter referred to above, I shall take pleasure in writing you further.

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant.

2/12/39

Scan 47

DEC 3 1917

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
WASHINGTON.

Dec. 1/1917

My Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I personally presented to Secretary Baker the last issue of the Crisis with your editorial referring to him. He very much appreciates the spirit of your review of his various decisions with respect to Colored officers and men.

As I think I need not tell you we (here) have had many delicate situations presented to us (& I dare say there are likely to be many, many more) and our whole effort is to assure

281212

the Crisis sent to France at rate of 1¢ as is
true of other publications:

Sincerely yours:

Clement E. Scott

a fair & just measure of treatment for our Boys along with others who have been called to the Colors: the enclosed is not necessarily sent for publication but to assure you of the "team work" we are doing in trying for fair play: the surface indication does not adequately reveal how far we are going in this & other matters of similar kind: the Secretary has written this letter at my instance & I hope it may do some good:

I shall take up with the Post Office Department the matter regarding having

Scott - PF

December 6, 1917.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Scott:

I have just sent a letter a copy of which I enclose to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Villard is the friend of whose interpetation I speak. If he is correct the purpose of the War Department is monstrous and we should fight it, but I am hoping that his interpetation is wrong.

Will you urge an answer upon the Secretary if possible?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/12/37

Secy Baker P7

21-1-19

December 6, 1917.

Mr. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Your special letter on the Negro soldiers who have been drafted has received from some of my friends an interpetation which, as it seems to me is not warranted, and yet I cannot absolutely deny it.

Their interpetation is, of 83,000 drafted Negroes 30,000 are to be used as soldiers and 53,600 as laborers. I cannot think that this is true. My own interpetation is that 30,000 are to be used as soldiers in a special division and that the others are to be used as soldiers in additional divisions along with the white soldiers, and that some are to be voluntarily drafted as laborers.

Will you kindly tell me if my interpetation is correct?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

RETURN TO DR. DU BOIS

DEC 15 1917

Sec'y Baker P7

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

December 13, 1917.

21-1-19a

My dear Professor Du Bois:

The organization of our military forces in France required two kinds of troops; one, - technically combatant troops whose sole training and business is along traditional military lines, the other - line of communication troops whose principal business is in the transport supply service, and generally in the maintenance of the Army at the front.

Already there has been authorized a fighting unit of 30,000 colored men, including practically every branch of military service, who will constitute the 92d Division, to be detailed for duty in France under General Pershing. These men are being trained along traditional military lines.

Of the additional 53,400 colored draftees, some will be identified with Service Battalions, and a large number of others will be identified with the various Depot Brigades. This latter class receive military training with rifles the same as regular troops, and must be able, whenever occasion demands, to lay down their working utensils and pick up their rifles, - as our Engineer troops have recently done in France when they went to the assistance of General Byng at the time of the German counter-attack.

Many of the Depot Brigade men, after they are trained, and as the need arises, will likely be assigned to those branches of the service where they can be of the greatest military value.

The line of communication troops are made up of both white and

colored contingents. Men have been enlisted by the volunteer system for such regiments, and drafted men, both white and colored, have been asked to enlist in these regiments, and where there were not enough enlistments they have been so assigned.

The situation with regard to the colored men, as with white men, is that they are being formed into both combatant and line of communication troops. So far as I know, no complaints are being made by either white or colored draftees on the subject, and I do not see how there could be.

21-1-20

At Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., a few days ago, I saw about eight thousand (8,000) of them in a review with perhaps twenty-two thousand (22,000) white men. It may be of interest for me to state that, of the eight thousand colored men referred to, only two thousand of them are at this time identified with the Service Battalion, the other six thousand constituting a part of the Depot Brigade Division. It was a very impressive exhibition that I saw at Camp Lee, and the colored soldiers of both classes were the only men in the line of march who received applause, and I happened to notice that it was started by white officers, and joined in by white citizens who were witnessing the review. I made the subject one of particular inquiry and find that at Camp Lee there is not, at this time, any sort of discontent or dissatisfaction growing out of this subject among either white or colored men, and I believe that a similar condition prevails at all of the other cantonments.

Cordially yours,

Newton D. Baker

Secretary of War.

Professor W.E.B.DuBois,
The Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

[Dec. 11, 1917]

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary.

DEC 13 1917

14

Scott-PT

Memorandum for the
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Enclosed please find a copy of the letter this day forwarded to Mr. Berkeley A. Mills, 144 John Street, Princeton, New Jersey - which explains itself.

It also serves to answer your inquiry of December 7th, concerning "a second camp for colored officers." I have been out of the city and have just had opportunity to answer your communication.

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant.

P.S: The Secretary has received your letter and reply will go forward in a day or two. We are simply overwhelmed here.

[ENCLOSURE]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

December 11, 1917.

Mr. Berkeley A. Mills,
144 John Street,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of December 8th, in which you state that, at the suggestion of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, of New York City, you are writing me concerning the method of procedure to follow in order to be admitted to the next series of training camps for officers in the United States army. In reply, let me say that no training camp similar to the one recently held at Fort Des Moines will be authorized. The next series of training camps will be primarily for enlisted men of the Regular Army, National Guard and National Army. To these camps will also be admitted a certain number of graduates and undergraduates of colleges, schools, etc. that "have earned recognition by having had military training under Army officers during the past ten years."

Men subject to draft but not called and men outside of draft age may enlist at any recruiting station up to noon of December 15th - the last day when enlistments will be allowed. In Regular Army and National Guard camps and in National Army cantonments, 1.7 per cent of the enlisted strength of the organization (about 4 or 5 men from each company) will be selected to attend the officers' training camp - this selection of men for training being left entirely to Divisional Commanders.

The enclosed copy of an article concerning the 317th Engineer Regiment may be of particular interest to you - offering as it does a splendid

2/12/33

opportunity for colored men, who possess unusual qualifications, to enlist and, by faithful, efficient service, to win promotion in the United States Army.

If you are interested in the Engineer Regiment mentioned, I would suggest that you get into immediate touch with Col. Earl I. Brown, (by telegraph, if necessary) - his address being given in the carbon copy herewith enclosed. If there is any further service I can render, I shall gladly do so.

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant.

2/12/34

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

A COLORED ENGINEER REGIMENT

****

Now being formed at Camp Sherman,
Chillicothe, Ohio.

****

Colored Men skilled in Engineering
Trades urgently wanted.

****

A colored engineer regiment, one of the four regiments comprising the 92nd Division which will be composed almost entirely of colored men, is now being formed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. It is to be made up of colored men subject to draft but who have not been called as well as colored men who will volunteer for enlistment. There will be a splendid field in this regiment for colored men who have attended college and who have pursued various manual training courses, and for those in civil life who have been in responsible charge of construction work of the various classes mentioned below. The regiment will include men skilled in engineering trades such as surveyors, draftsmen, photographers, lithographers, carpenters, blacksmiths, plumbers, electricians, machinists, steam engineers, masons, concrete workers, riggers, axemen, caulkers, explosive men, blasters, quarrymen, miners, etc.

This Engineer Regiment, to be known as the 317th Engineers, is being organized under the command of Col. Earl I. Brown, who is an officer of the Engineer Corps, U.S.A. In order to obtain colored men possessing the requisite qualifications, it has been decided to extend the list of eligibles so as to include voluntary enlistments as well as men liable to draft but who have not yet been called. It is thought that there are in the United States a large number of graduates of institutions like Howard and Wilberforce Universities, Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes, etc. who will avail themselves of this splendid opportunity for useful, patriotic service. All persons interested should write at once to Colonel Earl I Brown, Commanding the 317th Engineers, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

(Signed.) EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Special Assistant, War Dept.

2/12/25

DEC 1 5 1917

9

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

December 13, 1917.

Scott P7

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

2/12/26

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have held several conferences with the Secretary of War with reference to the inquiry propounded in your letter to him of December 6th. The whole matter, however, had been under consideration even before your letter came and before I had received a communication from Mr. Villard. As you will note in the reply which Secretary Baker has prepared, the impression entertained and expressed by Mr. Villard is an erroneous one - he, of course, not being in possession of all the facts with reference to the manner in which colored draftees are being organized and utilized. I trust that the Secretary's answer to your query, which you may have or will soon receive, will satisfactorily explain the policy of the War Department with reference to colored men who will form a part of the National Army.

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant.

Scott - P.7

December 31, 1917.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Special Assistant,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

2/12/31

My dear Mr. Scott:

I have just received the enclosed letter. I have also learned from other sources that the same kind of discrimination is being begun. It is shameful.

What can be done about it?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

154

[U.S. - Dept. of War]

SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 37

REGULATIONS

Governing the Issue of Rifles and Ammunition to Home Guards

▽

1917

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

32-24-103

Rifles and Ammunition for Home Guards

SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 37.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *July 23, 1917.*

The following law, regulations, and instructions governing the issue to States and Territories and the District of Columbia of rifles and other property for the equipment of organizations of Home Guards are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

(474.1 A. G. O.)

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

TASKER H. BLISS,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

H. P. McCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUE OF RIFLES AND AMMUNITION TO HOME GUARDS

1. The act of Congress authorizing the issue to Home Guards is as follows:

"An Act To authorize the issue to States and Territories and the District of Columbia of rifles and other property for the equipment of organizations of Home Guards.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of War during this existing emergency be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to issue from time to time to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia for the equipment of such Home Guards having the character of State police or constabulary as may be organized by the several States and Territories and District of Columbia, and such other Home Guards as may be organized under the direction of the governors of the several States and Territories and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or other State troops or militia, such rifles and ammunition, therefore, cartridge belts, haversacks, canteens, in limited amounts as available supplies will permit, provided that the property so issued shall remain the property of the United States and shall be receipted for by the governors of the several States and Territories and Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and accounted for by them under such regulations, and upon furnishing such bonds or security as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and that any property so issued shall be returned to the United States on demand when no longer needed for the purposes for which issued, or if, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, an exigency requires the use of the property for Federal purposes: *Provided*, That all Home Guards, State troops, and militia receiving arms and equipments as herein provided shall

have the use, in the discretion of the Secretary of War and under such regulations as he may prescribe, of rifle ranges owned or controlled by the United States of America."

Approved June 14, 1917.

2. Only such Home Guards as have the character of State police or constabulary, or such other Home Guards as are organized under the direction of the governors of the several States, that are, at the direction of the governors of the several States and the Territories and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, rendering actual services of the following character, may receive equipment, and to the extent that available supplies will permit. The services to be performed will be the protection of the property of the United States, or the protection of supplies in the course of manufacture for the United States, or the protection of transportation lines where necessary, including rights of way of railroads, bridges, etc. These Guards must be subject to the command of the governors of the several States or Territories or to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; they must receive regular military instruction, and such portion as may be necessary shall be available at all times for duty.

3. The property to be issued will consist of suitable rifles, ammunition, cartridge belts, haversacks, and canteens. The amount of equipment to be issued in every case shall be determined by giving due consideration to the needs of the service.

4. Every application for arms and equipment must be made by the governor of the State desiring the property and be submitted to the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C. The application shall state the places where the guards are engaged in the protection of United States property or supplies in course of manufacture for the United States, or the protection of rights of way of railroads, bridges, etc.; the total number of guards, the number actually employed for guard duty at any one time, the name of the commanding officer, and a reference to the authority for the organization of said guards.

5. All material issued under the above-mentioned law shall remain the property of the United States. It shall be issued to and receipted for by the governors of the several States or Territories, or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Before the issue of any property a bond may be required to be

furnished by the governors or commissioners in favor of the United States, in the penal sum of the value of the property or such other security as the Secretary of War may prescribe. If a bond is required, it must be signed by the commanding officer of the State, Territory, or District Guard of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia for which use the property is issued, and will be conditioned on the performance of the following undertakings, namely, that said equipment will be safely kept and accounted for, and will be returned at the termination of this existing emergency, or when no longer needed for the purposes for which issued, or returned at any time when an exigency requires the use of the property for Federal purposes, in good order and condition, to such officer or person as the Secretary of War may designate to receive them, reasonable wear excepted. The bond may be signed by two or more individuals as sureties who own property in excess of the penal sum named therein or a surety company which has complied with the law and the regulations of the Treasury Department and designated by that department as acceptable surety on Federal bonds. The application should indicate whether the bonds will be given with individuals or a company as surety. A certified copy of the commission of the commanding officer must be attached to the bond.

6. The transportation of the material authorized to be issued from and to the Government arsenals will be without expense to the United States. Likewise, the cost of packing rifles, in addition to those furnished in arm chests, will also be without expense to the United States, and be paid to the arsenal or ordnance establishment making the issue before shipment is made.

7. The State to which issues (upon request of the governor) of arms, etc., are made will be required to keep said property in like good and serviceable condition as when issued by the Government, and for this purpose the necessary spare parts will be sold at cost price. Such sales of spare parts for small arms will be made by the commanding officer of the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., or of the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass. Applications will be made to these commanding officers by the governor of the State desiring the articles for the maintenance of the arms issued, and he should state that these articles are needed for this purpose.

8. When rifles and the equipment authorized to be issued are returned on behalf of the governor to the Ordnance Department by any State guard, they will be examined when received at an arsenal or depot, and if they are found imperfect or unserviceable by reason of carelessness or causes other than legitimate use in service, the damage, as well as the cost of all missing property, shall be made good to the United States.

9. Rifles and such other equipment as have been issued under these regulations, and which have become unfit for use from any cause will, upon application of the governor of the State responsible for the property, and with the approval and under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance, be sent to an arsenal, without expense to the United States, where they will be inspected. If their condition is found to be due to the ordinary incidents of service they may be replaced with serviceable stores of like character; but if their condition is found to be due to carelessness or other than legitimate causes, the extent of damage or value of missing stores will be determined, and must be paid for by the responsible parties before any new issues are made.

10. Property returns will be made at any time upon 30 days' notice by the Chief of Ordnance. Unless otherwise directed without demand, returns must be made on December 31 and June 30 of each year.

11. Failure on the part of any State guard to comply with the spirit and intent of these regulations or with any others that may lawfully be prescribed for the care, preservation, and accountability of any rifles or equipment issued on request of the governor of the State and by virtue of the provisions of the act set out in paragraph 1 hereof will be considered sufficient cause for the prompt withdrawal by the Secretary of War of the Government property in the custody of the governor of the State, Territory, or Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

12. In the case of failure to return the rifles or equipment that have been issued upon 30 days' request made by the Secretary of War addressed to the governor accountable for same, the delinquency will be referred to the Attorney General of the United States for proper action by him.

13. Upon receipt of an application by the parties named herein and approval of same by the Secretary of War, the Chief of Ordnance will, if bond is required, supply the proper form and

full instructions as to its execution. No issue will be made in such cases until the bond shall be duly approved and accepted. If security other than a bond is acceptable, the designated security must be likewise furnished before the issue is made.

The following instructions must be strictly observed in preparing the bond:

14. The sureties must sign the bond, and their names must be written in the body thereof, together with their residence, including town, county, State, or Territory. If the bond is executed in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, or New Hampshire, a seal of wax, wafer, or other adhesive substance, not a mere scroll with a pen, must be attached opposite the signature of each person.

15. At least one witness is required to each signature.

16. There must be two sureties when individuals are the sureties. Each surety must justify by making oath that he is worth some specific sum at least equal to the full amount of the penalty over and above all his debts and liabilities. Two persons must not join in one affidavit. Each must subscribe his own oath separately. A certificate as to the sufficiency of the sureties must be made by a judge or clerk of a United States court, a United States district attorney, United States commissioner, or a judge or clerk of a State court of record, with the seal of said court attached, to the effect that to the best of his knowledge and belief each surety is worth over and above all debts and liabilities the sum stated in his affidavit of justification.

17. Incorporated surety companies which have complied with the requirements of the War Department will also be accepted as surety on the bond, and in this case only one surety is required.

O

MEMORANDU[illegible] THE SECRETA[illegible] OF WAR

by W[illegible] B. Du Bois.
70 F[illegible] Avenue, New York City.

The attention of the Secretary of War is respectfully called to the fact that a series of actions and omissions on the part of the Government is having a most unfortunate effect upon the state of mind of ~~the~~ 12,000,000 colored citizens. ~~Most~~ Some of these things are as follows: ¶ 1. The unfortunate arrangement of the draft registration circular with its "tear off a corner if of African descent." ¶ 2. The fact that colored men were not allowed to volunteer in the regular army even up to their proportion in the population. ¶ 3. The fact that various branches of the service, the artillery, aviation corps, and the navy, the list not to mention ~~save in the case of servants~~, are closed to them. ¶ 4. The failure to allay the growing suspicion that the Government is going to attempt to draft Negroes for labor and menial service, and not as soldiers. ~~(5. The refusal to allow colored men even before the draft bill was passed).~~ ¶ 5. The refusal to allow colored men to enter training camps on the same terms as white men even before the draft bill was passed. ¶ 6. The long hesitation in establishing a camp at Des Moines. ¶ 7. The refusal to open a second training camp for colored officers. ¶ 8. The unexplained delay in granting commissions at Des Moines. ¶ 9. The retirement of Colonel Young. ¶ 10. The vacillation in the treatment of colored units in the National Guard. ¶ 11. The hesitation in calling colored men to draft and the treatment of recruits where there were only a few colored men drawn.

It is respectfully suggested to the War Department that notwithstanding the fact that some of its decisions have been just and praiseworthy, as in the general carrying out of the draft, the establishment of the Des Moines Camp, the acceptance of colored physicians in the Houston affray, nevertheless [illegible] long hesitat[illegible] uncertainty [illegible]

great dissatisfaction. It [illegible] ember that Negroes are human beings, that they have deep [illegible] long continued grievances against this country, that [illegible] great mass of them are ~~[illegible]~~ loyal and willing to fight for their country despite this, it certainly will not increase their loyalty or the spirit in which they enter this war if they continue to meet discrimination which borders upon insult and wrong.

I realize that it is not the business of the Secretary of War to settle the Negro problem, and that his work is to raise an army according to law; but I respectfully suggest that the best way to raise an army is to settle at least so much of the Negro problem as interferes with the effective training and use of Negro troops.

34-1-02

LATED PAGE (s)

[c. JULY 1917]

The New York Evening Post
20 Vesey Street

MEMORANDUM

For Dr. DuBois's information. Please return for my files.

I do not see how we can do much else. Bates & Hepple are perfectly square

O.G.V.

2/12/15

Form No. 50—25M—4—9—17

Villard - Young

Young p 7

July 26, 1917.

Mr. Oswald G. Villard,
c/o N. Y. Evening Post,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Villard:

I thank you very much for letting me see these and for your good offices in favor of Col. Young.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Enc.

2/12/152

Col. Young

June 29, 1917.

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Villard:

I have just received the enclosed letter from Col. Young.

I believe this to be an attempt to eliminate him from the army. Can you help me in any way to get his case before Secretary Baker?

Very sincerely Yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Enc.

2/12/154

Letterman General Hospital,
The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
June 20, 1917.

My dear Du Bois:

Ada informs me that you have been asking of my whereabouts. I went up for my examination for promotion to my Colonelcy. The surgeons claimed that as result of their finding "high blood-pressure" and "albumen in urine" that they could not recommend that I be continued in active service with troops as it was "liable to endanger my life."

I disclaimed any ailment; not having any aches or pains of any kind and no medical history or sick record whatever, except the Black Water Fever in Africa over four years ago. I protested the finding and as a result, after a month's duty with the regiment in charge of the Training School, was ordered here without ever having been placed on the sick report at the Post. I am not considered sick by these surgeons. Have had the "observation" but no "treatment," since I'm not feeling in the least unwell. These surgeons found the same "high blood-pressure" and I am informed, have made the same finding as the original board. Not being sick, I have officially asked the Adj't. General to have their finding waived, and to allow me to continue actively with the troops during the war. I have offered to take any and all risks arising from this continued service. No one in the regiment, either officer or man, believes me sick and no one save the doctors here at this hospital; not even the nurses. Indeed one nurse said yesterday evening, when I was preparing to go into the city; "Col. Young, this case of yours seems a joke." I replied, "It is a joke and would be a comical one, if we were not playing in this country the tragedy of War." Without an ache or pain, here I sit

twirling my thumbs, when other officers are over-worked, and when I should this minute be at Des Moines helping to beat these colored officers into shape, and later to get with my whole heart and soul into the work of organization of the drafted Negro troops.

If some one could let the President and Secretary of War know the bad mental and moral effect this seemingly enforced retirement will have upon our people, rather than permit me to be shelved, they would sacrifice me body and soul for the country's good.

Pardon me for this lengthy letter all about myself; you know I'm not usually given to such self-consideration, but I wanted our people in general, and you in particular, to know that I'm not sick, never felt more in condition than at this minute, and that I am not slacking not trying to run to cover. To work with my own in this war is all I want for the good we can do our country.

Again I want them to know that the surgeons are honest in finding their facts; which indicate possibilities, but not probabilities, seeing that I have a constitution of iron and sense enough to quit when I have enough and feel it.

I hope you are quite restored in health, as I know you are by the tone of the CRISIS.

With love to you and family,

Always your devoted,

Young.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

21-1

[Voice of the Laborer]

Crisis Exchange

La Voz del Obrero

Periódico

Defensor de los Uniones de Oficios y del Pueblo Trabajador.

Fundado en el Año 1903.

Director y Admor. Joaquín A Becerril.

Oficinas: General Contreras 23. Apartado 682. Teléfono 130. Azul.

San Juan, P. R., 7 de Sept- de 1917

To the Editor of the

"CRISIS"

No- 70 Fifth Ave,-.

New York City-

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor of offering to you my very close affection on account of your actions in favor of the cause of the colored people under the American flag.

I am the Editor of "La Voz del Obrero" (The Voice of the Laborer"), a weekly newspaper devoted to labor unions progress, working hard for fraternity, love and happiness between all races and nations.

I am a Negro born in Porto Rico; part to-day of the U.S. of America. As you know, Congress only recently granted American citizenship to Porto Ricans, and now I am under your flag; an American citizen, ready also to meet my fate in the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the American Colored Man-

It should be quite a pleasure and a privilege to establish

49-13-89

Director y Admor.
Joaquín A Becerril.

La Voz del Obrero

Periódico

Defensor de las Uniones de Oficios
y del Pueblo Trabajador.

Fundado en el Año 1903.

Oficinas:
General Contreras 23.
Apartado 682.
Teléfono 130. Azul.

San Juan, P. R., ... de ..... de 191

the exchange between "The Crisis" and "la Voz del Obrero", but if t this is not possible, please notify me in order to sum myself to your list of subscribers by sending you the required amount-

With best wishes to you and for the success of the fight for freedom and justice to the Negro, I remain

Joaquin A. Becerril.
Very sincerely yours,

49-13-96

Crisis Circ.

[Voice of the Laborer]

September 18, 1917.

Mr. J. A. Becerril,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

Dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind words and shall be glad to exchange the CRISIS for your periodical.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

49-13-88

March 20/17

Folder P7

NEW YORK,

265, HENRY STREET.

2/12/1116

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Mrs Covington tells me that you have recovered from your illness and have happily passed the convalescent state. I want to express my sincere to you

Congratulations that you are able to continue the extraordinarily important and vital service that world languish without you!

Sincerely yours

Felix de Wald

FRANCIS H. WARREN
LAWYER
325 BROADWAY MARKET BUILDING

PHONE CHERRY 2831-J

DETROIT, MICH., Mar. 3. 1917

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I write to congratulate you upon your good fortune in fully recovering from the recent operations you had under gone for the benefit of your health and I sincerely trust you will now be able to maintain good health indefinitely. The nation can ill afford to lose the preeminent services rendered by such men as yourself, for certainly your work has a profoundly wide influence for good and is equally helpful to white as well as black people.

I regret very much not being able to send you an autograph verse for the Spingarn album, but just as I had completed the verse I noticed in the Crisis that Mr. Spingarn had received the Album. And then I was not sure whether it was fit to send or not, as my limited education has scarcely fitted me for writing poetry, but I shall enclose a copy herewith and if you think it not too crude or incorrect from a literary standpoint I shall be glad to send it to Mr. Spingarn and he can keep it as a loose leaf in the album.

I am just now beginning to have a little more time away from legal duties, have gotten rid of a large number of cases this last fall and winter.

I am enclosing a clipping from the Detroit Free Press about one of the hardest fought cases I have had in the criminal courts in the history of my practice, it required a week to try this case. The Judge's charge to the Jury was a peach for fairness and I shall get some copies of it and send you one later, propably Monday.

Wishing you continued good and improving health, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Francis H. Warren.

FHW:MEW

2/12/121

[ENCLOSURE]

WROUGHT WONDERS FOR A WRACE.

T'was left for him of "Troutbeck"
To Solve a problem great,
And fetch within its confines
Contenders of a Race;
Here Gathered Black men's Leaders,
Some four and forty strong
They counseled here together
'Bout things the Host thought wrong,
And here mid narues's beauty
Where Spingarn camp was set
Influenced by beauteous surroundings
Of lake and wooded mound
Their weighty problems met
And here they counseled wisely
To lead on "common ground"
Here's to our Host and Hostess
Who, prompted by thoughts divine
Wrought wonders for a people
That will evolve in time.

221/21/2

America PF

March 14, 1917.

Mr. Francis H. Warren,
325 Broadway Market Building,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Mr. Warren:

I am very glad to hear from you and thank you for your good words.

I regret to say that your poem is a bit too late to publish now. I should have been glad to have it for the Album.

Very sincerely yours,

021/2/2

July 18, 1917

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Editor:

I am enclosing you an editorial on Race Hate regarding the East St.Louis race riot by Dr. C.B.Spencer, Editor of the CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, the best paper published by the Methodist Church. Dr. Spencer never misses a chance to say something good for the Race. You can see the importance in such a message as this is going our to some 35000 Methodists in the church and surely some good will result from it.

Dr. Spencer gave the commencement address this year at the Western University, Quindaro, Kans. and was heartily received.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am

Yours truly,
Wm H Washington
Paseo Y.M.C.A.
Kansas City, Mo.

DU BOIS
JUL 21 1917

2/12/23

[ENCLOSURE]

2/12/184

JAMES C. WATERS, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RESIDENCE
HYATTSVILLE, MD.

Copy for Dr. DuBois,
with compliments of
Oct. 6-1917. Waters.

[ENCLOSURE]

Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 28, 1917.

Mrs. Emily Hapgood,
Dramatic Producer,
New York, N.Y.

OCT 9 1917
10

My dear Madame:

Having noted in "The Crisis" that you are again planning to present on the New York stage "Negro plays with complete Negro casts" I am taking the liberty to write this letter for the purpose of urging you not to present "Granny Maumee", which was included in your selections last spring. My reason for submitting this petition is that "Granny Maumee" contains words and situations which, taken in the light of their deeper significance, constitute an insult to the womanhood of the entire Negro race. Written by Ridgeley Terrance, a white man, it presents the traditional notion of the southern white man that Negro womanhood is the legitimate prey of the white man's lusts, that it has no disposition to defend itself against those lusts, that it would be powerless to defend itself even if it wanted to.

That I scorn and denounce any man who will give utterance to any such doctrine affecting the womanhood of my people will more fully appear to you upon reading the enclosed papers which I condially invite you to examine. The enclosures, you will observe, constitute correspondence which took place in the summer of 1914, when "Granny Maumee" was first produced by The Stage Society of New York. I have nothing that I would add to what I said then.

Some years ago I was employed as a waiter in The _____ Hotel in Washington, D.C. One night a member of a delegation which was seeking statehood for a certain western territory came into the cafe. He called me aside, saying, "Charlie, I feel as if I'd like to have a nice young colored girl come up and spend the evening with me. What do you say? Can't you fix it up for me?" I replied, "Did I understand you to say a nice colored girl, Sir?" "O you know what I mean", he said, "I've been here over two weeks now and I'm beginning to feel..... " As he drew from his pocket a large roll of bills I said, with my eyes riveted upon his own, "Wouldn't a nice white girl suit you just as well?" I need not tell what else transpired, nor describe the muster of strength which was required to keep me from seizing that pale-faced dog by the throat and choking his stinking life out. After all, it was not the first time it had happened just that way, and I tell you now it was not the last. It was a part of the price I had to pay for working in a hotel patronized by "the best element" of what Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart calls "The Southern South."

Suppose I write a play and label it "dintinctively Caucasian" or "distinctively representative of the white south of today?" Will you produce it? Will Carl Van Vechten and Arthur Ruhl go into ecstacy over it? There can be no doubt as to the dramatic possibilities of a play written around such a character as I describe in the preceding par-

2/12/126

agraph, and I promise to draw the c er faithfully from life. What does Your Grace say? Do you think white people of the south would be offended? Well, suppose they were. Are they any better than any one else to be insulted? Is it alright to insult the womanhood of the whole Negro race, while taking care not to say anything that might offend the unconscionable white south?

Writing to me under date of Sept. 5, 1913, in connection with human stock farms said to have been conducted in Caroline county, Va., prior to emancipation, Prof. R. H. Dabney, of the chair of history at the University of Virginia, uses these words:

> "But our Chicago newspaper man has very naive conceptions concerning the Negro race if he imagines that it was necessary to use force in order to induce Negroes at the age of puberty to increase and multiply. It would indeed have required considerably more force than most Virginians ever dreamed of employing to <u>prevent</u> them from increasing and multiplying."

I wonder if Ridgeley Torrance went to school to Prof. R. H. Dabny?

When I heard some months ago that "Granny Maumee" was to be produced with an all-Negro caste, I do not mind admitting that I ventured to hope its would-be producers would look until they went stone blind before they should find one capable colored girl who, for the sake of a few pieces of silver, would take the role of Sapphie and proclaim that her shame was due solely to the fact that "de white man jes would have his way." My hope went to no purpose. Not only did you find a girl to take the part, but, what is infinitely more discouraging, the race was treated to the spectacle of men in its own ranks---Dr. DuBois, Mr. James Weldon Johnson and Lester Walton---literally slopping over in their praise of "Granny Maumee". How they ever brought themselves to do such a thing is more than I can fathom. They even "cleaned up" for Ruhl and Van Vechten, one of them going so far as to call for congratulations to Mr. Torrance for his keen insight into Negro character. Meanwhile, in his letter to me, Ruhl, as you will observe, utters not a word against the position taken by me, while Mr. Wm. S. Woods, editor of The Literary Digest pays tribute to my "earnest and thoughtful favor of June 20th", saying "There is much to be said on your side of the case."

"De white man jes would have his way". Is that all it requires for the chaste colored girl to yield to the pale-faced libertine her pearl of great price? No, by the gods, it is not. For if it was, there would not be food enough in this land to sustain the incalculable hordes of half-breed illegitimates which the white man would set adrift in this country. Many, and many a time I have been consulted in the course of my practice by those who complained of the dastardly attempts of white men along this line. I can assure you that this hidden page is one filled with shame for the white race.

Please guard carefully the enclosures I send herewith, and return them to me. I send also 12¢ in stamps to pay for postage and registration.

Yours, very sincerely,

(Signed) JAMES C. WATERS, JR.,

6 enclosures. Post Office Box 93.

2/12/27

October 9, 1917.

Mr. James C. Waters, Jr.,
Box 93,
Hyattsville, Md.

2/12/125

My dear Sir:

I have a copy of your letter of September 28 to Mrs. Hapgood.

I do not agree with your reasoning. It seems to me that you are mixing up the purposes of Art and the objects of propaganda for society reform. As a social reformer it would be inexcusable to bring forward the misfortunes or weaknesses of colored women or colored men. The artist holds the mirror up to nature and fact and transmutes the picture through his beauty seeing eyes. This is what Torrence has done in the case of Granny Maumee. It would be rediculous to assume that the artist in treating of the Negro in America must never touch the case of a colored woman who has a mulatto child. The strongest emotions of two races have whirled about this fact. It is instinct with tragedy and comedy and nowhere has it been more delicately and sympathetically touched than in Granny Maumee.

It is the strongest of Mr. Torrence's plays and I shall be very sorry indeed to see it omitted.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

[WILLIAMS]

STEPHEN M. NEWMAN, D. D.
PRESIDENT

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Washington, D. C.

Carnegie Library

E. C. WILLIAMS
LIBRARIAN

January 24, 1917

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

We were all very much shocked to hear of your illness, and are correspondingly elated to know that you are on the mend. This is just a brief note to wish you the most speedy convalescence possible, and a complete recovery of health and strength. If you could have heard the expressions of concern on all sides, you would have realized that publics are not always ungrateful and entirely lacking in appreciation.

It was generally agreed that we could not spare you from the great work, and even some of those most prone to criticize showed the gravest concern. I, for one, wish you might have heard much that was said.

So here's wishing you and your creation, The Crisis, a long life, and much good work for the cause.

Sincerely yours,

E. C. Williams

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
St. Luke's Hospital
New York City

2/12/84

Du Bois - St. Luke's
PF

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

January 29, 1917.

Mr. W. C. Williams,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Williams:

I was discharged from the hospital January 22. I am rapidly regaining my strength.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

2/72/133

34 Fountain St
Haverhill, Mass.
Apr 4, 1917.

My dear Mr. Du Bois, -

It has been fully a quarter of a century since you first came to Cambridge as a student at Harvard, and as a Sunday School teacher at Union Baptist Church, - as ~~some~~ Sunday School teacher, - but I have always remembered you as being the first person to point out to me things

21212 9

around me that I had never seen before.

The most wonderful thing at that time was the fact that there were people in the world that I could help and by helping others I developed my own powers!

I remember how proud I was to have prepared a paper under your instruction + to have read it at the Old Ladies Home.

Then there was the Reading Class at Miss Diana Baldwin's house!

Well, although I never did anything wonderful, I often dreamed of things that I should like to do, and after I married and my children began to grow up I tried to pass on those thoughts that you first gave to me.

You must know, that last summer was very enjoyable to me, when my oldest daughter Hazel graduated from the Domestic Science Class in the University Dept. at Fisk, Nashville Tenn.

for the past year she has been teaching at Palmer Memorial Inst. Sedalia N.C. where she has made herself very useful. (She had the pleasure of meeting or seeing you at a wedding at Durham N.C. this winter).

Last June, my younger daughter Wilhelmina, a High School girl became the wife of a young minister, a graduate from Harvard University U.C. who also has a degree from Andover Theological School and from Harvard College class 1914. For the past year they have been working in Hartford, Conn where Rev. Wright, her husband is pastor of the Talcott St. Cong'l Church.

My youngest child a boy of fourteen years is attending the Rindge Mechanical School of Cambridge, preparing for the Inst. of Technology.

He lives with my mother & father and helps to support himself by the proceeds of his paper route.

Each of the children have had to help support themselves since they were twelve years old and have been without the blessing of a true home because about ten years ago their father felt that

2/12/130

the maintenance of his growing family was too much for him and he deliberately left for parts unknown.

And, I am sending you these few lines as an Easter message. It may give you inspiration in some of the large problems that face you to know that one word you said long ago has been the cause of forces working for good to-day.

I am sincerely glad of your recovery from your illness this winter and my prayers are still with you.

Yours very respectfully,

(Mrs) Lillie M. Whaley-Wilson

Friends - P7

April 16, 1917.

Mrs. L. M. Whaley-Wilson,
34 Fountain Street,
Haverhill, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Whaley-Wilson:

I am very glad indeed to hear from you and learn what yourand your family are doing. I think you have been very successful with all your children and I hope the success will continue.

I am quite well again and trust you are keeping in good health. Best regards to your family, I am

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GMB.

821/21/2

W P. [WOMEN'S POLITICAL ALLIANCE]

Women's Political Alliance

MRS. ALICE S. PRESTO, PRES.
1818-30TH AVENUE
MRS. ELIZABETH FISHER, VICE-PRES.
719-10TH AVENUE
~~MRS. W. W. GASHON, REC. SEC.~~
~~1539-24TH AVENUE~~
~~MRS. A. R. BLACK, COR. SEC.~~
~~[illegible] RAINIER AVENUE~~
MRS. WM. CHANDLER, TREAS.
2416 EAST MADISON STREET
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MRS. ETTA HAWKINS
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Seattle, Washington, 2 - 12 1917

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
The Crisis office
New York N.Y.

Dear Sir: With feelings of deepest sorrow: We the members of the Women's Political Alliance of Seattle Washington, having learned of your recent illness: Wish to express our sincerest sympathy in this your affliction, and hope and pray for your a speedy recovery.

Sincerely
Mrs. A. L. Presto Pres.
" S. J. Humbaw Sec.

21/21/2

218- 24th Ave. N.

9

Silent Protest Parade - p7

TELEPHONE JOHN 2505

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
20 NASSAU STREET

August 8, 1917

2/12/188

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 - 5th avenue,
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have not seen a copy of your report on East St. Louis as yet and would appreciate very much seeing a copy of it.

Congratulating you on the prompt and efficient way in which you took up the problem there, and congratulating you and the others who were associated with you in the parade, I am

Very truly yours,

L. Hollingsworth Wood

R.R. No. 5. Columbus Pike.
Young P.
Xenia Ohio.
Aug 2nd 1917-

Dear Dr Du Bois-

Since you know so much I am going to tell you the rest, but you must not tell - I told for I'm too old for a spanking - It's just this - Charley would not be sick and so he was turned loose -

Confidently - In July a board met to decide on Chas.

8/12/14

(2) In their findings - they refused his making a 90 mile test ride saying he should reserve the strength for active duties before him - that - the Drs waived their decision, as his case was not a normal, abnormal or sub normal but a super-normal one - and they recommended he be returned to active duty + promoted - This they read to him and told him it was not generally done, but in this case they would let him know their decision, in confidence. ~~He co~~ In three days after this was sent Washington he received orders to report Adj. Gen. State of Ohio for duty - in setting Reg. of dismounted Col. Cav. - The Adj. G. told him to make out his list of officers and submitt - this giving him a day to decide - he made the

list out & submitted it, thereupon the men were sent telegrams asking would they accept - also sixteen hundred men were gotten together. Of course appointments made a howl as to efficiency but while they were getting together a telegram came from Adj. Gen. McCam saying you have been retired from reg. Army since June 22nd & are on active duty with a. g. of State of Ohio. for organizing 166th Reg. of Div. mounted Cav.

(3)

2- This date of June 22 was before meeting of Board - you see -
Now they turned down the Reg. saying it was not needed - of course that does not mean much to him, but these boys that have left their work & abc.
But - if retired - why active duty - & if active duty why not Reg. Army - No! Its a dirty black trick -
(They have passed a law & it says that an officer retired

from active duty with reg. army
& not on duty during period of war
will not receive a higher
~~a~~ grade or promotion than
he had when appointed).

You see the dodge - but if
he is not fit for service
why put him immediately
on active service. Its just
the injustice of it all -

This law I read in one of
the army books, but I just sup-
pose they will use it.

Thanks for the fight you
put-up in his behalf - I did not
write sooner for I've been so up
set - I can hardly write now so
please overlook mistakes, as
I am anxious & believe you
want to know whats doing.

What think you? what ought
to be done. If you have
time please drop a line - If you
have not, why do what you
believe best - Now I don't think

they know C.Y. knows the the [6]
findings of the Board. & its
recommendation.

My best love to Nina
& Yolanda. I will write when
I can, tell her not to wait on
me - if she knew how much
I'd enjoy hearing from her
she'd not wait -

All the folks are well &
would send love if they knew I
was writing - With kiest wishes.
Sincerely Ada M. Young -

bh 1/21/2

Col Young
RF

R. R. No. 5, Columbus Pike,
Xenia, Ohio.
August 2, 1917.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Since you know so much I am going to tell you the rest, but you must not tell I told for I'm too old for a spanking. It's just this - Charley would not be sick and so he was turned loose.

Confidentialy: In July a board met to decide on Charles. In their findings they refused his making a 90mile test ride, saying he should reserve the strength for active service before him - that the Drs. waved their decision, as his case was not a normal $ abnormal or submormal but a supernormal one and they recommended he be returned to active duty and promoted. This they read to him and told him it was not generally done, but in his case they would let him know their decision in confidence. In three days after this was sent to Washington he received orders to report Adj. General State of Ohio for duty in getting Reg. of dismounted Col. Cav. the Adj. G. told him to make out his list of officers and submit this giving him a day to decide. He ### made the list out and submitted it, there upon the men were sent telegrams asking would they accept. Also ## fifteen hundred men were gotten together. Of course made a howl as to officers' appointments but while they were getting together a telegram came from Adj. Gen. McCann saying :"You have been retired fr ######## regular army since June 22, and are on active duty with A. G. of State of Ohio for organizing colored regiment of dismounted cavalry."

This date of June 22 was before the meeting of board you see. Now they turned down the regiment saying it was not

2/12/46

needed. Of course that does not mean much to him, but these boys that have left their work, etc. But if retired why active duty and if active duty why not regular army. No! It's a dirty black trick. (They have passed a law and it says that an officer retired from active duty with regular army and put on duty during period of war will not receive a higher grade or promotion tha he had when appointed.) You see the dodge? But if he is not fit for service why put him immediately on active service.? It's just the injustice of it all.

This law I read in one of the army books, but I just supposed they will use it. Thanks for the fight you put up in his behalf. I did not write sooner for I've been so upset. I can hardly write now so please overlook mistakes, as I am anxious and believe you want to know what's doing.

What think you? What aught to be done? If you have time please drop a line. If you have not, why do what you believe best Now I don't think they know C. Y. knows the findins of the Board and its recommendation.

My best love to Nina and Yolande. I will write when I can. Tell her not to wait on me. If she knew how much I'd enjoy hearing from her she'd not wait.

All the folks are well and would send love if they knew I was writing. With bestest wishes,

Sincerely,

(Signed) Ada M. Young.

2/12/47

Letterman General Hospital,
The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.,
20 June, 1917.

JUN 25 1917 - 5

21-1-09

DuBois

My dear DuBois:

Ada informs me that you have been asking of my whereabouts.

I went up for my Examination for promotion to my Colonelcy. The Surgeons claimed that as result of their finding "high blood-pressure" and "albumen in urine", that they could not recommend that I be continued in active service with Troops as it was "liable to endanger my life".

I disclaimed any ailment; not having any aches or pains of any kind and no medical history or sick record whatever except the Black Water fever in Africa over 4 years ago. — I protested the find-

ing and as a result, after a month's duty with the Regiment and in charge of the Training School, was ordered here without ever having been placed on the sick report at the Post.

I am not considered sick by these Surgeons. Have had the "observation" but no "treatment", since I'm not feeling in the least unwell.

These Surgeons found the same "high blood-pressure" and I am informed have made the same finding as the original Board.

Not being sick, I have officially asked the Adjt. General to have their finding waived and to allow me to continue actively with "troops" during the War. I have offered to take any and all risks arising from this continued service.

No one in the Regiment either officer or man believes me sick and no one save the doctors here at this hospital — not even the nurses. Indeed one nurse said yesterday evening when I was preparing to go into the City: Col. Young, this case of yours seems a joke!" — I replied: "It is a joke and would be a comical one, if we were not playing in this country the tragedy of War."

Without an ache or pain here I sit twirling my thumbs when other officers are overworked

and when I should this minute be at Des Moines helping to beat those Colored Officers into shape and later to get with my whole heart and soul into the work of organization of the drafted Negro Troops.

If some one could let the President or Secretary of War know the bad mental and moral effect this seemingly enforced retirement will have upon our people, rather than permit me to be shelved they would sacrifice me body and soul for the country's good.

Pardon me for this lengthy letter all about myself. You know I am not usually given to such self con-

21-1-10

sideration. But I wanted our people in general and you in particular to know that I'm not sick, never felt more in condition than at this minute and that I'm not slacking nor trying to run to cover. To work with my own in this war is all I want for the good we can do our country.

Again I want them to know that the Surgeons are honest in finding their facts, which indicate possibilities but not probabilities, seeing that I have a constitution of iron and sense enough to quit when I have enough and feel it.

I hope you are quite restored in health, as I know you are by

the tone of the Crisis.

With love to you and family,

Always your devoted,

Young,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Young - P.F.

2/12/155

June 26, 1917.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Young,
Letterman Hospital, The Presidio,
San Francisco, California.

My dear Young:

We will take all possible steps to bring your case to the notice of the authorities.

Meantime, don't worry. Get a good rest. It will certainly not hurt you, and be as contented as you can. Everybody has been asking about you.

I am in good health and Mrs. Du Bois and Yolande join me in best regards. I shall write again soon.

With best love,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

[1917]

~~C O P Y~~

Major Young has been assigned the command of the 2nd Squadron of the 10th Cavalry stationed in Arizona. It is said that every effort was made by the United States State Department to have him returned to Liberia for the important work now under way in that Republic, but the "Manchu Law" of four years' detached service and two years with troops was enforced in his case by order of the Secretary of War in spite of the fact that a special congressional enactment was proposed in his case.

2/12/145

#176.80

JAN 2 1918

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STANLEY CLAGUE,
MANAGING DIRECTOR

December 31st,
1 9 1 7

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
CRISIS,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your letter of December 29th I have pleasure in enclosing herewith copy of Rules and Procedure governing Application for Publisher Membership, list of questions regarding records available for audit and application blank.

On the back of the application blank you will find tabulated the scale of dues payable for membership. Your publication would, therefore, come under service No. 7, which covers circulations of 50,000 and less than 75,000 - the dues payable being $208.00 a year. If your circulation should be less than the 50,000 the dues payable would be $104.00.

I shall be very pleased to call on you at any time, if you will phone this office making an appointment.

Very truly yours,

AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

John F. Barry

Eastern Representative.

JFB/MH.

2/11/27

XXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

21/10/42

January 29, 1917.

Dr. William A. Birch,
Iloilo, Philippine Islands.

My dear Sir:

We beg to thank you for your kind words concerning THE CRISIS. We deeply appreciate your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

JUN 25 1917 - 1

2410154

Chicago June 22 - 17

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 5th Ave.
New York

My dear Dr. DuBois - I send you this from the Chicago News. You see that The Crisis is in evidence, needed. There is but one racially useful magazine of national importance. Of this you are the editor. You have your responsibilities, perplexities, trials, but you also have compensations. Among these is an audience of whites that knows a skilled antagonist.

Booth Tarkington (?) in "The Conquest of Canaan" wrote the first chapter telling so much in an amusing way that I read it again and again, laughing as I did the first time. In your last editorial, that "We should worry" affects me similarly. You are the first one to prove that one can "eat his cake and have it". I'm sure a great many are enjoying "We Should Worry". The Pres. of Hampton Ins. spoke last spring in one of our largest Pres. churches. I listened to him telling of Hampton's great work - giving us a B. T. Washington, a Moton, telling of the fealty of the Negro, his great usefulness in this time of war, telling the whites of their duty toward him - a stirring old time. Afterward I said to him, I felt the whites had made a great mistake in never emphasizing the humanity of the Negro always race with a demon strandum. The mistake was complete - his war value was of no real value to him. That we certainly had nothing to lose in the world's catastrophe, nothing. I hope he understood. Germany has no autocracy, no cruelty to match the horrors of U. S. democracy as we know it. "We Should Worry"

I am very sincerely your

L. D. Brown

5908 Michigan Ave

2/1/13

June 26, 1917.

Mrs. S. D. Brown,
5908 Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mrs. Brown:

Thank you for your kind words and the clipping.

The CRISIS is still quite successful, and I am glad that you approve of its tone.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Bird-in-Hand, Pa., April 6, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

My dear Dr. DuBois:

2/10/59

To-day I am sending you a copy of *The North American* of yesterday, which may interest you. *The North American* has at last become cognizant of the existence of *The Crisis* and its editor, for which we must be profoundly thankful, of course!! Permit me to thank you, most sincerely and heartily, for publishing, in your April number, the article from the *Epworth Herald*. If the Methodist Church does the wrong thing in this matter of the union of the two Churches,

it will not be with the connivance or encouragement of the Epworth Herald. I see it every week and believe it to be always on the right side of this question. By the way, did you receive a copy of this paper, containing the article that you reprint, which I sent you some weeks ago?

Please give my best wishes to Mr. N. G. Dill and thank him, from me, for his courteous note of the 26th ult., in regard to the subscription of Mr. Elisha Kent Kane. I shall write soon to Mr. Kane asking him to renew.

I was very glad to learn of your recovery from your recent serious illness and hope that you may continue in very good health.

The April Crisis is excellent, as good a number as you have ever had. May it and its whole "staff" from the editor down to the humblest office boy, thrive and flourish.

Very truly yours,

Marianna G. Bombaker.

[BRUBAKER?]

2/10/58

April 16, 1917.

Miss M. G. Burbaker,
Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

Dear Miss Burbaker:

I thank you for your kind words and good wishes. I am venturing to use a sentence of your letter in the CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRF.

DEC 31 1917

[L. B. CASH]

ORGANIZED 1891

The Northeast Texas Baptist Association

MEMBER OF THE B. M. & E. CONVENTION OF TEXAS

DU BOIS

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DEC 21 1917

Pittsburg, Tx.
December 17
1917.

Editor The Crisis

I find enclosed Ck. for $2.00 for which send to the Fallowing the Crisis for one year each.

Viz: Prof. B. M. N. Floyd Pittsburg, R.F.D. 4 Mr. A. A. Johnson "

"The Second Coming" was a real Editorial gem and I do wish you would just give one or two more pages to the story. I think I shall be able to get a few more to you.

Yours for success

L. B. Cash

2/10/63

DEC 28 1917

2 00
Ck
Sol Wed

CHAS. W. CHESNUTT
1105 WILLIAMSON BUILDING
CLEVELAND O

Cleveland, Ohio, February 3, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Editor The Crisis,

70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have been a long time in replying to your request that I send you something for the Crisis. I did not have anything available at the time, nor have I yet, but when I have something I will send it to you.

In the meantime I have learned that you have been passing through somewhat troubled waters; that you have been in a hospital for some time and have undergone a serious operation. I am sure I join in the sentiment of a host of your friends when I say that I congratulate you on your recovery, and hope you are or soon will be back at your desk, fighting the battle with your usual vigor and earnestness.

Cordially yours,

Chas W. Chesnutt.

CWC/S.

2/10/17

Crisis Circ

2/10/65

September 15, 1917.

The Editor of
The Chinese Social
& Political Science Review,
Peking, China.

Dear Sir:

THE CRISIS magazine would like to exchange with your periodical. Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of THE CRISIS.

Very truly yours,

WEBD/MGA

Fort Smith Ark Nov 5th 1917

The Crisis
new york

2161 CAON
NOV 9 1917

211047

Art Editor

Dear friend

I'm sending you one of my Original water-colours painting. To see if you could use it for one of your magazine covers.

Its a study from life posed by. Geraldine Ellis.

yours. truly,

Henry H. Ellis

Fort Smith Ark

Box 231. R.F.D. 3

2/10/55a

November 23, 1917.

Mr. Henry O. Flipper,
803½ S. El Paso Street,
El Paso, Texas.

My dear Mr. Flipper:

I thank you for your letter of 1917. I regret to say that I do not think it is fair just now to open the old question of the morals of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. I would, however, like to publish the following extract from your letter with your consent:

"In August last, the managing editor of the Pittsburgh COURIER wrote me asking for first-hand information of the mutiny and riot at Houston, Texas, under what I deemed a solemn promise that 'we will not disclose the source of our information.' Under this promise, which I had every reason to expect would be sacredly observed, I wrote him a personal letter disclaiming, however, any personal knowledge of those occurrences or any other than such as was reported in the local press of this place. Naturally, I am not responsible for any inaccuracies in these reports. I further ventured the opinion that those guilty should be shot. That opinion is based on the law in such cases, the death penalty by shooting being prescribed for mutiny in time of war. I

have no maudlin sympathy for criminals, white or black. The fact that those men are Negroes and that I, myself, am a Negro in no way influences my opinion as to what ought to be done with them if guilty of mutiny or murder. One of the standing curses of our government is its laxity in punishing crime."

You will realize that if THE CRISIS were a larger periodical I should devote more space.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/10/18 a

THE MUSICAL AMERICA COMPANY
501 FIFTH AVENUE :: NEW YORK

~~DEC 21 1917~~
DEC 22 1917

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
AND EDITOR

Dec. 21, 1917.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. du Bois:

I enclose a check for $25. as my subscription to the Crisis, and as a small expression of great good will to the cause you have represented so ably for years.

Will you permit me a suggestion?

Some years ago I made a considerable effort, besides spending a considerable amount of money, far more than I could afford, in an endeavor to keep alive and help along the Colored-American of Boston. I pleaded very hard for the adoption of a policy which I felt assured would place the magazine not only on a financially sound basis, but give it a large circulation and the corresponding advertising support which every publication must have, especially in these days of advancing cost of paper, printing, and everything connected with the publication business.

But they were all crazy to write poetry and essays, and also make somewhat severe attacks upon the white people, not realizing that that would not win anything, of which I had a striking instance, for at the very moment I had gotten a prominent member of the Union League Club interested, he quit, owing to an

2/10/53 a

THE MUSICAL AMERICA COMPANY
501 FIFTH AVENUE :: NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
AND EDITOR

article he had seen and which, while it was justified, at the same time resulted as I tell you.

Now my plan was this: To publish in each issue two or three articles, illustrated, concerning the activities of colored people, particularly in their larger enterprises. As you know, they run banks, and I believe they have one or more steel plants. In fact, there is scarcely any line of activity in which there are not some colored people interested and occuping a prominent position.

I argued that such a course would, first of all, greatly interest the progressive and fairminded whites. It would show them what the colored people had accomplished in a brief period, give them hope for the future. In the next place, it would encourage and set an example for the colored people themselves. And finally, if the matter were properly handled, it would secure the advertising of the prominent and successful colored business men from all parts of the country, and thus place the publication not only on a financially sound, but on a profitable basis.

But, as I said, unfortunately my advice was not taken and they preferred to follow lines which had largely been abandoned by the editors and publishers of the white magazines.

2/10/54

THE MUSICAL AMERICA COMPANY

501 FIFTH AVENUE :: NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
AND EDITOR

Mr. W. E. Burghardt du Bois -- 3 Dec. 21, 1917.

Think it over, Mr. du Bois.

Let me add that the articles that I suggested of course included the colored men who had won distinction in the professions, the drama, in music, as architects, lawyers, doctors.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

John C. Freund

JCF/S

P. S. -- Apply the idea followed in the publication of "The World's Work." I heard the other day from a reliable source that while that magazine had ample capital to back it at the start, it was never forced to draw on that capital because it paid a profit from the first issue.

2/10/155

December 28, 1917.

Mr. John C. Freund,
c/o Musical America Co.,
501 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Freund:

I thank you very much for your letter of December 21 with its enclosure of twenty-five dollars ($25). I am putting you down as a subscriber for five years to the CRISIS, and the other twenty dollars ($20) I am going to use to pay Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare of Boston, Mass., for the music notes which she furnishes each month for THE CRISIS.

I know of your attempt to help the Colored American Magazine of Boston. While I do not agree with you entirely, nevertheless, some of your advice is good and THE CRISIS has long followed it. We publish each month the work of colored men and now and then we have long articles. We feature Negro accomplishments in our pictures as you will note in the current number. Always from six to eight pages are devoted to a record of happenings and accomplishments during the month. We do, however, continue to complain about the attitude of

2/10/15

certain classes of whites.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/10/52

2/10/1102

1415 Corcoran Street,N.W.
Washington,D.C.
Jan.26,1917.

S T Fisher

Dear Dr.DuBois:

We are all greatly rejoiced to know that your now safely on the way to permanent recovery.We were all greatly disturbed when we learnt of the operation and the serious nature of it,and waited anxiously day by day for the latest intelligence.The thought of the possibility of losing your valuable services to the great cause of the manhood rights of our race was a shock to us.We are glad to know at last,however,that there is now no serious ground for fear.We congratulate you and hope that soon you may be at the old post of duty.

I am sending to your office at this time a little article on a most deserving friend of our race who has recently passed away after forty years of self-denying service at Lottsburgh,Va.If you can publish it all right,but if not I inclose stamps for its return in order that it might be published elsewhere. With kindest regards for yourself,Mrs.DuBois,and Uland from the en-

over.

tire household, I am,

Yours very truly,

Francis J. Grimke

DEC 3 1917

W. ASHBIE HAWKINS

TELEPHONE
3966 ST. PAUL

HAWKINS AND McMECHEN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
21 EAST SARATOGA STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

GEO. W. F. McMECHEN

17

Nov. 30-17.

Editorial

2/10/173

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

It was very kind of you to speak of me, and my efforts against Segregation, as you did in the current issue of the Crisis, and I want to thank you for it. The decision of the Supreme Court in this matter is a distinct note of triumph for our cause, and anyone who was connected with it in any way be pardoned if he takes pride in it.

Without the encouraging words of the Crisis under your editorial management, the moral support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the sympathy of a small number of personal friends, I might have given up the fight long before its glorious end.

Yours kind words wipe out all recollection of the many discouragements I had to encounter in the long drawn out fight. Long live the N. A. A. C. P., the Crisis, and DuBois.

Sincerely yours,

W. Ashbie Hawkins

WAH/MS

BISHOP JOHN HURST
1808 McCULLOH STREET
BALTIMORE, MD

NOV 11 1917

6

2/10/208

(1)

Balto., November 9, 1917.

Dr. E. B. W. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Edlaredl

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to pass my name in as a subscriber to pledge in November Crisis under "The Oath of the Negro Voter." Much has been accomplished for the race under your leadership and much remains yet to be done, but no effort, to my mind, is so far reaching in its beneficial effect upon the race as that to which you would have us rally. There is but little substantial good to expect for us through politics until we shall have learned to divorce ourselves from party politics and place foremost the things that make for good government and justice.

Allow me to say, also, that the Crisis is ever strong and edifying, but the November number seems to be richer and stronger than some of the rest. It may be due, perhaps, to the issues discussed in this number appealing to me with greater force and conviction.

Sincerely yours,

J. Hurst

Edited P7 21/0/216

POSTCARD

MESSAGE ON THIS SIDE.

MEMPHIS TENN. JUN 6 - PM 1911

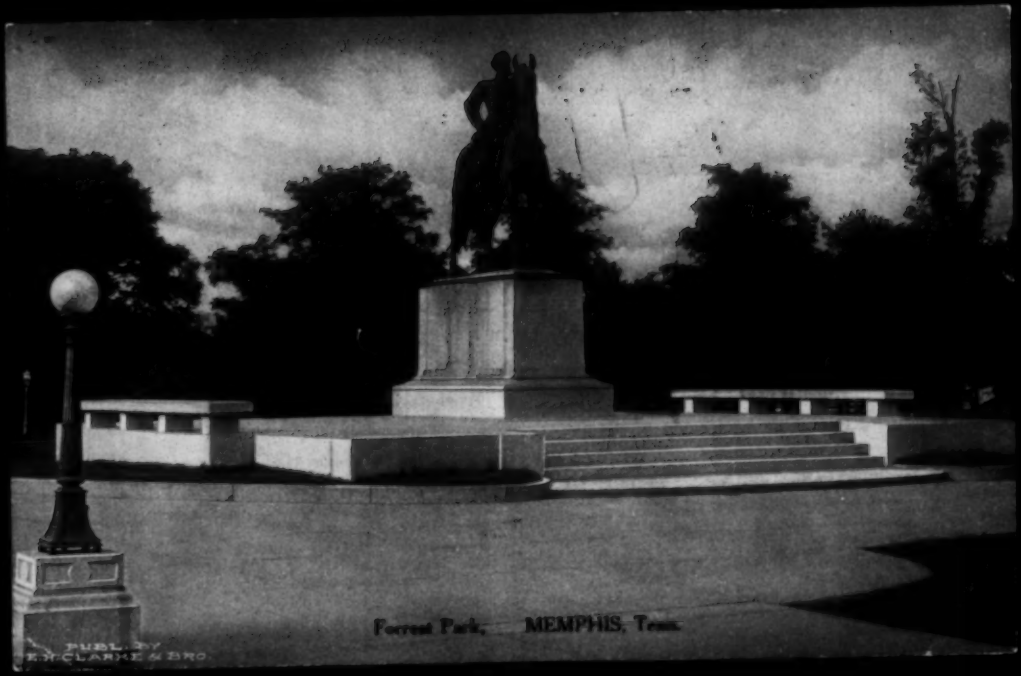
DESOTO STA.

FOR ADDRESS ONLY.

U.S. POSTAGE

"We Should Worry"
was great. I hear
it talked about —
wherever I go.
Making progress
here. Will leave
for home to-morrow
night — Sincerely
J. J. Pierce

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor — The Crisis,
#70 — 5th Avenue
New York City


Forrest Park, MEMPHIS, Tenn.
PUBL. BY
E.H. CLARKE & BRO.

LAURENCE C. JONES, PRINCIPAL

W. P. MANGUM, TREASURER
CASHIER BRAXTON BANK

Faculty

Laurence C. Jones—Principal.
Mrs. Laurence C. Jones—Director Girls Industries.
H. L. McGilberry—Director Mechanical Industries.
Wm. Belcher—Director Agricultural Dept.
George C. Cypress—Director Piney Woods Experiment Station and U. S. Farm Demonstration Agent.
John W. Sellers—Commandant and Director of Band.
Miss Pearl A. Chambliss—Industrial Supervisor Rural Schools.
Miss Ellen Morris—Commissary.
Miss R. L. Washington—Director Academic Department.
Miss Sybil Leslie—Bookkeeper and Academic.
Miss Sue Moman—Music and Academic.
Miss Georgie L. Myers—Academic.
Miss Sallye Lucas—Matron.

The Piney Woods Country Life School

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF MISSISSIPPI)

For Training Boys and Girls in Christianity, Character and Service

Brief History of The Piney Woods Country Life School

Organized 1909 under a cedar tree by the present principal, Laurence C. Jones, with faith, honesty and energy as capital stock, plant free from debt now consists of five hundred and thirty-four acres of land, five large buildings and several smaller ones, three hundred and fifty students. Faculty—Twelve members, twelve department assistants, modern farm machinery and apparatus for teaching the following: Printing, Broom-Making, Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Laundrying, Weaving, Cooking, Sewing, Gardening, Wheelwrighting, Basket-Making and Millinery. Location: On Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, twenty-five miles south of Jackson, forty-six miles north of Hattiesburg. P. O. Address: Freight and Passenger stop, Bellpine. Reference: Braxton Bank.

MAIL ORDER
SUBSCRIPTION
DU BOIS
28
FEB 8 1917

Braxton, Mississippi

Feb. 8th,
1917.

"The Crisis",

New York City.

Dear Sirs:

I enclose $3.15.

$2.15 for books and "Crisis" as marked on enclosed list.

$1.00 for flowers for Dr. DuBois,, extend to him my happiness in his recovery, we can ill aford to loose him.

Respectfully,
Laurence C. Jones
Principal,

2/10/222

Mar 17

3.15
Ck
Enclosed

GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF WAR
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

NOV 28 1917

11

DIRECTORS:
WALTER S. ROGERS
ERNEST POOLE
PAUL KENNADAY

TELEPHONE: CHELSEA 8770

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

FOREIGN PRESS BUREAU
235 WEST 23RD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

November 26, 1917

W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

If in this office we had to plan our work according to the revolutions in Russia, I am afraid we should be in a state of constant hesitation, without making any progress whatever. The latest news has not changed our plans in relation to our newspaper work, although it may mean some delay in delivery. Will you send your article along, then, when you can?

Last night I read with a great deal of interest the last number of The Crisis. Its a splendid number, and I congratulate you most heartily. I only wish there were some way in which we could force it on the attention of about ten times as many people as now read it.

I notice, too, the excellent statement about the circulation of The Crisis in various states. If we could bring this properly to the attention of the advertising agencies, it ought to help a lot--though, of course, these are bad days for the advertising business. But can we not and must we not get along without these advertisements of Hair Restorers and Beautifiers? I counted no less then ten such advertisements in this number, and the whole effect seemed to me pretty bad. I know how difficult it is to get advertisements for The Crisis, and how anxious you naturally are to make the magazine self-supporting; but in all friendliness, as I am sure you will believe, I do think that in this matter you are pursuing the wrong policy, and one which will ~~rightly~~ reflect on the cause for which you have done such splendid things.

Please don't mind my frankness, but put it down to some interest on my part, too, in the work we are all doing.

Editorial — PF

Sincerely yours,

PK/JMG

"PAIS MES BREBIS." JEAN. 21:16

REV S. E. CHURCHSTONE LORD, B. D., PASTEUR.

OCT 18 1917

13

EGLISE ST. PAUL AFRICAINE METHODISTE :-: EPISCOPALE

(AU COIN DE RUE D'ENNERY ET PLACE STE. ANNE)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI October 9 1917. 19

To Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor,
"The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I read with deep concern your editorial in the October number of the "Crisis" on "Consecration", or "Consecration to Business".

You have asked at the foot of this editorial: "Does the ideal sound cheap?" And, in self-satisfaction, you have answered your question with a "defi" that would nullify anything said to the contrary.

I must confess that you have failed to give us an ideal in your editorial. You have, necessarily, spoken of essentials of every-day living, which, in themselves, are but channels and processes of physical or mechanical endeavor toward the climatic ideal of life---the glory of God. You shatter the ideal before our race when you characterise Religion as a method. If Religion is simply "a method", well, then, in this "Business" affair a rabbit foot will bring us all the good we need.

Religion, Sir, is a culminative state wherein the soul of man dwells, and wherein he is ever in action. The forms and ceremonies of the various religious denominations may be rightly characterised as chariots, or methods, if you please, which lead the individual man, either on the highways of joy, or through the straight-ways of sorrow and grief for sin, into the atmosphere of Religion, where, with the eyes of Faith, man beholds and recreates in daily exalted relations the character of his God, the Great Question---the Cause of his existence.

You would have us apply ourselves to business; to steer our ship before the gale, seeing that the exigencies of life call upon us to use every possible means for our racial welfare. That is a timely utterance, and is in line with the teachings of the late Booker T. Washington. But, I beg of you, for the very life of our race, especially the thousands of intelligent and religious readers of your esteemed Journal, do not tell us to throw our Compass overboard, like the captain of a German sub-marine, who told the captured members of a steamer on the high-seas: "You don't need your life-belts", and soon after left them like helpless rats upon the vast ocean to drown.

Yes, I do agree with you that we are the people of the future democracy. But what is inscribed upon the Banner of that purer Democracy? It is the shibboleth of an era of PEACE, "for which the whole creation groans" at this identical moment, namely: "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man". Let our race stretch forth her hands and lay hold on this Banner; let us inscribe the significance and mission of those terms upon the foreheads of our children; let us weave them into their garments; let us radiate them in our set countenances, and all that is contrary---not so much to us, but to our unique mission---will fall, as

211/15

"PAIS MES BREBIS." JEAN. 21:16

REV S. E. CHURCHSTONE LORD, B. D., PASTEUR

EGLISE ST. PAUL AFRICAINE
METHODISTE :-: EPISCOPALE
(AU COIN DE RUE D'ENNERY ET PLACE STE. ANNE)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

did the walls of Jericho. My faith leads me to struggle, to labor on in so-called low and higher spheres, my heart pulsating amidst all in joyous, grateful meditation, and my intellect being lighted up from time to time with visions of purer conceptions, by which means I am better able to render "benevolent service" for my fellowmen. That is what is wrought in me when I enter into the worshipful sphere of true Religion with my God; whether in Church, at work, or at play. "In Him we live, and move, and have our being".

I also agree with you that we should plead for a sane and co-operative business activity among our people, even among our people outside of the United States. But I do not think that we are permitted to "sin in over-action" as some races and nations have done at the expense of the peace and happiness of the rest of the world. I do wish, most ardently, that you might pray with me that the mothers, yes, both fathers and mothers together, of these self-same flowers of a future democracy---on behalf of whom you write so strangely---may bask serenely and submissively sweet in the atmosphere of Religion where God is. Then, by reason of the new and nobler influences emanating therefrom, there shall be created, for the children that will come out of their loins, the "new heaven and the new earth".

Praying God's rich blessing upon you in all your noble undertakings,

I am,
Sir,
Yours in Christ,

S. Churchstone Lord

2/11/26

October 18, 1917.

Dr. S. E. Churchstone Lord,
Port-Au-Prince, Haiti.

My dear Sir:

I think you are quite needlessly alarmed over my editorial. When I say that religion is a "method" it is merely an interpetation of language to find in that any opposition to your ideals.

I am sure that in practical work we should both have the same great end.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/CRB.

24/1/14

Editorial

RAYMOND H. MURRAY, PRESIDENT | F. MORRIS MURRAY, SECRETARY-MANAGER | NORMAN M. MURRAY, TREASURER

Murray Bros. Printing Co. Inc.

PRINTING

1733 7TH ST. N. W.
WASHINGTON
D. C.

TELEPHONE
NORTH 4419

ENGRAVING
EMBOSSING

January eleventh,
Nineteen seventeen.

2/11/63

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,

Dear Dr. DuBois:--

Several years ago you wrote me expressing your desire that within a few years The Crisis might be printed in a shop owned and operated by our people. At that time we were not in shape to even consider the handling of such a proposition. However, we have so increased our facilities and our force, that to handle The Crisis would be a practical proposition with us. Of course we would need several new machines, which machines we are prepared to install.

Would you consider taking floor space for your offices and mailing rooms on the second or third floor of a building which we are contemplating building in this city, adapted to our business? Such an arrangement it occured to us would be an ideal one for such a publication. The manner in which we are to construct the building will depend largely upon the character of business or businesses we will have above us. It has been our "dream" for a long time to some day have the distinction of printing such a publication as The Crisis.

RAYMOND H. MURRAY, PRESIDENT F. MORRIS MURRAY, SECRETARY-MANAGER NORMAN M. MURRAY, TREASURER

Murray Bros. Printing Co. Inc.

PRINTING

1733 7TH ST. N. W.
WASHINGTON
D. C.

TELEPHONE
NORTH 4419

ENGRAVING
EMBOSSING

2/11/64

We are confident that itv would be a good thing for The Crisis to be able to hand back to the race this business, and we are sure it would be a good thing for us to be able to say that we print The Crisis.

And too, we believe we can save you money, as the cost of operating in this city is by far less than in New York City.

I trust that you will consider this matter, and if you feel that I have gone too far in suggesting a change of your location that you will pardon me, believing that I have only done so with a view of trying to build up a business that will be a credit to us and to our race.

Heping that you have entirely recovered from your recent illness, and wishing you further success,

I am yours, very truly,

F. Morris Murray.

[ENCLOSURE]

2/11/65

MURRAY BROS. PRINTING CO., Inc.

1733 SEVENTH ST. N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1916.

The work of this department has, as usual, been divided into three parts, - the publication of THE CRISIS, lectures and information.

The income of THE CRISIS for the year 1916 has been $28,721.36. The total number of copies sold has been 451,500.

	Circulation	Cash Income
Jan.	35,000	$ 2082.46
Feb.	36,000	2446.84
Mch.	42,500	3107.79
Apr.	37,200	2180.99
May	39,000	2303.75
June	39,000	2542.86
July	38,500	2150.26
Aug.	37,500	2044.02
Sept.	36,000	2198.45
Oct.	36,100	2850.35
Nov.	37,000	2173.86
Dec.	37,700	2639.73
	451,500	$28721.36

The average net paid circulation has been 37,625 copies. By calendar years the net paid circulation has been as follows:

1911 - - - 9000 copies

1912 - - -22000 "

1913 - - - 27,000 copies

1914 - - - 31,450 "

1915 - - - 32,156 "

1916 - - - 37,625 "

In addition to this encouraging situation I have the pleasure to announce that THE CRISIS is not only entirely self-supporting, paying every single item of its cost including my salary and the salaries of all its employees, rent, light, heat, etc., but also in addition to this the business is now entirely out of debt. One year ago we had a debt of about $1000.

The only disquieting feature about the publication of THE CRISIS is the high and increasing cost of materials. Our paper bill has increased over 100% in the last year and now averages over $650 a month with promise of going even higher.

On the other hand, we have steadily raised the wages of our employees so that now no clerk gets less than fifty dollars a month which is a living wage.

LECTURES

During the year 1916 the Director has delivered thirty lectures in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Wisconsin.

The Director has also superintended the pageant of Negro history in Philadelphia last May under the auspices of the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Eight thousand persons saw the spectacle and the income just about paid expenses.

INFORMATION

The correspondence and personal interviews dealing with

information have been considerable and we have been, as usual, a guide to numbers of people hunting for guidance and literature.

I regret my inability to deliver this report in person, but I am expecting to be at my desk within a couple of days.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. B. DuBois,

Director of Publications
and Research, N.A.A.C.P.

Secretary.

January 2, 1917.

44-3-240

44-3C-11

January 2, 1917.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DILL.

Will Mr. Dill kindly make an estimate of the cost of printing sixteen extra pages of THE CRISIS for the annual report of the N.A.A.C.P. Make it as near as possible the same as last year except for the higher cost of paper and other materials. Send a copy of the estimate to Mr. Spingarn, Mr. Nash and to me if I am not out of the hospital.

W. E. B. D.

Mr. A. G. Dill.

4/9/12

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1917.

Published	38,500	
Sold	37,500	
Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of January		$ 2,679.20
Received for postage on books	$ 5.96	
Discount & refund on publishing	26.89	32.85
	Total ---	$ 2,712.05

Expenses for the month of January were --

Subscriptions	8.80	
Sales	52.39	
Adv. Revenue	145.87	
General	258.94	
Postage	288.43	
Publishing	1,057.05	
Salaries	725.65	
Sta. & Sup.	69.10	2,606.23
Gain in business during Jan. -		$ 105.82

Received in cash during the month of Jan. -----	$ 2,550.31
Expended " " " " " " " -----	2,530.69
Cash balance Jan. 31, 1917 ----------	202.37
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	6,872.98

44-3-202

44-38-17

1917 Balances

CRISIS Gain & Loss	During January		January 31st	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	880	91359		90479
Sales	5239	147927		142688
Adv. Revenue	14587	28634		14047
EXPENSE				
General	25894		25894	
Postage	28843	596	28247	
Publishing	105705	2689	103016	
Salaries	72565		72565	
Sta. & Sup.	6910		6910	
Gain	10582		10582	
Loss				
	271205	271205	247214	247214
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	255031	253069	20237	
Advertisers	28634	31699	145602	
Agents	148497	144501	244315	
N. A. A. C. P.	14531	2900	11631	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			187763	
CRISIS Book Acct.	5108	20299	6263	
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	68613	57738	68613	
The Berkeley Press	37905	37905		
W. E. B. DuBois	375		375	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		10582		687298
	558693	558693	687298	687298

44-38-5

Feb 13 1917

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

FOR JANUARY, 1917

44-1-231

The net-paid circulation of the CRISIS for January was 37,500 copies. The cash income was $2550. There is still no indebtedness and the net worth is $6872.

It is interesting to note that during the month of January we received over 900 direct subscriptions and the advertising revenue was nearly $300.

February 13, 1917.

MEMORANDA FOR MR. DILL

Please discontinue the subscription of

Gilbert Hirsch, Paris.

Please get for the CRISIS the November number of the American Journal of Sociology.

February 19, 1917.

211/01/2

February 20, 1917.

MEMORANDA FOR MR. DILL.

Please arrange a statement of Mr. Crawford's books and the royalty due him as soon as possible.

Please buy me for the office the American Year Book for 1916, published by Appleton.

Mr. A. G. Dill.

2/10/12

February 21, 1917.

MEMORANDUM ON COVER

Miss Latimer will bring a cover to the office Monday, February 26. If this suits Mr. Dill he may go ahead and have the cut made. Possibly, the cut might be in duo-tone and made by the Colorplate Company.

If the cover does not suit Mr. Dill another cover by Farrow is due March 1 and I am wiring today to have him rush it. That, too, might be printed in two colors.

Mr. A. G. Dill.

P. S. Will Mr. Dill please secure for the CRISIS a copy of the Brooklyn Eagle, issue for February 17, 1917?

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1917.

Published	38,000
Sold	38,000

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of February		$ 2,446.90
Received for postage on books	$ 4.81	
Discounts on publishing	26.31	31.12
	Total -	$ 2,478.02

Expenses for the month of February were --

Subscriptions	$ 3.00
Sales	25.28
Adv. Revenue	7.46
General	116.40
Postage	150.52
Publishing	1,144.54
Salaries	715.00
Sta. & Supplies	1.25
	2,163.45
Gain in business during Feb. -	$ 314.57

Received in cash during the month of February	$ 2,491.98
Expended " " " " " " "	2,474.09
Total gain in business from Jan. 1, '17 to Feb. 28, '17 ----	420.39
Cash balance Feb. 28, 1917 ----------	220.26
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	7,187.55

44-3-44

44-38-18

1917

CRISIS	During February		February 28, 1917	
Gain & Loss				
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	300	76081		166260
Sales	2528	151190		291350
Adv. Revenue	746	17419		30720
EXPENSE				
General	11640		37534	
Postage	15052	481	42818	
Publishing	114454	2631	214839	
Salaries	71500		144065	
Sta. & Sup.	125		7035	
Gain	31457		42039	
Loss				
	247802	247802	488330	488330
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	249198	247409	22026	
Advertisers	17419	22041	140980	
Agents	153360	140968	256707	
N. A. A. C. P.	13871	14130	11371	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			187763	
CRISIS Book Acct.	5525	16137		4349
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	61000	68613	61000	
The Berkeley Press	78891	38809	40082	
W. E. B. DuBois	400	100	675	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		31457		71875
	579664	579664	723104	723104

44-2-197

44-3-96

March 12, 1917

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

The net paid circulation of the CRISIS for the month of February was 38,000 copies. The cash income was $2,491. The total gain in business since January 1, has been $420. There is still no indebtedness.

The Director, in compliance with the vote of the Board last month, has been endeavoring to get first-hand information as to the migration of colored laborers. He has been personally in six southern states and by means of his agents has taken testimony as to migration from about one hundred different colored men in nearly all of the Southern States. Further testimony is being forwarded by mail. By the next meeting of the Board we may expect to have a fairly accurate picture of this migration.

The Director has lectured in Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Charleston, S. C.

March 12, 1917.

44-1-224

44-1-19

March 21, 1917.

MEMORANDA FOR MR. DILL.

Will Mr. Dill please subscribe to the Atlantic Monthly for the CRISIS?

Please order and charge to Dr. DuBois: "Mademoiselle Miss" published by Butterfield, Boston, price fifty cents; "The Story of a Pioneer" by Dr. Anna A. Shaw; "The Three Gifts of Life," Dodd, Mead & Company.

Please pay Otto L. Bohanan, 140 West 143rd Street, New York City, five dollars for his Easter poem.

Please enter for a free copy of the CRISIS:

Mr. Joseph H. Seaton
Box 100
Charlestown, Mass.

2/19/17

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH '17.

Published	38,500
Sold	38,300

Expenses for the month of March were

Subscriptions	$ .29	
Sales	30.34	
Adv. Revenue	12.91	
General	227.89	
Postage	201.63	
Publishing	1,228.40	
Salaries	992.75	
Sta. & Supplies	91.73	
		$ 2,785.94

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of March ---------	$2,667.93	
Rec'd for book postage	6.67	
Refund on telegram	1.16	
Discounts on publishing	25.79	
		2,701.55
Loss in business during March		$ 84.39

Received in cash during the month of March-----	$ 2,792.64
Expended " " " " " " " ------	2,791.24
Total gain in business from Jan. 1, '17 to Mar. 30, '17 ----------	336.00
Cash balance March 30, 1917 ----------	221.66
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	7,103.16

44-3-209

1917

CRISIS	During March		March 30th	
Gain & Loss				
Revenue				
Subscriptions	29	85948		252179
Sales	2034	149126		427442
Adv. Revenue	1291	21719		61148
Expense				
General	22789	116	60207	
Postage	20163	667	62314	
Publishing	122840	2579	335100	
Salaries	99275		243240	
Sta. & Supplies	9173		16208	
Gain			33600	
Loss		8439		
	278594	278594	750769	750769
BALANCE SHEET				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	279264	279124	22166	
Advertisers	21719	34679	138020	
Agents	150180	153232	253655	
N.A. A.C.P.	17605	14621	14355	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			187763	
CRISIS Book Acct.	10253	14465		8561
Liabilities				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	55563	61000	55563	
The Berkeley Press	43916	40082	43916	
W. E. B. DuBois	264		939	
Loans Payable				
Net Worth	8439			710316
	597203	597203	718877	718877

44-2-192

44-38-7

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1917.

Published ---- 39,000
Sold ---------- 38,900

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of April		$ 2,489.22
Received for postage on books	$ 4.17	
Refund on General expense	1.50	
Discounts on publishing	29.61	35.28
	Total --	$ 2,524.50

Expenses for the month of April were ---

Subscriptions	1.00	
Sales	29.80	
Adv. Revenue	6.87	
General	162.52	
Postage	176.71	
Publishing	1,064.08	
Salaries	509.75	
Sta. & Supplies	134.69	
		2,085.42
Gain in business during April -----		$ 439.08

Received in cash during the month of April -------	$ 2,422.91
Expended " " " " " " " -------	2,195.09
Total gain in business from Jan. 1, '17 to April 30, '17 ----------	775.08
Cash balance April 30, 1917 ----------	449.28
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	7,542.24

44-38-4

44-3-44

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1917.

The net paid circulation of the CRISIS for April was 38,900 copies. The cash income was $2422 and the total gain in business for the year $775. The net worth is now $7524.

We are still quite prosperous, although the proposed new postage for second class matter might make our situation critical.

The Director has lectured during April and the first week in May in Louisville, Ky., before the Kentucky Education Association, the colored people of Cincinnati, Ohio, a mixed audience at Grand Rapids, Mich., and the literary societies of Fisk University. While in Louisville he was given a banquet by the local branch, and met officers of the local branch in Cincinnati.

The gathering of complete statistics for the Anti-Lynching Committee is proceeding and we shall have something that probably will attract attention even in war time.

An investigation into secondary schools for Negroes is being conducted by this office at the request of the Durham Commission.

An article on migration with a map will appear in the present CRISIS, and with some enlargements will be reprinted.

May 14, 1917.

1917

CRISIS Gain & Loss	During April		Balances April 30th, '17	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	100	67103		319182
Sales	2980	154950		589412
Adv. Revenue	687	26869		87330
EXPENSE				
General	16252	150	76309	
Postage	17671	417	79568	
Publishing	106408	2961	438547	
Salaries	50975		294315	
Sta. & Sup.	13469		29677	
Gain	43908		77508	
Loss				
	252450	252450	995924	995924
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	242271	219509	44928	
Advertisers	26869	26799	138090	
Agents	156810	138997	271468	
N.A.A.C.P.	12655	15555	11455	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			187763	
CRISIS Book Acct.	3600	9708		14669
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	72963	55563	72963	
~~The Berkeley Press.~~	38601	43916	38601	
W. E. B. DuBois	186		1125	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		43908		754224
	553955	553955	768893	768893

44-38-8

44-5-44

Dear Bess - Dill

May 10, 1917.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DILL

Will Mr. Dill please get for me a copy of "The Little Lady of the Big House" by Jack London?

WEBD/MGA

2/05/18

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1917.

Published	39,500
Sold	39,300

Expenses for the month of May were

Subscriptions	$ 1.26	
Sales	21.04	
Adv. Revenue	57.33	
General	504.21	
Postage	128.89	
Publishing	1,181.39	
Salaries	1,043.63	
Sta. & Sup.	68.32	
		$3,006.07

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of May ----------	$2,494.44	
Rec'd for book postage	1.23	
Discounts on publishing	26.02	
		2,521.69
Loss in business during May		$ 484.38

Received in cash during the month of May ----------	$2,554.30
Expended " " " " " " " ----------	2,826.60
Total gain in business from Jan. 1,'17 to May 31,'17	290.70
Cash balance May 31, 1917 ----------	176.98
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	7,057.86

44-3-213

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1917.

Published	39,500
Sold	39,300

Expenses for the month of May were

Subscriptions	$ 1.26	
Sales	21.04	
Adv. Revenue	57.33	
General	504.21	
Postage	128.89	
Publishing	1,181.39	
Salaries	1.043.63	
Sta. & Sup.	68.32	
		$3,006.07

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of May ----------	$2,494.44	
Rec'd for book postage	1.23	
Discounts on publishing	26.02	
		2,521.69
Loss in business during May		$ 484.38

Received in cash during the month of May ----------	$2,554.30
Expended " " " " " " " ----------	2,826.60
Total gain in business from Jan. 1,'17 to May 31,'17	290.70
Cash balance May 31, 1917 ----------	176.98
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	7,057.86

44-3-242

44-38-20

1917

CRISIS	During May		Balances May 31, 1917	
Gain & Loss				
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	126	67973		387029
Sales	2104	155179		742487
Adv. Revenue	5733	26292		107889
EXPENSE				
General	50421		126730	
Postage	12889	123	92334	
Publishing	118139	2602	554084	
Salaries	104363		398678	
Sta. & Sup.	6832		36509	
Gain			29070	
Loss		48438		
	300607	300607	1237405	1237405
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	255430	282660	17698	
Advertisers	26292	43381	121001	
Agents	157629	145852	283245	
N. A. A. C. P.	10105	13440	8120	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			187763	
CRISIS Book Acct.	6365	5925		14229
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	61138	72963	61138	
The Berkeley Press	38409	38601	38409	
W. E. B. DuBois	141	1125	141	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH	48438			705786
	603947	603947	720015	720015

44-3-29

44-38-9

Crisis Recs

MEMORANDA

From July 1 until August 15 Miss Fauset will act as Managing Editor of the CRISIS. She will use the editor's office, except a few hours now and then when he will be in the office.

Miss Allison will give part of her time as Editor's Assistant and the other to special work which Mr. DuBois has assigned her.

She will receive and distribute the mail.

Miss Baker will act as stenographer to the Editor.

W. E. B. Du Bois

June 30, 1917.

2/10/19

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1917.

Published -------- 39,500
Sold ---------- 39,077

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of June		$ 2,428.63
Received on general expenditure	$ .40	
" for book postage	3.02	
Discounts on publishing	28.78	32.20
	Total --	$ 2,460.83

Expenses for the month of June were --

Subscriptions	$ 21.25	
Sales	20.44	
Adv. Revenue	3.06	
General	159.18	
Postage	157.67	
Publishing	1,165.55	
Salaries	527.00	
Sta. & Supplies	116.55	
		2,170.70
Gain in business during June -----		$ 290.13

Received in cash during the month of June -------	$ 2,262.40
Expended " " " " " " " -------	2,285.73
Total gain in business from Jan. 1, '17 to June 30, '17 ------	580.83
Cash balance June 30, 1917 ----------	153.65
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	7,347.99

44-3-240

44-38-21

1917

CRISIS	During June		Balances June 30, 1917	
Gain & Loss				
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	2125	56849		441753
Sales	2044	153152		893595
Adv. Revenue	306	32862		140445
EXPENSE				
General	15918	40	142608	
Postage	15767	302	107799	
Publishing	116555	2878	667761	
Salaries	52700		451378	
Sta. & Supplies	11655		48164	
Gain	29013		58083	
Loss				
	246083	246083	1475793	1475793
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	226240	228573	15365	
Advertisers	32862	18121	135742	
Agents	153457	147834	288868	
N.A.A.C.P.	11780	9420	10480	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			187763	
CRISIS Book Acct.	3601	8566		19194
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	62520	61138	62520	
The Berkeley Press	50165	38409	50165	
W. E. B. DuBois	449		590	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		29013		734799
	541074	541074	753993	753993

44-32-201

44-32-10

1917

CRISIS	During July		July 31, 1917	
Gain & Loss				
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	336	68460		509877
Sales	2026	157014		1048583
Adv. Revenue	735	29753		169463
EXPENSE				
General	18301		160909	
Postage	21238	214	128823	
Publishing	131000	28563	770198	
Salaries	80375		531753	
Sta. & Sup.	1210		49374	
Gain	28783		86866	
Loss				
	284004	284004	1727923	1727923
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	271496	244833	42028	
Advertisers	29753	22417	143078	
Agents	158064	157150	289782	
N.A.A.C.P.	17846	13480	14846	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			187763	
CRISIS Book Acct.	4895	5230		19529
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	57400	62520	57400	
The Berkeley Press	44744	50165	44744	
W. E. B. DuBois	380		970	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		28783		763582
	584578	584578	783111	783111

44-28-1

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH

FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1917.

The net paid circulation of THE CRISIS has been as follows: for July 39,350; for August 40,400.

The cash income for July was $2,714; for August $2,400.

There is no indebtedness and the net worth September 1 was $7,707. The total gain in business from January 1 to September 1 is $940.

This has been an unusually good summer for us and the outlook is hopeful.

During the month of July the Director went to St. Louis and together with Miss Gruening investigated the East St. Louis riots. A special report of this was published in the September number of the CRISIS, which appeared August 20. The cost of sixteen pages of this report was charged to the N.A.A.C.P.. The cost of the Director's trip and investigation was charged to the Lynching Fund.

During his sojourn in East St. Louis the Director organized a voluntary committee of twenty-five to take testimony, met several times with the St. Louis Branch, and delivered one public speech. He also consulted with the Red Cross, the Hon. Charles F. Nagel, and other persons.

The Director also took part in the Silent Protest Parade in New York City, speaking to one of the preliminary assemblies and being on the committee which was appointed to go to Washington.

44-1-21

1917

CRISIS	During August		Balances August 31, 1917	
Gain & Loss				
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	100	55586		565363
Sales	1692	159899		1206790
Adv. Revenue	2273	30258		197448
EXPENSE				
General	17692		178601	
Postage	14265	324	142764	
Publishing	114318	3415	881101	
Salaries	82768		614521	
Sta. & Supplies	9205		58579	
Gain	7169		94035	
Loss				
	249482	249482	1969601	1969601
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	240051	267169	14910	
Advertisers	30258	23708	149628	
Agents	162824	149980	302626	
N.A.A.C.P.	7405	16846	5405	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			187763	
CRISIS Book Acct.	1579	5035		22985
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	81700	57400	81700	
The Berkeley Press	48234	44744	48234	
W. E. B. DuBois			970	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		7169		770751
	572051	572051	793736	793736

502-544

44-28-12

THE CRISIS

1917

Gain & Loss

	During September		Balances September 30th	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	516	60966		625813
Sales	1658	169251		1374983
Adv. Revenue	581	34484		231351
EXPENSE				
General	14491	102	192990	
Postage	17566	243	160087	
Publishing	145851	52541	974411	
Salaries	86732		701253	
Sta. & Supplies	8387		66966	
Gain	42405		136440	
Loss				
	317587	317587	2232147	2232147
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	304289	255704	63495	
Advertisers	34484	20241	163871	
Agents	170251	170158	302719	
N. A. A. C. P.	7857	6205	7057	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			187763	
CRISIS Book Acct.	4533	6516		24968
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.,	63475	81700	63475	
The Berkeley Press.	46274	48234	46274	
W. E. B. DuBois			970	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		42405		813156
	631163	631163	838124	838124

44-3-204

44-3-3

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS

AND RESEARCH FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1917

The month of October was the best month that THE CRISIS has ever had, its income being $3,184. The net-paid circulation was 43,850. We have added a dictaphone and a new file to our equipment. The net worth of the business is $8,174 and we are publishing of the December number 47,500 copies.

We are planning during the next four months to start a special campaign to increase our circulation by at least ten thousand.

November 12, 1917.

44-1-23

THE CRISIS.

1917 Balances

Gain & Loss

	During October		October 31st	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	360	71108		696561
Sales	1267	182738		1556454
Adv. Revenue	6734	32615		257232
EXPENSE				
General	42194		235184	
Postage	21261	415	180933	
Publishing	122790	3034	1094167	
Salaries	80505		781758	
Sta. & Supplies	10497		77463	
Gain	4302		140742	
Loss				
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	318488	319566	62417	
Advertisers	32615	56870	139616	
Agents	182906	190420	295205	
N. A. A. C. P.	7350	8537	5850	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	38492		226255	
CRISIS Book Acct.	2965	7065		29068
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	74423	63475	74423	
The Berkeley Press	40059	46274	40059	
W. E. B. DuBois	201	970	201	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		4312		817458
	697499	697499	846526	846526

44-3-14

44-3B-14

THE CRISIS

1917 — Balances

Gain & Loss

	During November		November 30th	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	1515	91383		786429
Sales	25	181312		1737741
Adv. Revenue	2061	35004		290175
EXPENSE				
General	33289		268473	
Postage	20394	415	200912	
Publishing	155557	3137	1246587	
Salaries	68600		850358	
Sta. & Supplies	6375		83838	
Gain	23435		164177	
Loss				
	311251	311251	2814345	2814345

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	296205	296430	62192	
Advertisers	35004	32286	142334	
Agents	181312	177082	299435	
N. A. A. C. P.	22005	10650	17205	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			226255	
CRISIS Book Acct.	4522	8666		33212
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	65850	74423	65850	
The Berkeley Press	58097	40059	58097	
W. E. B. DuBois	36		236	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		23435		840893
	663031	663031	874105	874105

44-3-28

44-39-5

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THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Proposes to make 10,000,000 Americans
Physically Free from PEONAGE, Mentally Free from IGNORANCE,
Politically Free from DISFRANCHISEMENT, and
Socially Free from INSULT.

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O. G. VILLARD, Treasurer
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Director of Publications and Research
ROY NASH, Secretary
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, Field Secretary

70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE, CHELSEA 7481

December 15, 1917.

TO CRISIS AGENTS AND WHOMEVER IT MAY CONCERN

The bearer, Thomas J. Calloway, is special manager of our circulation campaign, and is traveling in the interests of THE CRISIS to increase its readers and to help the work of agents.

Any assistance that you can give him will be deeply appreciated by the management of THE CRISIS.

Editor

Business Manager.

2/10/62

Follow the Record of the Darker Races in *The Crisis*—Circulation, 38,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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1917 CRISIS Gain & Loss	Balances During December		December 31, 1917	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	1165	150022		935286
Sales	1204	212888		1949425
Adv. Revenue	921	38709		327953
EXPENSE				
General	48058	3120	313411	
Postage	38116	822	238206	
Publishing	186308	3971	1428924	
Salaries	87750		938108	
Sta. & Supplies	12796		96634	
Gain	33204		197381	
Loss				
	409532	409532	3212664	3212664
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	406123	414150	54165	
Advertisers	38709	25321	155722	
Agents	212938	199523	312850	
N. A. A. C. P.	19155	24240	12120	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			226255	
Crisis Book Acct.	15949	27082		44345
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	88204	65850	88204	
The Berkeley Press	66248	58097	66248	
W. E. B. DuBois	141		378	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		33204		874097
	847467	847467	918442	918442

44-3-202

44-38-16

File.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, 1917.

The work of this department divides itself into three parts: the publication of THE CRISIS, lectures, and information. This year the editing and publishing of THE CRISIS has taken by far the larger part of the editor's attention.

The cash income of THE CRISIS for the year 1917 has been ~~$33,379~~ 32,126, as compared with $28,193 in 1916.

The total number of copies sold has been 495,477, as compared with 451,500 in 1916.

The number of copies printed and sold and the cash income by months has been as follows:

	PUBLISHED	SOLD	INCOME
January	38,500	37,500	$ 2,550.31
February	38,000	38,000	2,491.98
March	38,500	38,300	2,792.64
April	39,000	38,900	2,422.91
May	39,500	39,300	2,554.30
June	39,500	39,077	2,262.40
July	39,500	39,350	2,714.96
August	40,500	40,400	2,400.51
September	43,000	42,900	3,042.89
October	44,000	43,850	3.184.88
November	45,000	44,900	2,962.05
December	54,000	53,000	~~4,000.00~~ 4061.23

44-3-184

44-38-1

The average monthly net paid circulation for 1917 has been 41,289 copies, as compared with 37,625 in 1916. A large increase has come in the last three months, the average net paid circulation for these months being 47,249, and for January, 1918, we are editing 56,000 copies.

By calendar years the net paid monthly circulation has been as follows:

1910 (two months)----	1,750	copies
1911 ----------	9,000	"
1912 ----------	22,000	"
1913 ----------	27,000	"
1914 ----------	31,450	"
1915 ----------	32,156	"
1916 ----------	37,625	"
1917 ----------	41,289	"
~~1918 (one month) ---------~~	~~55,000~~	~~"~~

The total income of THE CRISIS since its inception in November, 1910, has been ~~$147,164.~~ $146,921.

The total paid circulation has been 2,421,749 copies. By years these figures are:

	INCOME	CIRCULATION
1910 (two months)	$ 375	3,500
1911	6,572	108,000
1912	13,217	264,000
1913	19,739	336,000
1914	22,124	377,400
1915	23,865	385,872
1916	28,193	451,500
1917	33,379	495,477
	$146,921 ~~$147,164~~	2,421,749

44-3-170

44-3B-2

THE CRISIS continues to be entirely self-supporting, paying every item of its cost, including the salary of the editor and of all its employees, rent, light, heat, etc.

THE CRISIS is entirely out of debt, and with December its circulation passed the fifty thousand mark.

There are now employed in THE CRISIS office an editor, a business manager, the editor's assistant, a shipping clerk, and five other clerks and stenographers.

We have a regular force of about eight hundred agents.

All of the employees of THE CRISIS are paid at least sixty dollars per month, with the exception of one apprentice stenographer.

We began with the month of December, a special effort to raise the circulation of THE CRISIS to seventy-five thousand. Results of this effort are already being seen.

Outside of THE CRISIS the activities of the Director have included: an investigation of Negro migration, with visits to six Southern States; an investigation into secondary education of Negroes, in cooperation with the Durham Commission; an investigation into the East St. Louis riots; an interview with the Secretary of War; and a number of lectures.

44-3-192

44-38-4

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, 1917.

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February	38,000	38,000	2,491.98
March	38,500	38,300	2,792.64
April	39,000	38,900	2,422.91
May	39,500	39,300	2,554.30
June	39,500	39,077	2,262.40
July	39,500	39,350	2,714.96
August	40,500	40,400	2,400.51
September	43,000	42,900	3,042.89
October	44,000	43,850	3.184.88
November	45,000	44,900	2,962.05
December	54,000	53,000	4,000.00

The average monthly net paid circulation for 1917 has been 41,289 copies, as compared with 37,625 in 1916. A large increase has come in the last three months, the average net paid circulation for these months being 47,249, and for January, 1918, we are editing 56,000 copies.

By calendar years the net paid monthly circulation has been as follows:

1910 (two months)----	1,750	copies
1911 ----------	9,000	"
1912 ----------	22,000	"
1913 ----------	27,000	"
1914 ----------	31,450	"
1915 ----------	32,156	"
1916 ----------	37,625	"
1917 ----------	41,289	"
1918 (one month) ----	55,000	"

2/11/129

The total income of THE CRISIS since its inception in November, 1910, has been $147,464.

The total paid circulation has been 2,421,749 copies. By years these figures are:

	INCOME	CIRCULATION
1910 (two months)	$ 375	3,500
1911	6,572	108,000
1912	13,217	264,000
1913	19,739	336,000
1914	22,124	377,400
1915	23,865	385,872
1916	28,193	451,500
1917	33,379	495,477
	$147,464	2,421,749

THE CRISIS continues to be entirely self-supporting, paying every item of its cost, including the salary of the editor and of all its employees, rent, light, heat, etc.

THE CRISIS is entirely out of debt, and with December its circulation passed the fifty thousand mark.

There are now employed in THE CRISIS office an editor, a business manager, the editor's assistant, a shipping clerk, and five other clerks and stenographers.

We have a regular force of about eight hundred agents.

All of the employees of THE CRISIS are paid at least sixty dollars per month, with the exception of one apprentice stenographer.

We began with the month of December, a special effort to raise the circulation of THE CRISIS to seventy-five thousand. Results of this effort are already being seen.

2/11/130

Outside of THE CRISIS the activities of the Director have included: an investigation of Negro migration, with visits to six Southern States; an investigation into secondary education of Negroes, in cooperation with the Durham Commission; an investigation into the East St. Louis riots; an interview with the Secretary of War; and a number of lectures.

- Year - 1917 -

44-3-19

Expenditures

Publishing	$ 14,289.24
Salaries	9,381.08
General	3,134.11
Postage	2,382.06
Stationery	966.34
	$30,162.83

Revenue

Sale of copies	$ 19,494.25
Subscriptions	9,352.86
Advertisements	3,279.53
	$32,126.66

44-38-3

Cash balance	$ 541.65
Books on hand	183.38
Due from Ass'n	121.20
	$746.23

264

[Fragment, 1917?]

Total Net Paid Circulation and Total Income of THE CRISIS
1910 - 1917

	Income.	Total Circulation.
1910 (2 months)	$ 375	3,500
1911	6,572	108,000
1912	13,217	254,000
1913	19,739	336,000
1914	22,124	377,400
1915	23,865	385,872
1916	28,193	451,500
1917	32,836	495,477
1918 (9 months)	41,167	655,700
	$188,631	3,077,449

The average monthly net paid circulation for the nine months of 1918 has been 72,855 copies. A table of the average monthly net paid circulation from the beginning is appended:

1910 (2 months	1,750	copies
1911	9,000	"
1912	22,000	"
1913	27,000	"
1914	31,450	"
1915	32,156	"
1916	37,625	"
1917	41,289	"
1918 (9 months)	72,855	"

The Director has been interested during the month in the projected Tercentenary Celebration and in pushing the Cooperative Movement.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director of Publications & Research.

44-38-23

ANNUAL NET PAID CIRCULATION OF

THE CRISIS for 1917.

January	37,500
February	38,000
March	38,300
April	38,900
May	39,300
June	39,077
July	39,350
August	40,400
September	42,900
October	43,900 ?
November	44,900 ?
December	47,400 ?
Total	

44-3-215

44-38-22

1917

2/12/59

Memorandum to Mr. Shillidy -

This is to confirm our conversation concerning subscriptions, with one slight modification: All subscriptions to the Crisis coming through the hands of the Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. will be received at agents' rate, that is 70¢ per year. No semi-annual subscriptions are taken and single copies will be at full rate. If, however, subscriptions are sent direct to the Crisis, either with or without N.A.A.C.P. fees, they will be charged at the rat of $1.00, as this is according to post office regulations.

Please warn the Secretaries accordingly.

[1917]

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
THE CRISIS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

CIRCULATION
40,000

W. E. B. DUBOIS
Editor
A. G. DILL
Business Manager

1918

TO AGENTS

The November CRISIS, edition 45,000, was sold out before November 1. The December CRISIS will have an edition of 47,500. PLEASE ORDER AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE. We expect all the copies to be sold before December 1 because: FIRST, a cover in three colors, one of the prettiest of THE CRISIS brown girls; SECOND, an excellent article by Dr.Moorland on the "Y.M.C.A. and the War", a Christmas story and some striking illustrations.

Remember to order early.

THE CRISIS CALENDAR, "Types of American Negroes" with a cover in colors,will be ready December 1. It will sell for twenty-five cents and will go fast.

Order early---- Cash with order.

Our slogan:"50,000 by Easter!" Help us.

W.E.B.Du Bois.

2/17/37

[1917?]
[fragment]

FINANCE

1911 - 1913 - Carrying publication expense

1914 - Adding Business Manager

1915 - Editor's salary

1916 - Payment of back debt

1917 - Should add development of Editorial Department and increased size

Difficulties:

Cost of paper $5.00 cwt - $7.25

Cost of cuts - increase of 50 to 100%

30-1-141

Editorial arrangements -

The ideal - Editor - Managing Editor - stenographer
Secretary

N.A.A.C.P. - Lecturing, Investigation, Propaganda, writing

Neglected routine -

Letter answering
Manuscripts
Pictures

N.A.A.C.P. work -
Clerical help
Funds
A possible half clerk

show that the Illinois Central transports an average of between sixty-five and seventy a day, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois between thirty and thirty-five daily; city and state officials say that more than 20,000 have come to Philadelphia, Pa., in the last six months; over 1,000 arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 15, within twenty-four hours; the Colorado and Southern Railroad brought 200 from Texas during the last two weeks; the Erie Railroad imported from Jacksonville, Fla., during the last week in March over 150; 300 left New Orleans, La., March 20, on the Southern Pacific steamer for New York, and 500 more left March 24; over 1,200 have recently migrated from New Orleans to the North, West and East.

Estimates as to the number of Negroes who have migrated from the South to the North, East and West vary. A statement from the railway companies received by the Lexington Conference of the Methodist Church, recently in session in Cincinnati, Ohio, puts the number at 1,000,000 during the past year; William J. Doherty. Deputy Commissioner of Charities, New York, estimates 150,000 since war-time prosperity; J. H. Duckrey of the Pennsylvania Railroad reports over 2,000,000 since January 1 of this year. Joseph E. Mannings, of Birmingham, Ala., estimates 500,000 since December 28, 1916; 150,000 coming to New York alone, about 100,000 to Philadelphia, Pa., and the rest to various communities in the East and North.

¶ Mayor Raymond of Newark, N. J., says that the Negroes have been a most "orderly, fine part of the city of Newark." Ex-Governor Stokes declares that Negroes are "welcome in New Jersey."

¶ James Judson, the colored "Potato King" of Kansas, and James Slocum of Tulsa, Okla., are said to have invested heavily in Chicago real estate for the purpose of furnishing houses for colored immigrants.

¶ As a result of efforts by Dr. George W. Bowles, a colored man who acts as examiner for employers at York, Pa., the factories of that city are now employing many colored girls.

¶ The Remington Arms Company has secured and is seeking more colored labor for its plant at Eddystone, Pa.

¶ The Utah Construction Company, Cheyenne, Wyoming, is calling for 3,000 colored laborers.

¶ The *Monitor* announces openings for 5,000 colored laborers in and around Omaha, Neb. The wages range from twenty to sixty [illegible]

[illegible] washers in the Big Four Railway [illegible] Cleveland, Ohio.

¶ A number of Negro farmers in the Federal Farm Loan District, composed of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, have applied for membership. One organization has refused them and another has delayed action.

¶ Herman Peebles of Raleigh, N. C., won the first prize, a fifty dollar scholarship in the A. & T. College at Greensboro, in the Negro Boys' Farm Clubs Contest for 1916. He produced 104 bushels of corn at a cost of twenty-two cents per bushel. The second prize, a forty dollar scholarship at the same institution, was won by Braxton Brewing who produced 120 bushels of corn at a cost of thirty-eight cents per bushel. The prizes were offered by the A. & T. Alumni Association.

MEETINGS.

OVER 1,000 colored school teachers are expected to attend the convention of the Muskogee County Normal Institute to be held in Muskogee, Okla., at Manual Training School, June 4 to 29. J. T. Smith has been appointed conductor.

¶ A North Carolina Negro Tailors' Convention will be held in Greensboro July 4-6. M. K. Tyson is secretary.

¶ The Mississippi Centennial Exposition which was to have opened next December will be postponed fifteen months on account of the war.

¶ The thirty-sixth annual session of the Louisiana Grand Lodge of the colored Knights of Pythias took place in New Orleans. There was a large attendance.

¶ The annual health conference was held at Baltimore under a committee headed by Mason A. Hawkins, Principal of the Colored High School. Judge R. H. Terrell was the chief speaker.

¶ Five hundred representative Negroes attended a convention at Wewoka, Okla., and a protective league was formed.

[June, 1917]

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v-85

The Horizon

THE WAR.

[redacted]

¶ Bishop John Hurst of the A. M. E. Church has already raised $300 for colored French orphans in accordance with the plans of The Colored American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans.

¶ The second construction battalion consisting of Canadian colored men together with a good many American Negroes has arrived in England.

¶ Nine colored men were among the crew of the Portuguese merchant ship, *Argo*, which was torpedoed and sunk while enroute from New Orleans, La., to London, England. Eight colored people were victims on the *City of Memphis*, an American ship sunk by submarines. Two Negroes were lost in the sinking of the British ship, *Crispin*.

¶ Matthew Williams, a colored man, has offered himself and 960 Negroes of Mobile, Ala., to the United States for infantry service; 590 volunteers for an officers reserve training camp have been secured:

Howard University	186
Hampton Institute	150
Virginia Union University	112
Lincoln University	60
Virginia N. & I. Institute	44
Morgan College, Baltimore	38

It is expected that reports from colleges and universities farther South will bring the number up to 1,000; three companies of colored volunteers have been organized in Birmingham, Ala., and a movement is on foot to form a colored regiment; Thomas E. Miller, former president of the State Negro College, has offered to organize 30,000 South Carolina Negroes for active service in the army and navy.

¶ A patriotic parade of some 3,000 colored citizens was held in Columbus, Ohio. Similar parades and patriotic meetings have been held all over the country.

¶ More than 600 Negroes of Chattanooga, Tenn., met and pledged their services to the government; in Augusta, Ga., 800 Negroes held a patriotic mass meeting; 3,000 colored citizens of Houston, Tex., met in the city auditorium as a patriotic demonstration and 12,000 marched in Austin.

¶ Two Red Cross Divisions have been formed in Washington, D. C., among colored women. One is known as the Harriet Tubman Branch, with Dr. Marie Lucas as president, and the other has been formed at Howard University through the efforts of Miss Hallie Queen.

¶ The Governor of South Carolina has appointed a colored commission to have charge of a "more food" campaign.

¶ The four colored regiments in the U. S. Army have been recruited to full war strength and no more enlistments are being received.

¶ La Frantz Jones of the colored Howard High School, Wilmington, Del., has been assigned to League Island as assistant wireless operator.

¶ The Maryland League for National Defense offered in March thirteen prizes for the best essays on Universal, Obligatory Military Service. The contest was national, and Mrs. Laura F. Wheatley, a colored student of Morgan College, Baltimore, won the third prize. The judges were the editors of the Baltimore daily papers.

¶ Dr. Ernest Lyon, ex-U. S. Minister to Liberia, addressed a meeting of colored women in the home of Mrs. George E. Frey, in Baltimore, Md., which resulted in the organization of The Women's Patriotic League of Maryland. Mrs. Frey was made president, Mrs. Mason A. Hawkins, vice-president, Mrs. Howard Payne, secretary, and Mrs. Howard Young, treasurer.

INDUSTRY.

THE migration of Negroes from the South to the North, East, and West continues. A careful compilation of records of railway agencies shows that the total movement of colored citizens from Albany, Ga., to northern and western states from June 1, 1916, to March 1, 1917, was approximately 4,500; figures compiled by T. Arnold Hill, of the Chicago Branch of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, from data of the railroads,

MEMPHIS
May 22, A. D., 1917

An account taken solely from the Memphis white daily papers, save that we have added explanatory headings.

THE CRIME.

The brutal crime of the outrage and murder of Antoinette Rappal by Ell Persons, occurred early Monday morning, April 30.

The Negro Ell Persons worked a plot of ground on the Macon roadside, 300 yards from the scene of the murder. He admitted he had watched the little girl ride by morning after morning.—*Herald*, May 22.

THE ARREST.

He was twice arrested on suspicion and twice released by Sheriff Tate. He was first arrested Thursday following his crime, then again Friday.

The day following his second release he was seized by W. H. Wilfong, uncle of the girl, turned over to John Sailors and held at Binghamton.—The *Press*, May 22.

SWORN TESTIMONY OF THE SUPERSTITIONS OF W. H. WILFONG.

This is to certify that G. Hansen, the psychologist at 1120 Jackson avenue, Memphis, Tenn., came to me on Saturday morning, the fifth (5th) day of May, 1917, with Mr. Jacobi, the constable, in search for the murderer of Antoinette Rappel. Mr. Hansen described the scene of the crime, also a little log cabin, where he said the guilty one could be found, and also gave a thorough description of him, also his wife, before he ever saw them, and insisted that we go there, which we did.—Advertisement in *Herald*, June 3.

THIRD DEGREE AND "A LONG SIEGE OF BEATING."

He was turned over to the county jailer Saturday. His freshly washed pants and shoes were found on the premises of his home.

These facts were laid before Sheriff Tate, and then followed the dramatic enactment of third degree tactics to force a confession from the slayer.

After a long siege of beating, the officers tried strategy.

"There's blood on your shoes!" shouted City Detective Hoyle.

The Negro broke down and confessed.—*Press*, May 22.

DETENTION.

On Tuesday morning, May 8, he was rushed to Nashville by Deputy Sheriff M. W. Palmer and Detectives Brunner and Hoyle, landed in the state penitentiary, and then transferred to the Nashville jail for safekeeping. Since then the avengers have been stirring up things, and one night the Sheriff of Davidson County, Joe Wright, had to move him to Springfield on the report that a mob was coming to the capital after him.—*Herald*, May 22.

THE LYNCHERS.

Every preparation, with the exception of the presence of the prisoner, was made yesterday for the trial Friday in the first division, of the criminal court of Ell Persons for the murder of Antoinette Rappal.

While the court was assembling its machinery, men who had come in automobiles stood outside vowing vengeance of mob violence for the crime which has excited a whole people, and with a bitterness born of waiting and disappointment.

Lawyers, each protesting that for one reason or another he was disqualified, were appointed by Judge Puryear to defend the Negro. The date, time of the trial, was fixed for Friday morning at 10 o'clock.—*Commercial-Appeal*, May 22.

That the mob, which seems to be under the supreme leadership of one man who is unknown to the forces of the law, is determined to lynch the Negro is evident. It is said that it has established a systematic organization, and the fact that all members can be communicated with in less than 20 minutes' time, tends to bear out this statement. It is even rumored that they have elected a treasurer and assessed members for funds necessary to pay expenses of men who have been sent to Nashville to keep constant watch on the Davidson county jail. —*Commercial-Appeal*, May 22.

Practically every passenger train entering Shelby County from the north and east, it is said, was stopped and searched Monday morning by armed mobs bent upon finding Ell Persons.—*Herald*, May 22.

A Nashville telegram says that Deputy Sheriffs R. B. Wilroy and G. E. Thomas took the Negro Ell Persons from the Davidson County jail at 3 o'clock Monday morning to bring him to Memphis.

They put him on a Louisville & Nashville train going south, carrying him into Alabama, thence back up the Frisco toward Holly Springs.—Memphis *Herald*, May 22, A. M.

A special to the *Herald* from Potts Camp, Miss., thirteen miles southeast of Holly Springs, stated that the two deputy sheriffs in charge of Ell Persons seemed to be surprised when the fast Frisco train stopped at a coal chute about a mile from Potts Camp, and about twenty-five men—part of the Shelby avengers—climbed on and took Ell Persons from them. One report is that they were slow to give him up, but finally did so.—Memphis *Morning Herald*, May 22.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COMING LYNCHING.

The avengers passed through Capleville just before 3 o'clock this morning with Ell Persons, en route to the Macon road bridge.

He will be burned at the stake by day-

BH 32 32-33.12

light.—Memphis *Morning Herald,* May 22.

City folk who read in the morning paper that the mob was assembled at the Wolf River bridge, flocked to the scene by the hundreds in automobiles. Before 7 o'clock the crowd was greater than it had been at midnight.—*Commercial-Appeal,* May 23.

Prof. E. E. Smith of Central High School asserted he was shocked the morning of the lynching to find fifty boys absent. Later he was informed the boys, with their fathers or relatives, had gone to witness the lynching scene.—*Herald,* May 27.

Scores of parents sent notes to school by their children yesterday asking that they be excused so that they might witness the lynching of Ell Persons, slayer of Antoinette Rappal. This information came to the office of the board of education to-day.

The children were not excused.

County schools were dismissed early on account of examinations and hundreds of the pupils hurried to the scene of the lynching.—Memphis *Press,* May 23.

THE ORGANIZED MOB.

News of the capture was flashed by telephone and telegraph to the surrounding towns and country. Wherever the news was received armed men climbed into automobiles and started toward a rendezvous apparently known to all.—*Commercial-Appeal,* May 22.

The mob that burned Ell Person was wonderfully organized. Members were in touch with Nashville and all surrounding counties and towns.

Leaders were designated by number.—Memphis *Press,* May 22 (P. M.).

It is said this is the first time in the record of lynching that the mob lynched in the broad daylight, did not seek to hide their identity or wear masks.—*News Scimitar,* May 22.

"Traffic officers" and "policemen" to maintain "order" at the place selected for the execution of Ell Persons by Judge Lynch were among the details which went to show that the crowd of avengers was thoroughly organized by the "invisible government" which has had this case in charge.—Memphis *News Scimitar,* P. M., May 22.

PREPARATION.

It was like a holiday on the Macon road this morning. Hundreds of men and some women, too, had spent the night at the bridge over which Antoinette Rappal rode on her bicycle just before her murder. But most of the watchers had gone home and started to return early this morning. From every direction they came, many without breakfast. Men and women, some of them with their children, gathered by hundreds.

At 8 o'clock there were 3,000 persons gathered around with end of the bridge and the Macon road in every direction was black with those who came in autos and those who tramped on foot.

For a mile and a half up the road the autos were packed in an endless string by 9 o'clock. Those on foot struggled in and out of the car. Mothers carrying children staggered from exhaustion as the word spread that the posse bringing Person had almost reached the bridge. An old man on crutches hobbled and bemoaned the fate that might keep him from arriving in time.—Memphis *Press,* May 22 (P. M.).

Conspicuous among the mob were several venders of sandwiches and chewing gum. Their sales were enormous.—Memphis *News Scimitar,* P. M., May 22.

At 9 o'clock Mrs. Wood arrived in an auto, which halted on the levee in front of the crowd. Almost at the same time another auto, in which the Negro was seated, appeared on the bridge.

The master of ceremonies raised his hands to command silence, and announced that the mother of the murdered girl desired to make a statement. The crowd surged closer to catch her words, which proved to be audible for a distance of about 50 feet.

"I want to thank all my friends who have worked so hard in my behalf," she said. "Let the Negro suffer as my little girl suffered, only 10 times worse."

"We'll burn him," the crowd yelled.

"Yes, burn him on the spot where he killed my little girl," she said.

The crowd yelled at this, but the leader explained that the committee had decided to execute Persons in a cleared space on the opposite side of the levee, where more people could see. Mrs. Wood assented.—*Commercial-Appeal,* May 23.

The mob went wild as the Negro, heavily shackled, was lifted from the car and walked into the field where a place had been cleared for his execution.—*Press,* May 23.

THE "CONFESSION."

Then came word that the Negro wanted to make a confession and the crowd surged away from the tree with the rope and back to the road. Around an auto on the west end of the bridge stood dozens of men with rifles and shotguns.

The crowd surged around and fought for a view of the victim. Marshal Sailor of Binghamton pleaded with the crowd to be orderly. Sailor, knowing the determination of the mob, did his best to prevent any disorder and succeeded in doing so.

Sailor stood up in the car and beside him stood the Negro. The murderer was calm, but his eyes rolled white, for the crowd screamed when it saw him.

Leaders tried to get silence, and finally they succeeded.

"Person has a statement to make," shouted Sailor. But the Negro could not speak and the marshal spoke for him.—*Press,* May 22.

THE BURNING.

"Burn him," screamed a woman. "And burn him slow," shouted another one. The crowd cheered.—*Press,* May 22.

On one side was the road, 10 feet above the hollow into which the Negro was dragged and chained to a log. On the other three sides was a forest, the trees black with the figures of men who had climbed into them for better views.—*Press,* May 22, P. M.

Ten gallons of gasoline was then poured over his clothing and a match applied. While the fire, starting at his feet, crept slowly toward his face a 10-year-old Negro boy was placed on the other end of the log.

"Take a good look, boy," someone told him. "We want you to remember this the longest day you live. This is what happens to niggers who molest white women."

Although he writhed in agony Persons made no outcry. While the flames were at their height several hundred members of the mob crowded about, fighting for bits of his clothing and the rope. Two men cut off his ears and carried them away as souvenirs.—Memphis *News Scimitar,* P. M., May 22.

They fought and screamed and crowded to get a glimpse of him and the mob closed in and struggled around the fire as the flames flared high and the smoke rolled over their heads.

Two of them hacked off his ears as he burned; another tried to cut off a toe, but they stopped him.

They crowded in and crowded out, so that all might see the burning body. And they were still surging around it when the flesh had been burned from the bones and the withered frame of what was once a human being lay crackling in the flames.—Memphis *Press,* P. M., May 22.

Persons went to his death terrified beyond the power of expression. His animal eyes rolled and shifted unceasingly, and he frequently moistened his parched lips, through which speech was scarcely audible, but he did not flinch when led to the funeral pyre nor cry out when the oil flames surged over his body.

His death was almost instantaneous. The Negro drank deep of the first sheet of flame and smoke, and relaxed upon his hellish couch. When the body had been burned sufficient to satisfy the lust of the executioners, one man in the crowd cut out the Negro's heart, two others cut off his ears, while another hacked off his head.—*Commercial-Appeal,* May 23.

The flames and smoke shot high in the air, and the frenzied men cheered as their victim writhed in agony and then was stilled in death.

The crowd looked on grimly. Many city women paled through the paint on their cheeks, and not a few others were sickened by the ghastly sight.—*Commercial-Appeal,* May 23.

A woman near me screamed not to use gasoline, "He'll burn too fast; he'll burn too fast," she cried, over and over again, and others took up the shout.—*Press,* May 22, P. M.

SOUVENIRS.

Two men darted in and with knives slashed the Negro's ears from his head. Other men fought the crowd back to keep it from following their example.

The bright flames caused by the gasoline gave way to dense smoke when the flames attacked the moist wood and the body of the victim. Despite the smoke and the sickening smell of the burning flesh the thousands still struggled to get a glimpse. Men held other men on their shoulders. Women helped hold each other up.

The Negro lay in the flames in the center, his arms crossed on his chest. If he spoke, no one ever heard him above the shouts of the crowd. He died quickly, though 15 minutes later excitable persons still shouted that he lived when they saw the charred remains move as does meat in a hot frying pan.—*Press,* May 22.

Three men, presumably members of the mob which lynched Ell Persons, drove up in an automobile shortly before 1 o'clock Tuesday at Rayburn boulevard and Beale avenue and stopped before a crowd of Negroes.

"Take this with our compliments," one of the auto's occupants addressed the group of Negroes, and in their midst fell Persons' head and one of his feet.

The body had been dismembered at the scene of the lynching. Persons' head was taken down from the post near the bridge on which it had been placed shortly after the lynching. The men who brought it to town hurriedly drove off after dropping their grewsome burden.

Persons' head had been shorn of its ears and a portion of its nose. It was taken in charge by county authorities.—Memphis *News Scimitar,* May 22 (P. M.).

Women with children in their arms stampeded with several hundred men in the rush for souvenirs. Bits of Persons' clothing were snatched from his burning body and the huge rope with which he was first secured was cut into shreds.—Memphis *News Scimitar,* P. M., May 22.

AFTER THE BURNING.

"They burned him too quick; they burned him too quick," was the complaint on all sides. The universal sentiment seemed to be that too much gasoline had been used.

When the fire had almost died down and no stretch of the imagination could have pictured the charred mass in the midst as the remains of a human being, men and particularly women still struggled to get near for a glimpse.

Thousands left. They walked and twisted and scrambled in and out among perhaps 3,000 machines that were parked so close that drivers could not move them in some cases for hours.

And all the way to Memphis those who were leaving passed the crowds which were just coming.

These bemoaned the fact that they were too late, but seized on every little cloud of smoke they saw as an indication that the fire was still burning, that some portion of the spectacle might still be left for them.—*Press,* May 22.

"A Negro automobile driver named Burt Ingram, close to the pyre, unbalanced by the excitement, caught up an American flag, and, waving it above his head, shouted:

"We're all through here, boys. Let's join the Germans."

"He tore the flag to shreds and was immediately grabbed by a crowd of white men who attempted to rush him to the dying blaze, where Persons' skeleton still hung. Five policemen rescued him. He will be turned over to the Federal authorities."—Memphis *Herald*, quoting St. Louis *Times*, May 24.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

Gov. T. C. Rye—Were you not fully and duly informed of all the facts in the Ell Persons outrage and horrible murder of little Antoinette Rappel?

Is it not a fact that you were asked to send soldiers to Memphis to protect Ell Persons so he could get a fair trial?

Did not Attorney-General Hunter Wilson ask you for two companies of soldiers in the trial?

Did not the two judges of the criminal courts, David B. Puryear and T. W. Harsh, fully represent to you the state of high feeling here, the mob prospect, and ask you for soldiers to protect?

Did not Mayor Ashcroft do practically the same?

In all these terribly menacing conditions, with these requests, these facts, the volume of newspaper publications, too, why did you not act to save Memphis and Shelby County from what happened and what the law officials told you was prospective?—*Herald*, May 27.

Everybody knows that Memphis was terrorized and intimidated by the avengers for days and nights preceding the final apprehension of Ell Persons in another state, and his return here to be burned at the stake.

The law was as powerless as if it had not existed. Not a law officer went to the front in the face of the situation to check it—not one.—*Daily Herald*, May 25.

A request for troops to protect Ell Person, Negro ax fiend, from a mob which had seized him at Potts Camp, was wired last night to Gov. Bilbo by the sheriff of Marshall County.

Gov. Bilbo wired the sheriff to organize a citizens' posse, as the state troops were in the Federal service, and not under his control.—Memphis *Press*, May 22, P. M.

AFTER THOUGHT.

"We, clergymen of the City of Memphis, met in solemn assembly, do hereby resolve that we, as clergymen and citizens, confess our dereliction of duty in not having warned an inflamed public opinion against mob violence, when it was apparent to every reader of newspapers that preparations had been made for lynching the brute who had committed an unspeakable crime."—*Press*, May 24.

We burned a Negro at the stake yesterday.

Let us underscore the word "*WE*."

So if we are proud of it, let us be proud of it together.

If we are ashamed of it, let us be ashamed of it together.

Let's not be cowardly enough to put it off onto someone else, claiming that we were at home attending to business.

It would be as senseless to put all the blame on the man who made the brimstone for the match that ignited the funeral pyre as it would to put it all upon the men who participated in the lynching itself.

Public opinion burned Ell Person—the stake yesterday.

Public opinion burned Ell Person—the minister of the gospel, the lawyer, the doctor, the newspaper editor, the man who talks to others on the street corner or the street car—he shared in it, that is he did unless he protested and there were few protests. The majority approved. The minority kept silent, and silence gives consent.

And so, to-day, when the reaction has come and we shudder at the story of the man who cut out the heart of the half-roasted fiend, of the men who severed his head and sped to town to throw it into the street, let us stop and see what part we played in it.

And if we find that we don't approve of it then let's start creating a public opinion that will uphold the majesty of the law.

Let us resolve that we will put into office only men who realize the responsibility they are assuming.

Let us resolve that when we are called upon to sit on a jury we won't shirk our duty and let chronic jurors bring in a verdict that causes the public to have only contempt for the law.

Many a lynching has been bred in the courthouse.

Let's realize that as citizens who may want society's protection we are members of that society and must make it strong.

It cannot be weak for others and strong for us.

It will be as strong or as weak as WE make it.

Editorial in the Memphis *Press*, May 23.

COLORED MEN LYNCHED BY YEARS
1885-1916.

1885	78	1902	86
1886	71	1903	86
1887	80	1904	83
1888	95	1905	61
1889	95	1906	64
1890	90	1907	60
1891	121	1908	93
1892	155	1909	73
1893	154	1910	65
1894	134	1911	63
1895	112	1912	63
1896	80	1913	79
1897	122	1914	69
1898	102	1915	80
1899	84	1916	55
1900	107		
1901	107	Total	2,867

What are we going to do about this record? The civilization of America is at stake. The sincerity of Christianity is challenged.

Interested persons may write to Roy Nash, Secretary, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MORGAN COLLEGE.
JOHN O. SPENCER, PH.D., PRESIDENT.

PRINCESS ANNE ACADEMY, PRINCESS ANNE, MD.
(EASTERN BRANCH MD. STATE COLL. AGL.)
THOMAS H. KIAH, A.M., PRINCIPAL

MORGAN COLLEGE, BALTIMORE, MD.
WILLIAM PICKENS, LIT.D., DEAN.

VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE & INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.
FRANK TRIGG, A.M., PRINCIPAL.

DEAN'S OFFICE
BALTIMORE, MD.

March 1, 1917.

Editor of
The Crisis:—

The manner in which you display those "contradictions" on page 217 of the March, 1917, number is very effect. Do that some more.

Truly, W. Pickens.

8/21/2

DEC 22 1917

14

Brandon Nashville

CIRCULATION CONCENTRATED IN THE SOUTH

ROBT. L. BURCH, PUBLISHER

SOUTHERN WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

NASHVILLE

ONLY MAGAZINE PUBLISHED FOR SOUTHERN WOMEN

ANNE RANKIN, EDITOR

December 10, 1917.

Editorial

W.E.Burghardt Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

My dear Sir:-

I thank you very much for the copy of your editorial called "The White Christ". It seems to me to call for a big answer. Just as soon as I have the next number on the press I at least want to write you my personal feeling about it. There is a bitterness in it that ~~bites.~~ hurts.

Cordially,

Anne Rankin

AR:J.

I agree with you about Billy Sunday — but he does not stand for all Christians by a great deal!

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

2/12/18

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL
1025 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
February 25, 1917.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

In reply to your letter of February 20, I shall be happy indeed to send you the article you want. I hope I shall not forget the date, but I have an unhappy facility in doing that. Perhaps you will be good enough to have your stenographer remind me.

We have read in the Bulletin with great surprise of your severe illness and hasten to send our earnest congratulations on your recovery. We hope it is complete and you will now be better and stronger than ever.

With earnest regards

Yours very truly

Charles Edward Russell

22/12/2

C. F. Sukes

Scott PX

October 27, 1917.

Mr. Emmet Scott,
c/o Dr. A. M. Curtis,
Corner of 13th & You Sts., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Scott:

Can you rush us on or before November 1st a short statement of the work which you are proposing to do in connection with the War Department? I should like a statement of about 500 words for the CRISIS.

I trust you can favor us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/CRB.

24/212

OCT 30 1917
2

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

October 29, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor,
"THE CRISIS",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In compliance with ~~your~~ the very kind suggestion contained in your letter of the 27th inst., it will give me pleasure to forward to you, on or before the evening of November 1st., a statement of about 500 words for the "CRISIS" concerning the nature and scope of my duties as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.

Thanking you for your kindness and cooperation, with best wishes I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant, War Department.

16/21/2

JUN 7 - 1917 - 8

OFFICE OF
JOSE H. SHERWOOD
Chairman Committe on Foreign Correspondence
971 St. Anthony Ave.
St. Paul, Minn.

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971 St. Anthony Ave.
St. Paul, Minn.

Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of Missouri

St. Paul, Minn., June 3-17 A. D. 19 A. O.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBoise,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Doctor:-

Feeling that your two editorials in the current issue of the Crisis on the training camp and 'We Should Worry'- it is indeed amusing to see you fall into slang- are destined to bring upon you much unjust criticism I am writing you to give my mead of praise. They were strong, even to harshness. We have too much of the soft soap kind; we need, at this moment, just such telling, rasping, bulls-eye blows. More power to you.

Just a few days ago I looked over NO.I, Vol.I, of the Crisis, that humble attempt for which WE, you, Hesshaw, Murray, McGee, and, I am happy to say, myself, stood sponsor for. It was a far cry from "The Moon", to the "Crisis", but a further one from the first number to the latest one.

I judged from the tone of your article that Harry Smith, of the Gazette stung your feelings sorely. Your words were justified, yet may I suggest that you do not follow up that style of personalities again? People do not generally believe the way Smith wrote, and I do not think even he believed so when he wrote it; you only lose standing by replying to them. Bear in mind Dunbar's lines about Douglass,

'He knew the import of his Master's call,
And deemed himself too mighty to be small'.

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

Jose H. Sherwood

DuBois

85/2/2

Editorial

June 12, 1917.

Mr. Jose H. Sherwood,
971 St. Anthony Ave.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Mr. Sherwood:

I thank you very much for your kind words concerning my editorials. I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/12/55

NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

"WITH THE COLORS"

Nov. 10, 1917

Dr. Du Bois
Editor The Crisis.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The truth!! The truth! The plain truth. It hurts. It pains. It's terrible. Yet, from the heart of thousands wrenches approval. In the coming years truth will even get a just hearing at Hampton. Russia is aroused. China is awakening. The world is in a frenzy. In the time of exploding shells great hosts are marching. The tramping of their feet have roused the natural black folk of this land. The coming generation is bound to demand a different policy of the

00/21/2

NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

"WITH THE COLORS"

— Two —

1917

Hampton Institute.

Sir, your editorial on Hampton is excellent. As I read it I could see Truth arise and point her finger at Hampton, (my old home by the sea,) and then turn to me and say: "My son, have I spoken justly." I replied, "O, Truth you have cast words of wisdom into America's miniature melting pot, that will not be forgotten.

Sir, as I am a graduate of Hampton I trust you will not glean from my words that I am disloyal to my Alma Mater. I am not. I am ready to fight for Hampton's welfare.

2/12/17

NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

"WITH THE COLORS"

7/17/19 1917

Nevertheless I must congratulate you for putting into words the thots of thousands in regards to Hampton. As a child tells the mother his sorrow; so I have told Hampton some of the pointed things you mentioned. As the child still loves the mother after telling his grievances, so I remain loyal to Hampton, hoping that her policies will change so she can take the place she deserves — The greatest Institute in America.

Sir, I am,

Sincerely yours
Percy J. Simms

P.S. About five years ago my name was on the Association members hip list. P.

29/2/2

These cards are placed by the Y.M.C.A. in the training camp.

[Concord]

The Great Enterprise

•••

The Great Enterprise to which Jesus summoned His disciples consisted in the secure establishment of a certain way of living throughout the entire human race. It is a life in which every man looks up to God as his Father, with a growing assurance of the reality and nearness of a vast unseen world of which he is a part; a life in which in the midst of the day's work every man looks out upon all other men with a kindling desire to work with them in all possible ways and at any cost for the common good; a life in which each man in the midst of the day's work looks forward with a growing expectation of immortality, to an endless life in which he will work together with a multitude of others in the ever-changing universe of God.

— Dean E. J. Bosworth.

2/12/63

TELEPHONE TREMONT 726

DR. I. SOSSNITZ

1796 BATHGATE AVENUE

S. E. COR. 175TH ST.

NEW YORK. August 23rd 1917

Editorial

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis."
70 Fifth Ave.
City.

Dear Doctor:-

I can hardly refrain from expressing my deep- felt joy and satisfaction in reading the few short paragraphs under the headings of "Occupations," and "Co-operation" which appeared in the August issue of the"Crisis." Let me thank you most heartily for the well-chosen and most timely remarks on a subject which is undoubtedly of the most vital importance to the Negro race of America. Your promise to continue in the discussion of this subject is the most hopeful sign of the awakening of the Negro of this country to the realization that he is master of his own destiny, and that his salvation can and will come through his own efforts alone-through CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIALISM.

Yes, Co-operative industrialism, the child conceived, brought forth and nurtured by the National Industrial League of America is about to be brought into the lime light of public notice through the race-consciousness, consciousness and foresight of you, my dear doctor, and men of your calibre. I wish you Godspeed. Continue your splendid work, and I assure you of the most sincere sympathy and admiration not only of all liberty and humanity loving people, not only of the organizers and members of the Industrial League of America who have labored and are still laboring for this practical ideal, but also of

Your humble

I. Sossnitz.

Chairman Supreme Council
National Industrial League of
America.

2/12/69

August 29, 1917.

Dr. I. Sossnitz,
1796 Bathgate Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind words in your letter of August 23.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

8/2/68

STOREY THORNDIKE PALMER & DODGE

MOORFIELD STOREY
JOHN L. THORNDIKE
BRADLEY W. PALMER
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CABLE ADDRESS "STOREYDIKE BOSTON"

735 EXCHANGE BUILDING

BOSTON

OCT 27 1917

14

26th October 1917

P7

Crisis

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,

70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have read with great interest the last number of The Crisis, and I think it a most effective document which should be widely circulated. The parallel column weapon is used with great skill and I should urge you in the future to keep this form of attack steadily going. The material must be abundant, and the contrast between the different utterances is very striking.

Sincerely yours,

M Storey

21247

Editorial - P7

OCT 6 2 1917

Dayton, O.
9-30-17.

My Dear Mr. Du Bois:

With much pleasure, I acknowledge your kind favor. I am deeply appreciative of the great service you are rendering the race, especially through the crisis.

It is undoubtedly the most powerful, fearless and inspiring journal published anywhere in the interest of our people.

Yours Sincerely
Randolph J. Fams
217 Norwood Ave.
Dayton, O.

2/12/83

[J. M. THOMPSON]

Z 51
(Thompson)

Los Angeles Cal
June 13th 1917.

The Crisis Publishing Company
New York City.

Reading in your June Number the statement of ordnance Sergeant - Lewis Brandus - U.S. Army. I want - to substantiate this statement. it is true. he did save my life and others by disarming a Crazy Drunken Soldier. this was at Fort - Niobrara Nebraska. July 1906. he is a life long friend and a Brother Comrade and F.L.T.

this is first Sergeant John M. Thompson U.S. army Retired Who has served in Cuba Philippines and Hawaii Island. has served in the 10th Cavalry 9th Cav. and 25th Infantry With a Clean Record never was tried all Discharges Character Excellent

765-E-18 Stree

4/12/12

POST CARD

A A Z O A
A PLACE A
Z STAMP Z
O HERE O
A A Z O A

CORRESPONDENCE HERE

NAME AND ADDRESS HERE

J M Thompson
First Sergeant
U.S. Army Retired

Eb/21/2

JOHN VAN SCHAICK, JR., PRESIDENT
ERNEST H. DANIEL, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN B. LARNER.
SUSIE ROOT RHODES
WILLIAM T. GALLIHER
CORALIE FRANKLIN COOK
FOUNTAIN PEYTON
MARGARITA SPALDING GERRY
J. HAYDEN JOHNSON

HARRY O. HINE, SECRETARY

ERNEST L. THURSTON
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Board of Education of the District of Columbia

FRANKLIN SCHOOL BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 10, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Many of us wait until we want to find fault before we write to some useful public servant. That seems to be my attitude today.

In your issue of the Crisis for January, you have an editorial on "Schools." In that editorial you denounce a report which you say is about to be issued by the Bureau of Education on negro secondary schools. Unquestionably there is force in your statement that many schools poorly equipped do valuable work. Unquestionably, in the forthcoming report of Dr. Jones there will be mistakes. No man is infallible. Is it quite the thing, however, for a man of scientific training and attainments to denounce a report before reading it. And might not some infer from your editorial that there are no schools which ought to be closed up.

I am very sure from what I know of you, and we have very many warm mutual friends, that you would feel it a part of your duty to help close up schools which are clearly incompetent and insufficient.

I know Dr. Jones well, and know that he is an honest, fearless, and able investigator. I am told that you yourself possess the same qualities. Why should not such men pull together? In Washington it is a joy to me to work with many of your devoted friends and admirers, as well as with the followers of other great leaders of your race.

Very sincerely yours,

John Van Schaick Jr.

President Board of Education.

2/2/115

January 16, 1917.

Mr. John Van Schaick, Jr.,
Board of Education,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of January 10 to Dr. DuBois.

As perhaps you have learned, Dr. DuBois is away from his desk on account of illness. As soon as he returns I will refer your letter to him.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

2/12/114

JOHN VAN SCHAICK, JR., PRESIDENT
ERNEST H. DANIEL, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN B. LARNER.
SUSIE ROOT RHODES
WILLIAM T. GALLIHER
CORALIE FRANKLIN COOK
FOUNTAIN PEYTON
MARGARITA SPALDING GERRY
J. HAYDEN JOHNSON

HARRY O. HINE, SECRETARY

ERNEST L. THURSTON
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Board of Education of the District of Columbia

FRANKLIN SCHOOL BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 19, 1917.

M. G. Alleson,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sir or Madam:

I beg to acknowledge your courteous note of January 16, 1917, telling me of the illness of Dr. Du Bois. I learned of his illness soon after writing you, and regretted that I had troubled him at this time. Please disregard my letter, and do not bother him with it, and extend to him my sincere sympathy.

Very cordially yours,

John Van Schaick Jr

President, Board of Education.

JVS/AMS

2/12/113

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE

Editorial

2/12/111

January 29, 1917.

Mr. John Van Schaick, Jr.,
Franklin School Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

You are, perhaps, unaware that parts of Mr. Jones' report have been circulated over the United States. What it will finally contain when it has been sufficiently criticized, of course, I have no way of knowing, but something of what it did contain I know because I have read the manuscript copy.

I also regret that I do not agree with your judgment of Mr. Jones either as to his honesty, his fearlessness or his ability. My judgment is based upon twenty years personal acquaintance.

I do not think that a reasonable interpretation of my editorial would lead anyone to suppose that I wished all existing schools to be maintained, but I certainly do not believe that a wholesale condemnation of schools run by colored men and a corresponding lauding of those run by white men is the proper method of discrimination.

I regret that six weeks' absence in the hospital has delayed an answer to your

communication.

I shall be glad at any time to cooperate with you.

Very sincerely yours,

2/12/12

JOHN VAN SCHAICK, JR., PRESIDENT
ERNEST H. DANIEL, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN B. LARNER.
SUSIE ROOT RHODES
WILLIAM T. GALLIHER
CORALIE FRANKLIN COOK
FOUNTAIN PEYTON
MARGARITA SPALDING GERRY
J. HAYDEN JOHNSON

HARRY O. HINE, SECRETARY

ERNEST L. THURSTON
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Board of Education of the District of Columbia

FRANKLIN SCHOOL BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 30, 1917.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
75th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

May I extend my congratulations upon your recovery from a dangerous illness, and express the hope that you will be spared in health and strength for many years of service.

When I wrote you, I did not know of your serious illness, and afterward told your secretary not to bother you with the letter.

I am sorry that we cannot agree about Dr. Jones. We do agree that inefficient and dishonest schools should be closed up, whether run by white men or colored men.

Thanking you for your letter, I am

Very sincerely yours,

John Van Schaick, Jr.

President Board of Education.

2/12/110

Crisis Cit^e

May 24, 1917.

2/12/137

The Publishers of the
Woman Citizen,
171 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

The CRISIS would be glad to exchange with the Woman Citizen when it is issued.

Very truly yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2 SUBSCRIPTION
1 N.A.A.C.P.
16
NOV 16 1917
DU BOIS

NOV 16 1917

Rockingham N.C.
Nov. 14th 1917

Mr W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City,

Hon. Friend;-

For two years I have been a subscriber and a delighted reader of that very excellent journal, "The Crisis."

I would not be without it.

My children look forward to its arrival with almost as much eagerness as myself.

I praise the Lord for your ability and boldness;

7/12/39

To trust (backed by hundreds of other great men and women of both races) defend the cause of our great Negro race.

My boy of nine years on seeing & reading the account of that great "Silent Parade" wished he had been in it.

I know the great efforts and sacrifices we make here & there will surely bring better days for our boys and girls.

Herewith forward $2.00 membership fee in the N.A.A.C.P.

Yours truly
Mrs. Hattie E. Woodle.

2/12/19

44-1-29

Cd

44-1-28

C c

See also

T-2 Drisini at Camp Alexander

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

GENERAL SMUTS AND GERMAN COLONIAL AIMS.

The Projected Great German-African Empire — Brilliant Lecture to the Royal Geographical Society Amidst Raid Alarms and Gunfire

General Smuts addressed a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at the Central Hall, Westminster, on the subject of East Africa, and in a striking speech laid bare the real object of Germany's colonial ambitions. He prophesied that, because of its vital industrial aspect and equally important political aspect, tropical Africa will become one of the great problems of future world-politics. Germany's ultimate objective in Africa, he declared, was the establishment of a great Central African Empire, comprising not only her colonies before the war, but also all the English, French, Belgian, and Portuguese possessions south of the Sahara and Lake Chad and north of the Zambesi River in South Africa. "Towards this objective she was steadily marching even before the war broke out," said General Smuts. "She claims the return of her lost African colonies at the end of the war as a starting-point from which to resume the interrupted march; or, rather, she claims a re-allocation of the world's colonies so that she may have a share commensurate with her world position."

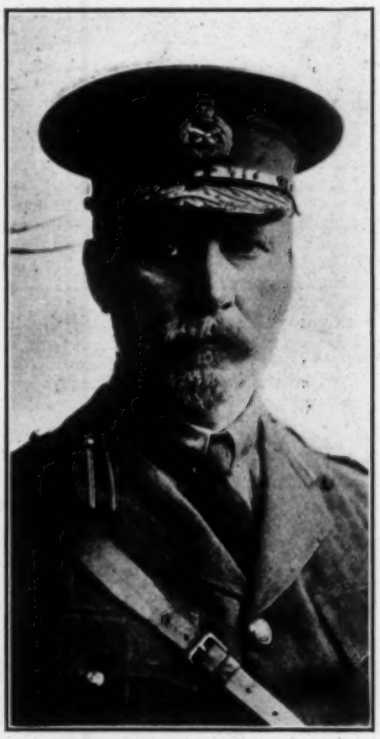
With reference to the disposal of East Africa and other German colonies after the war, General Smuts disclaimed any idea of advancing more than a general consideration, as the Prime Minister has spoken for the Government. His point was this: "As long as there is no real change of heart in Germany, and no final and irrevocable break with militarism, the law of self-preservation should be considered paramount. No fresh extension of Prussian militarism to other continents and seas should be tolerated, and the conquered German colonies can only be regarded as guarantees for the future peace of the world." He reminded his audience that the destruction of the German Colonial Empire and the consequent prevention of the spread of the German military system to the ends of the earth was largely due to the young nations of the British race. "They should not," he urged, "be asked to consent to the restoration to a militant Germany of fresh footholds for militarism in the Southern hemisphere."

In the absence of Earl Curzon, Sir Thomas Holditch, President of the Society, took the chair.

The Speech.

General Smuts, who was warmly received, said that he believed it was generally admitted that in the Boer war he covered more country than any other commander in the field on either side, and over large parts of South Africa he knew not only the roads and the footpaths, but the trackless veldt and forest and the unused ways through many a block of mountains. In those strenuous times he learned to know his South Africa from the Indian to the Atlantic Oceans as one learned to know a country under the searching test of war.

When the present war broke out he was once more set going on his travels. He became an expert on the waterless, sandy wastes of the southern half of German South-West Africa, and as for the Kalihari Desert, over which the movement of men and transport was supposed to be impossible, they did not rest until boreholes for water had been sunk for hundreds of miles and a large mounted force of thousands of men had been sent across it to strike right at the heart of the enemy territory. He could assure them the travels of Livingstone and Selous, and other illustrious men, over those vast solitudes of Southern Africa were joy-rides compared with what they had to go through to conduct a big campaign against the enemy, and still more against Nature. When that campaign was over he thought his travelling days were finally passed. The call came to East Africa, and the next year (1916) was spent in travelling over the vast tropical expanses of that fascinating country.



The Right Hon. General SMUTS, K.C.

Disconcerting Secrets.

A military commander had often very special opportunities to learn geography. He had to study the country with the eyes not of the scientist or the hunter or the traveller, but of the soldier responsible for the lives, movements, and supplies of large masses of men. One's first discovery was that the books of the travellers were all wrong. What to them was, perhaps, a paradise of plant or animal life was to a commander, with his vast impediment, a veritable purgatory. One soon came to agree with Scripture that all men were liars, and from this rule one did not even except the missionaries, who wrote with their heads in the clouds, or the writers of intelligence books compiled in Whitehall, from the hunting tales of the travellers, or the fairy tales of the missionaries, and marked "very secret." Their secrets were like most of the secrets of the African continent—very disconcerting to the simple, trustful soul.

General Smuts described the unique nature of his campaign and the effect the strangeness of mechanical equipment of the forces under his command and the vast magnitude of their movements had on the minds of the natives. He had often stopped to wonder at the natives' state of mind at their doings, which must have been not unlike what was told of one of his simple countrymen on whose farm an airman descended with an aeroplane, which had never been seen before, and who calmly walked forward to shake hands with the heavenly visitant, whom he devoutly believed to be none other than the Lord!

The Royal Navy, General Smuts pointed out, had played a very active part in our African campaign, and one of the most fascinating episodes of the war was the search for the "Königsberg."

Having dealt with the campaign in German East Africa and given some idea of the character of that country, General Smuts said that, in economic value, German East Africa ranked very high among the tropical countries of the African continent. Probably no part of Africa had a climate and soil more suitable for the production on an immense scale of copra or coconuts, coffee, sugar, rubber, cotton, and other tropical products, or such semi-tropical products as maize and millet. In common with the rest of tropical Africa, its full exploitation was still retarded by the undefeated animal and human diseases, especially malaria; but the time was not far distant when science would overcome those drawbacks. In the meantime, East and Central Africa must not be looked on as an area for white colonisation. Perhaps they would never be a white man's country in any real sense. But that would not make East and Central Africa less interesting or less valuable. Formerly we did not fully appreciate the value of the tropics in the economy of civilisation. It was only quite recently that people had come to realise that without an abundance of the raw material which the tropics alone could supply the highly developed industries of to-day would be impossible.

Policy of Germany.

It is clear from their practice in East Africa (General Smuts continued) that the Germans had decided to develop the country, not as an ordinary colony, but as a tropical possession for the cultivation of tropical raw material. They systematically discouraged white settlement. Instead, tracks of country were granted to companies, syndicates, or individuals with large capital, on condition that plantations for tropical products were cultivated. Before the war much capital had been sunk in the country in this manner, and everywhere one came across their extensive plantations. The planters were supplied with native labour under a Government system which compelled the natives to work for the planters for a very small wage during part of every year, and as native labour was thus very plentiful and cheap in this territory, with its 7½ millions of natives, the future for the capitalist syndicates seemed rosy. No wonder that under this corvee system East Africa and the Cameroons were rapidly developing into very valuable tropical assets from which in time the German Empire would have derived much of the tropical raw material for its industries.

With regard to tropical Africa, so vast in area, so great in resources, the first consideration for its exploitation was the opening up of communications. The lakes, the Nile, and the Congo formed the principal natural links in any chains of communications, and the question was how far railways had, or would, come in to complete these chains? Two railways built during the war in the Congo territory had largely extended communications from east to west and from the centre to the south. He referred to the lines from Kambove to Bukama on the Congo and those from Kabalo on the Congo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika. Besides these through communications the Uganda Railway connected Lake Victoria Nyanza with the Indian Ocean at

Mombasa, while, in the near future, Lake Nyanza would probably also be connected with the Indian Ocean at Kiliva, in German East Africa, and Port Amelia, in Portuguese East Africa. A railway was also in course of construction from Lovita Bay, on the Atlantic, to the Katanga Copper areas already reached from the south and east by the railways from Cape Town and Beira. It was, therefore, clear that the opening up of Central Africa eastwards, westwards, and southwards to the Indian and Atlantic oceans had proceeded rapidly.

Communication to the Mediterranean.

The question remained as to the communication to the Mediterranean, and the problem was how to connect Lake Albert with the Central and South African systems. Three routes were possible—one wholly Belgian, one partly British and partly Belgian, and one wholly British—any of which would complete the Cape to Cairo railway with the necessary lake and river transport wherever the Congo and Nile were practicable to steamers. It was quite probable that by one or other of these three routes through communications from South Africa to the Mediterranean might be established within the next ten years. It was unnecessary to point out how great an impetus would be given to the exploitation of the vast industrial resources of Central Africa by the opening of these various communications, or even some of them.

With this vital industrial aspect of tropical Africa was wrapped up the equally important political aspect, and the two in their combination were certain to make of tropical Africa one of the great problems of future world politics. It was interesting to note how rapidly the situation had changed owing to a complete change in the geographical outlook. He would put before them two contrasted points of view on colonial world politics; first the German point of view, and, secondly, the British point of view. The Germans were not in search of colonies after the English model; they were not on the look-out for oversea homes for settlers from Germany. "It is clear that Germany has not the old traditional English colonial point of view," said General Smuts. "German colonial aims are really not colonial, but are entirely dominated by far-reaching conceptions of world politics. Not colonies, but military power and strategic possessions for exercising world power in future are her real aims. Her ultimate object in Africa was the establishment of a great Central African empire, comprising not only her colonies before the war, but also all the English, French, Belgian, and Portuguese possessions south of the Sahara and Lake Chad and north of the Zambesi River in South Africa. Towards this objective she was steadily marching even before the war broke out, and she claims the return of her lost African colonies at the end of the war as a starting point from which to resume the interrupted march. Or, rather, as appears from Count Hertling's recent pronouncement, they claim a re-allocation of the world's colonies, so that she may have a share commensurate with her world position.

"Made in Berlin."

This Central African block, the maps of which are now in course of preparation and printing at the Colonial Office in Berlin, is intended, in the first place, to supply the economic requirements and raw materials of German industry; and in the second, and far more important, place, to become the recruiting ground for vast native armies, the great value of which has been demonstrated in the tropical campaign of this war, and especially in East Africa, while the natural harbours on the Atlantic and Indian Oceans would supply the naval and submarine bases from which both ocean routes would be dominated and British and American sea power would be brought to naught. The native armies will be useful in the next great war, to which the German General Staff is already devoting serious attention, as appears from the recently-published book of General von Freytag, Deputy-Chief of the German General Staff, "Deductions of the World War." The untrained lives of the young of South Africa will go down before these German-trained hordes of Africans, who will also be able to deal with North Africa and Egypt without the deflection of any white troops from Germany, and they will, in addition, man the great army planted on the flank of Asia, whose forces could be felt throughout all the Middle East as far as Persia, and who knows how much farther?

This is the grandiose scheme. It is no mere fanciful picture, but based on the writings of great German publicists, professors, and high colonial authorities, and chapter and verse could be quoted in the fullest detail for every feature of the scheme. The civilisation of the African natives and the economic development of the Dark Continent must be subordinated to the most far-reaching schemes of German world power and world conquest; the world must be brought in subjection to German militarism, and as in former centuries, so indeed again, the African native must play his part in the new slavery.

The British Point of View.

The point of view of the British Empire, remarked General Smuts, was very different indeed. In the first place, it never had any military ambitions apart from the measure of sea power essential to its continued existence. In Africa it had never militarised the natives, and had always opposed any such policy. Indeed, no impartial person could deny that, so far from exploiting the natives, either for military or industrial purposes, British policy had, on the whole, for a very long stretch of years had a tender regard for native interests, and its results had on the whole been beneficial to the natives in their gradual civilisation.

In shaping this wise policy British statesmen had a very long and wide African experience to guide them, and in consequence they had avoided the very dangerous and dubious policies which the German newcomers had set in motion, and among these not the least dangerous was to regard the native primarily as raw material to be manufactured into military power and world power.

In the second place, the objects pursued by British policy on the African continent were inherently pacific and defensive. We desired no man's territory, and only to live in peace and develop the great African territories and populations entrusted to our care. The British Empire was far and away the greatest African Power, and no other Power had interests on that continent at all comparable with it. And looking at the future from the broadest points of view, looking at the magnitude of its Imperial African interests and the future welfare of the vast native populations, and its difficult task of civilising the Dark Continent; looking, further, upon Africa as the half-way house to India and Australasia, the British Empire asked only for peace and security—internal peace and security of its external communications. It could not allow the return of conditions which meant the militarisation of the natives and their employment for schemes of world power; it could not allow naval and submarine bases to be organised on both sides of the African coast to the endangerment of the sea communications of the Empire and the peace of the world. And it must insist on the maintenance of conditions which would guarantee through land communications for its territories from one end of the continent to the other. The British Empire was not like Germany, Russia, or the United States, a compact territorial entity; it was scattered over the globe and entirely dependent upon the maintenance of communication for its continued existence. And in future these lines of communications should proceed not only by sea, but by land.

One of the most impressive lessons of this vast war was the vulnerability of sea power and sea communications through the development of under-water transport, and the immense importance of railroad communication. Indeed, to be really effective, the two should go hand-in-hand. Nor were we at the end of the chapter in discovering new means of transportation. It was not only conceivable, but probable, that aerial navigation might revolutionise the present situation beyond anything dreamed of to-day. And all these considerations pointed to the necessity of our exercising wise forethought for the future, and securing the communications of the Empire by every legitimate means.

The German Colonies.

"I do not wish to say anything to-night," General Smuts concluded, "about the disposal of East Africa or other German colonies after the war. The Prime Minister has spoken on this subject for the Government, and I have nothing to add except this general consideration—as long as there is no real change of heart in Germany, and no final and irrevocable break with militarism, the law of self-preservation must be considered paramount. No fresh extension of Prussian militarism to other continents and seas should be tolerated; and the conquered German colonies can only be regarded as guarantees, as securities for the future peace of the world. This opinion will be shared, I feel sure, by the vast bulk of the young nations who form the Dominions of the British Empire. They have no military aims or ambitions. Their tasks are solely the tasks of peace; their greatest interest and their aim is peace. Voluntarily they joined in this war, and to their effort is largely due the destruction of the German Colonial Empire, and consequent prevention of the German military system being spread to the ends of the earth. They should not be asked to consent to the restoration to a militant Germany of fresh footholds for militarism in the southern hemisphere, and thus endanger the future of their young and rising communities, who are developing the waste spaces of the earth. They want a new Monroe Doctrine for the South, as there has been a Monroe Doctrine for the West, to protect it against European militarism. Behind the sheltering wall of such a doctrine they promised to build up a new, peaceful world, not only for themselves, but for the many millions of black folk entrusted to their care.

The enemy's stubborn defence of his last Colony, has not only been a great feat in itself, but it is also proof of the supreme importance attached by the German Governmen to this foreign Colony, both as an economic asset and as a strategical point of departure for the establishment of the future Central African Empire to which I have referred. The premature or unwise restoration of German East Africa to its former owners might, therefore, have consequences reaching far beyond the confines of the African continent. It is not difficult to foresee that the East African campaign, while apparently a minor side-show in the great world war, may yet have important bearings upon the future of the world. At the conclusion of peace, our statesmen will be bound to bear in mind these wider and obscurer issues, fraught with such consequences to the world and to the British Empire in particular.

Perhaps he might be allowed to express the fervent hope that German East Africa, a land where so many of our heroes lost their lives or their health, where under the most terrible and exacting conditions human loyalty and human service were poured out so lavishly in a great cause, might never be allowed to become a menace to the future peaceful development of the world. "I am sure my gallant boys, dead or living, would wish for no other or greater reward." (Loud cheers.)

M. Renkin and the Congo.

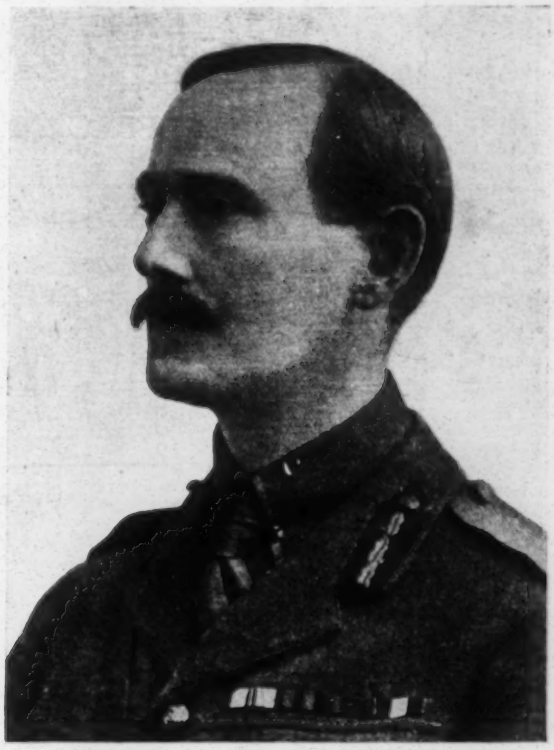
M. Renkin, the Belgian Colonial Minister, said he had postponed his departure for the pleasure of hearing General Smuts's speech, and was happy to have the opportunity of greeting him in memory of the co-operation of British and Belgian forces, which under his command had achieved such remarkable results. (Cheers.) There was but one feeling in the minds of the Belgian people regarding their African dominion. The Congo was for them a vital part of Belgium, and every Belgian was prepared to share in the glorious task which the nation took upon itself in 1908 in connection with the territory until that task was entirely fulfilled.

Amongst those present on the platform were :—

Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Glenconner, Lord Islington, Sir F. Younghusband, Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Sir Martin Conway, Mr. Henry Wilson-Fox, M.P., Sir Evan James, Col. Sir Henry Trotter, Col. C. E. Yate, M.P., Major Darwin, Sir J. Dunlop Smith, and Mr. R. S. Im Thurn.

Mr. Renkin, Minister of Colonies for Belgium, then rose and said he regretted his inability to express himself in English. He

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JACOBUS VAN DEVENTER, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in East Africa.



BRIG.-GENERAL EDWARD NORTHEY, C.B., D.S.O.,
Commanding the Nyasaland, Rhodesian Force in German East.

was glad, however, to have the chance of greeting General Smuts, whose forces in co-operation with the British, had achieved such splendid results. Our Belgian officers spoke in the highest terms of General Smuts and his Chief of Staff, and he was in duty bound to give public expression to their sentiments. Both in Africa and in Europe, Belgium had been forced, against her will, into this war. She found herself in conflict in both with an unscrupulous neighbour, who, reckoning on her weakness, sought to conquer her, and to found a vast empire in Central Africa chiefly at her expense. Germany had carefully prepared her schemes in both continents. One of the principal objects of colonial administration was to prevent cannibalism. But is it not also obvious that not only an object of this war, but one of its chief results, is to teach the nations that the stronger may not devour the weaker, and that political cannibalism must be prescribed in international relations just as is tribal anthropophagy?

The Scourge of Militarism.

Another object of the war in Africa is to extirpate from its soil for ever the scourge of militarism which Germany has attempted to establish. The colonies must never become exploiting grounds. The nature of the right of possession of the colonies has been much discussed, as to whether it were one of ownership, usufruct, mutual obligation, or what not. To every upright mind, no nation, however advanced in civilisation, can have any right to ownership or usufruct on the homeland of another, however backward it be. The contrary idea is revolting. Colonising nations have sovereign rule over new lands they occupy, but their ultimate duty is the education and protection of the natives they govern. It is of course necessary to make the utmost of the natural wealth which has been neglected, for it is the patrimony of all mankind, and for this reason, from the economic standpoint, colonising is a necessity. But this end, which is to be attained by free endeavour of human activity, must be dominated by civilising efforts, and such work it is which inspires all apostles, all great men whose efforts widen the human horizon, the work of justice and of human love.

However rich and intelligent be civilisation, its task will be unaccomplished so long as savage people remain in darkness and the shadow of death. Such are the principles which underlie our colonial policy, as also do they yours. And it is because we appreciate so highly the honour of their realisation that we are so powerfully attached to our African Colony.

Circumstances have increased the sentiment in Belgian hearts. During warfare, and under enemy oppression, the colony was a great source of satisfaction to Belgium, not only in respect of its economic progress, which went on apace, but also for the foodstuffs it supplied to the Allies and for the assistance it rendered in the African campaigns, as further testimony to the indomitable will of the Belgian people.

Of course, with us as elsewhere, there was a little trouble at the start, but all now goes smoothly, and the Congo is now, to all of us, an integral part of Belgium, and the efforts of all tend to the accomplishment of the glorious task which in 1908 we set out to do, and which we intend to perform fully and thoroughly.

The speaker concluded by thanking the Royal Geographical Society for its cordial reception and for permitting him to take part in that great meeting

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AFRICA'S OCEAN MAGNATE.

Photo: Vandyk.

CAPTAIN SIR OWEN PHILIPPS, K.C.M.G., M.P.,

Chairman of the Union-Castle Steamship Lines, Elder Dempster Line, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., and interested in many other important shipping interests.

32-16-7

GOLD COAST RED CROSS.

LADY CLIFFORD'S GREAT EFFORT AT ACCRA.

. . "Our Day" Procession. Wonderful Results. . .

The Gold Coast has just made another great Red Cross effort, and the result is wonderful. The colony and its dependencies will send a larger contribution this year to the Beneficent Fund than was forwarded in the previous twelve months, and, in these hard times, for the people of West Africa that means much. It is the outcome of unusual endeavour, the life and soul of which has been Lady Clifford, wife of the Governor.

The later programme of the Ladies' Red Cross League at Accra—comprising both Europeans and natives—included a procession through the town, which displayed a number of tableaux, scenes representing the world's market, and a war economy calico ball and variety show. They were in addition to the usual race meeting and sports for the Red Cross.

The procession was apparently the most popular with the natives, but the world's market proved the most popular, drawing £600 to the Fund; the variety show produced £192.

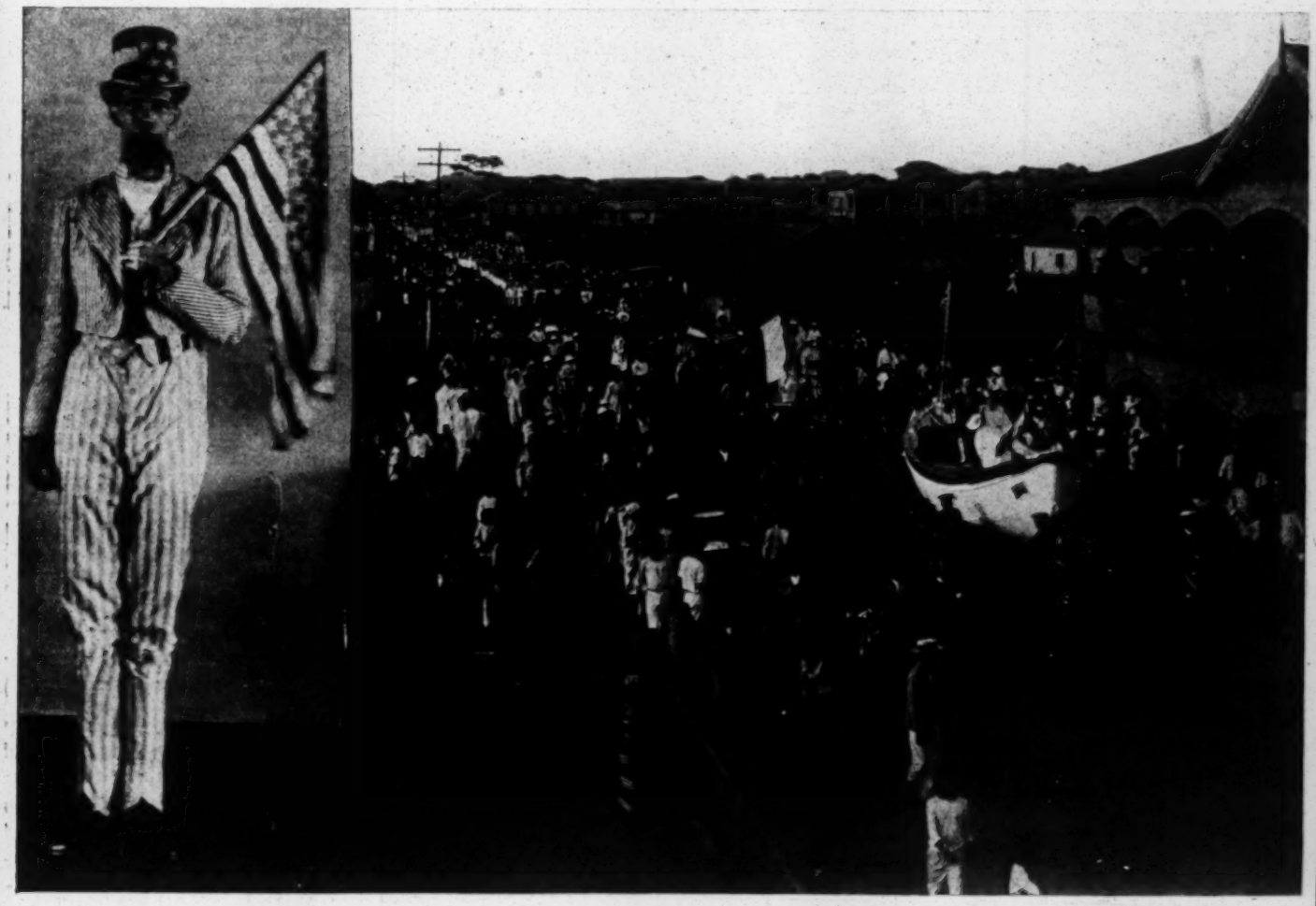
Those of the Ancient Briton and the Ancient African were particularly attractive. The latter was absolutely correct, with its monkey-skin cap, grass dress, cowries, and spearhead, which came from Benin. This tableau took six weeks to make.

The Railway Department of Accra has been wonderful in its Red Cross activities. The several entertainments and the collections from the various communities with which it is most in touch realised £1,000 to be added to the total handed from the Gold Coast to the Red Cross Fund.

The Gold Coast is also sending £1,000 to the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops.

In the course of a long article on the Red Cross appeal, "The Voice of the People" says :—" There can be no doubt it was the grandest procession ever witnessed in this town, according to the testimony of the oldest inhabitant, for over seventy years. Red Cross Day, which had been organised by Lady Clifford, was no doubt an event, and will more than anything else that we can think of render 1917 an annus mirabilis to the people of Accra. There was not a single person who was present in the streets, as the historic procession wended its way, who will forget it, and when one comes to think that the programme (the whole of it) was prepared by the Governor's consort, it is obvious that we have got in Lady Clifford a remarkable person, and one who is most highly endowed.

" It was no ordinary mind in which the idea was formed to have a display in the public streets of Accra with the features of that which it was the good fortune of the natives and residents to witness on Red Cross Day. Lady Clifford was greatly assisted by her committee, which consisted of Europeans and natives, and a better selection could perhaps not have been made. Mr. and Mrs. Cranston might particularly be mentioned—they worked hard. Mr. Cranston had a little more than his share of work. Besides drilling the children and preparing them for the demonstration in the streets, he also appears to have had the supervision of a great deal that was done by the lads or children of the various schools on the polo ground. There was not a hitch; everything passed off satisfactorily."



Mr. Farrar, of the Secretariat, as "Uncle Sam."

THE RECENT "OUR DAY" IN ACCRA.

"Britannia" in the highly successful Procession organised for the occasion; which was over a quarter of a mile long, and over 3,000 strong.

FRANCE AND THE CAMEROONS.

Educating the Natives — An Important Dependency.

. . . Special to "The African World" from our Own Correspondent . . .

Duala.

It is interesting to note that France is consolidating her conquest in the Cameroons in a most comprehensive manner. Not only has she opened schools where her budding dark citizens are studying the language, but she is also initiating these coloured sons of the Republic in the higher branches of industry, an example in African development which she has profitably copied from Great Britain. This laudable interest in the people of her dependencies must be fraught with far-reaching consequences both to the Republic and to those Africans most directly concerned. Love, admiration and sympathy for the governed has never failed to operate in the highest interests of the governors. We must congratulate France on her recognition and appreciation of the intellectual and material value of her coloured citizens.

Origin of "Cameroons."

It may not be generally known to your readers that the word "Cameroons" is apparently derived from the small shrimp-like crustacean (Thallassina), called by the old Portuguese navigators "Cameraos." These attracted their wonder from the fact that during the months of August and September they swarmed in such numbers as well-nigh to choke the Cameroon River and neighbouring estuaries. To-day they are taken by the basketful, dried, and smoked and sent inland, where they are much appreciated by the natives. Possibly potted cameraos may in the near future find their way on to the English market as another table delicacy.

A Gala Day.

The French National Fête Day, Saturday, July 14, the second which has been held in the colony since the French occupation, was a most successful and interesting festival. It was observed as a universal general holiday throughout the whole of the colony, and in Duala, the capital and seat of the French Government, a monster gala and sports meeting was held. Proceedings started on Friday night by a grand torchlight procession through the principal thoroughfares, Rue de Cumberland, Rue Lugard, Avenue du President Poincare, Rue Drouot, Rue de Yapoma, and finishing at Hotel du Gouvernement.

On the morning of the 14th, at six o'clock, there was a grand salute of guns from the troops with artillery fire. Afterwards a review of all the troops of the garrison on the camp ground and general inspection by Governor Lucien Fourneau. At eleven o'clock the Governor held a grand reception at Government House, at which all the Europeans, English and French, were received and introduced to him. Subsequently a series of athletic events and games were held close to Government House. These comprised wrestling matches, foot and sack races, climbing the greasy pole, two-legged races, scissors competition, in fact, "all the fun of the fair." During the day the bands from Akwa and Dido, as also specially trained choirs from the schools, rendered selections of music and choral singing, quite a feature being their singing of native songs, as well as the French National Anthem "The Marseillaise." The day's events were brought to a close by a native beauty competition, and certainly some of the "dusky" maidens were decidedly interesting looking. The various colours in the dresses worn by the competitors making the event a unique one.

On the following day (Sunday) the canoe races were held, there being two, for large and small canoes. The large canoes have between thirty and forty native paddlers, and they cut through the water at a great speed.

In Aid of the Red Cross.

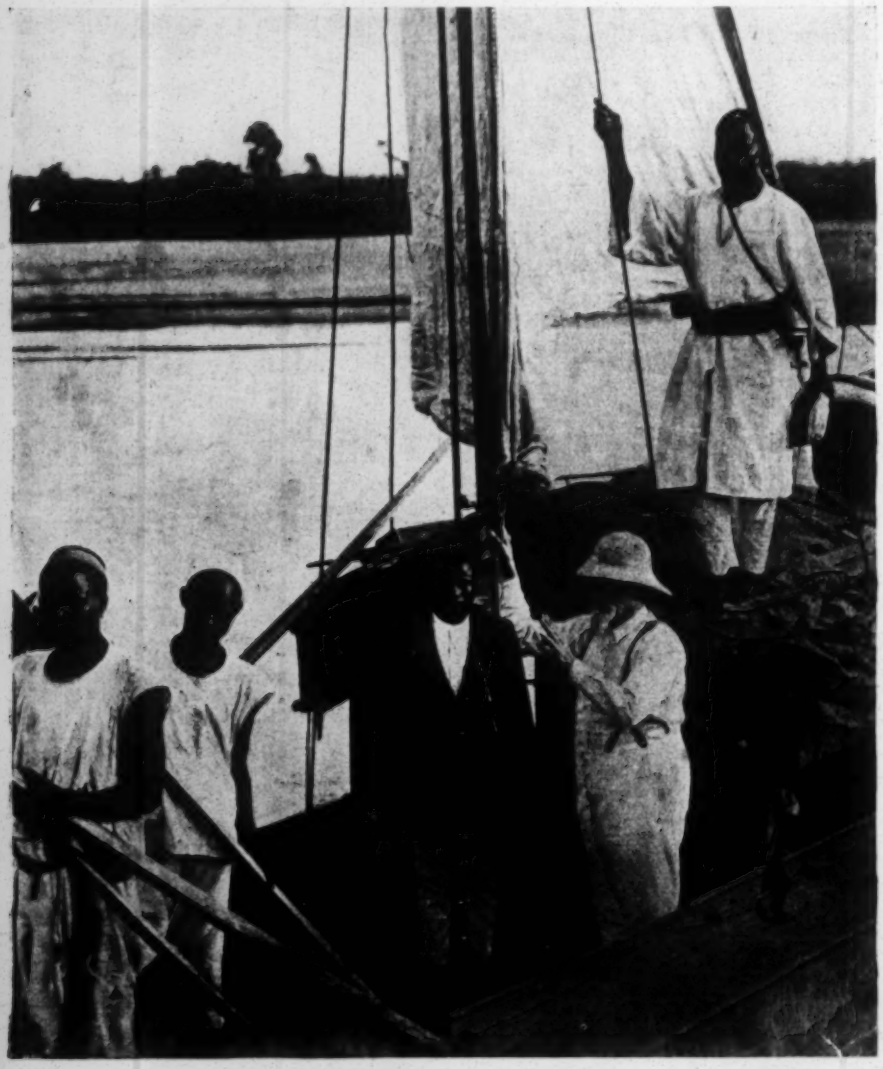
At the French hotel on Sunday evening a most artistic soirée in aid of the French Red Cross was held, a very interesting programme was gone through, the spacious rooms being crowded with a most enthusiastic audience, who welcomed every item rendered with great applause. The concert terminatel with the singing of the "Marseillaise" and "God Save the King." This concert benefited the French Red Cross by a sum of £200.

The fête day was also celebrated in the interior of the colony, notably of Edea, Yaunde, Yabassi, Nkongsamba, and Garua and Ngaundere.

New Cameroon.

This region, which was added to the colony under the Franco-German Agreement of November 4, 1911, was represented as being swampy, depopulated, and devastated by sleeping sickness, and the Teuton acquisition was greeted with general derision. But a more thorough investigation of the possession has shown that it is not so bad as it was painted, and while there are tracts that hold out very little promise of profitable development, there are districts in the New Cameroon which will handsomely repay exploitation. A frontier expedition into the interior has published descriptions of a steppe region covered with tall grasses, bushes, and trees, interspersed with grassy plains. The country abounds with a variety of animals, including giraffes, antelopes, gazelles, buffaloes, zebras, rhinoceri, elephants and apes, and the Lagone and its tributaries contain large quantities of fish. This should therefore prove a very welcome field to game hunters and sportsmen. The country is inhabited by the Lakka tribe, a very independent race of Sudan negroes, who live in villages and disclose many differences in languages, manners, and customs. Hunting and fishing are their secondary occupation, but their regular occupation is agriculture. Their well-tilled fields, fertilised with the ashes of burnt grass, produce millet, ground nuts, tobacco, hemp and cotton, and their greatest delicacies are caterpillars and dried fish. They possess horses and goats, and their women employ themselves in basket work and also pottery when not engaged in agriculture.

The greatest drawback, however, to the systematic development of this region is the naturally bad means of communication as regards both waterways and roads.



THE LATE CAPTAIN W. C. SPEEDING, I.S.O.

Opposite is an interesting photograph of the late Capt. W. C. Speeding, I.S.O., one of the most popular figures in West Coast and River shipping circles. For nearly a quarter of a century he was Harbour Master at Ragos, and for the past five years he had been River Transport Superintendent to the Niger Co. for the upper reaches of the Niger and the Benue.

THE CAMEROONS—IMMENSE RUBBER PLANTATIONS

Special to "The West African Monthly," from Our Own Correspondent.

DUALA, August, 1917.

The Cameroons was regarded by the Germans as a plantation country of the highest promise, and the proximity of the Cameroons Mountains to the coast facilitating the realisation of the products render this part of the country an ideal area for the planter. All the largest plantations are situated round this district, which has Victoria as its headquarters, and they have all been extensively developed since the British occupation, the products having already assumed considerable proportions in the export figures of the dependency. It is the intention of the writer to give descriptions of these various plantations and the products cultivated thereon, and my present article is devoted to

Indigenous Rubber.

The attention of the rubber dealers was first drawn to certain various kinds of lianas, notably the "Landolphia florida," which was regarded as the greatest rubber-producing plant in the colonies. But in the beginning of the present century it was discovered that the great virgin forests of South Cameroons contained large numbers of "Kickxia-elastica" trees, and that extensive subsidiary tracts covered with the same plant existed in the prairies of South Adamana, in the Kumbo highlands, and the region of Lake Chad. "Kickxia-elastica" is known in the trade as "silk rubber," and was first discovered in Lagos in 1894, and in a very short period of time the exports had reached over a million pounds. The eagerness of the natives to exploit this very valuable product led to the destruction of the rubber-yielding trees, with the result that by the year 1907 the export had practically stopped.

Millions of Trees.

The Kickxia rubber trees were introduced into the Cameroons by a German scientist (Dr. Schlecter), and after some time he proved that 1½ lbs. of dry rubber could be obtained from six-year-old trees, which result was subsequently confirmed by Dr. O. Warburg, a well-known authority on rubber. The first shipments of rubber from the Kickxia trees were obtained from the wild rubber trees known as 'Funtumia," and it has been only during the last few years that the authorities, realising that the Kickxia trees are indigenous to the colony, have cultivated it, and there are now large plantations in the Cameroons containing millions of trees which are doing well. From the tapping of wild "Funtumia" trees it is well known that this species yields latex more readily than others, and that it is almost as sensitive to drastic tapping as "Castilloa." Tapping of cultivated trees has occurred experimentally on some of the plantations here, but these trees, however, do not stand closely planted, but singly and in rows, and the result, the writer has learned, has not always been satisfactory. It may be assumed that from 3 to 3½ ozs. are to be expected from six-year-old trees, planted at distances from each other, and from 1 to 2 ozs. from closely planted trees.

The methods of tapping are two kinds, viz., vertical "incisions" and "herring-bone" incisions, these being made along the whole length of the trunk.

The rubber is procured by boiling the latex after diluting it with water; treatment with hydrofluoric acid yields a better product. Although Funtumia rubber is at present somewhat inferior in quality to that of Hevea and Fucus, and at most is equal to the Castilloa, it is confidently anticipated that with more suitable preparation it can be made to yield a good serviceable product.

Cost of Production.

Most of the Kickxia plantations are laid out on land which has been cleared of jungle—a process which does not entail a heavy outlay. The expenses, including costs for inspection, tools, labour, etc., amount to about £10 to £11 per acre; a good supply of native labour is available, and the average wage, including board, is about £10 per year. The cost of the upkeep of the planted areas should not exceed 30s. per acre for the first year, 23s. per acre the second year, 18s. per acre the third year, and 10s. per acre the fourth year. The estimated inclusive cost of tapping the trees and delivering the produce in Europe should not exceed 1s. 5d. per lb.

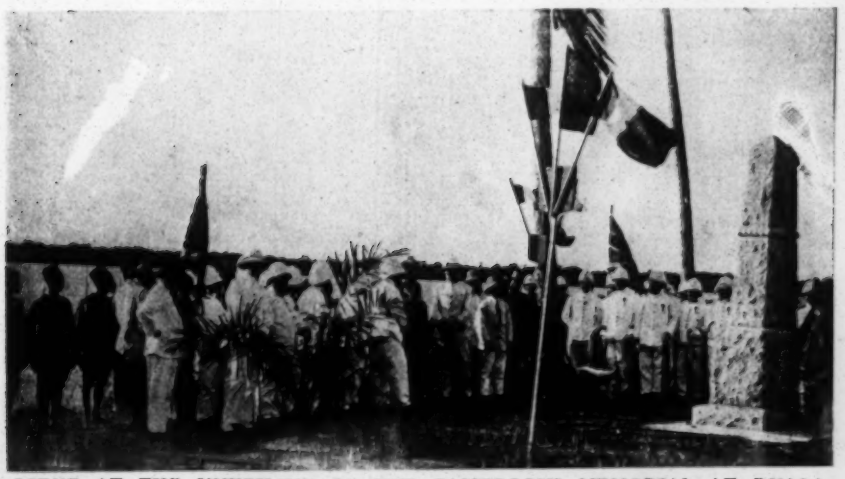
The value of Kickxia rubber, if properly prepared, is almost equal to that of the best Para rubber, and it is certainly safe to estimate that it will always fetch within 1s. of Para. These figures compare very favourably with those ruling in other plantations, and they are given here as an indication that in its rubber exports alone the Cameroons Colony has an immense future before it. In considering the question as to whether we will be in a position to supply ourselves with rubber from our own colonies, it is the writer's opinion that it depends on three factors:—(1) Soil, (2) climate, and (3) labour. Regarding the Cameroons, this colony alone possesses several hundred thousand acres of land suitable for the cultivation of the most valuable rubber trees, and the climate is also very favourable.

Rubber Cultivation.

Taking, for example, that our annual requirements in rubber would, say, average 12,000 tons, this quantity could be obtained from an area of about 130,000 to 150,000 acres exclusively planted with Hevea, and from 150,000 to 200,000 acres cultivated with the various species already planted, but with the Hevea plant predominating. Even if the demand for the raw material should increase, the reply to the question would be in the affirmative both as regards soil and climate, but with the accompanying development in the cultivation of the oil palms, cocoa, bananas, palm kernels, etc., will the necessary labour be procurable. This part of the matter requires very careful and impartial consideration.

There are at present in the colony established stations for rubber cultivation at Sangmalima (Ebolowa district), Akonolinga (Yaunde district), Dume (Dume district), and Djuhposten (Lomie district), and the work comprises the distribution of Hevea and Funtumia plants to the natives, the superintendence of new plantations, the regeneration of the stocks of wild rubber which had become exhausted and wasted by careless exploitation, and the instruction of the natives in the tapping of rubber trees and the preparation and preservation of the rubber.

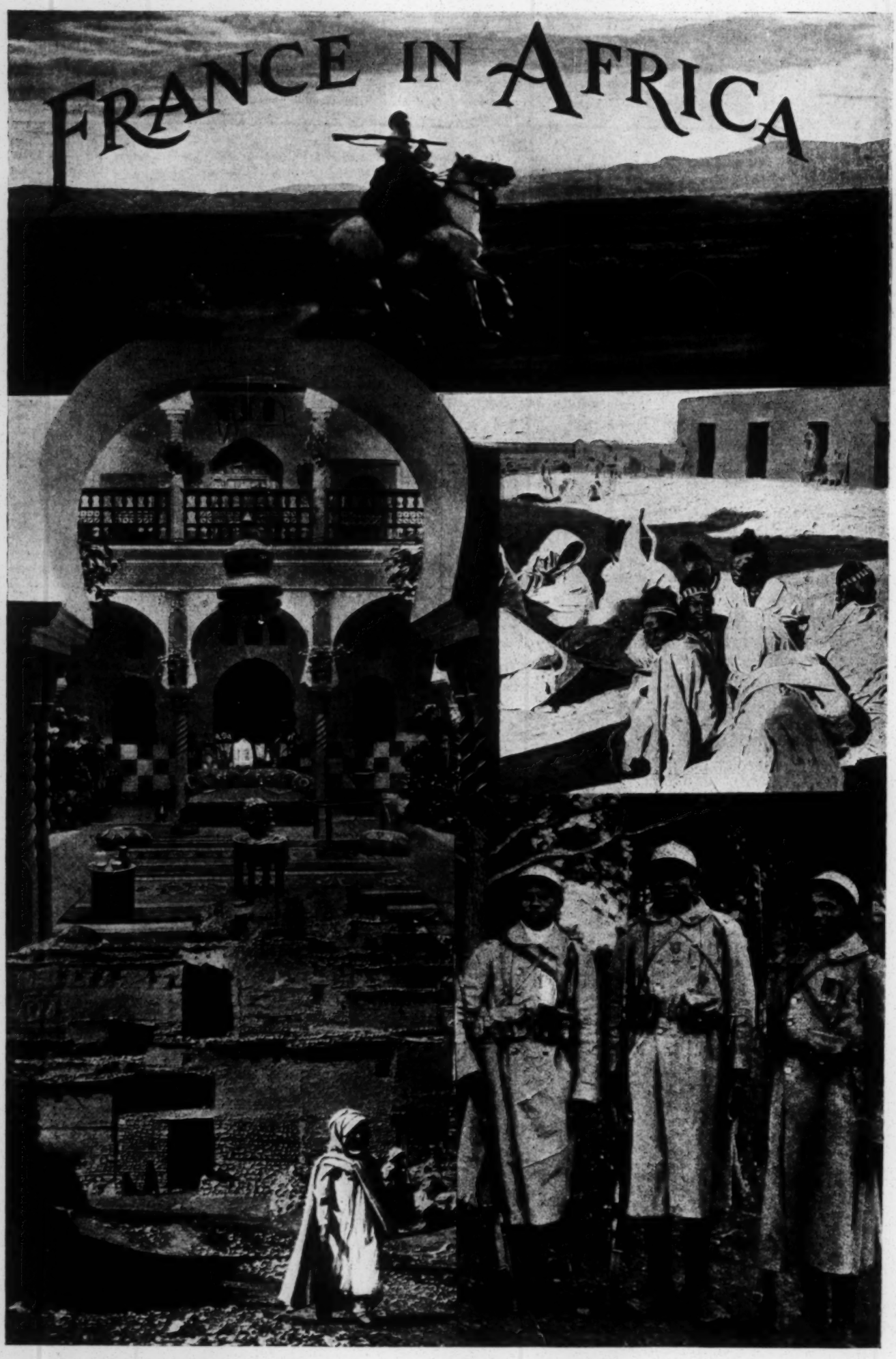
THE CAMEROONS MEMORIAL.



SCENE AT THE UNVEILING OF THE CAMEROONS MEMORIAL AT DUALA.

THE UNVEILING CEREMONY.

An impressive ceremony marked the unveiling of the dignified memorial stone erected at Duala last June (whence it was shipped free of charge by Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., thus enabling the whole of the subscription raised to be devoted to the monument) in memory of the officers and men of the Royal Navy and the Niger a Marines who lost their lives in the Cameroons Expedition. Full military honours were accorded.



1. On the edge of the Desert near Tunis.
2. Courtyard of a Mansion in Algiers.
3. A scene in Timbucto.
4. Types of gallant Senagelese on the Western Front.

FRENCH COLONIAL AFRICA.

RECORD OF WISE COLONISATION AND PROMISING TERRITORY.

Extracted from Alexander Mackenzie's "The Last Frontier."

(Special to "The African World Annual.")

We have witnessed one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of the world. In less than a generation we have seen the French dream of an African empire stretching without interruption from the Mediterranean to the Congo literally fulfilled. French Imperialism did not end, as the historians would have you believe, on that September day in 1870 when the third Napoleon lost his liberty and his throne at Sedan. The echoes of the Commune had scarcely died away before the French empire-builders were again at work, in Africa, in Asia, in Oceania, founding on every seaboard of the world a new and greater France. In the two score years that have elapsed since France's *année terrible* her neglected and scattered colonies have been expanded into a third empire—an empire oversea. . . . To-day her sphere of influence extends over 45 per cent. of the land area and 24 per cent. of the population of Africa. It is, indeed, not the slightest exaggeration to say that French influence is to-day predominant over all that expanse of the Dark Continent lying west of the Nile basin and north of the Congo—a territory one and a-half times the size of the United States—thus forming the only continuous empire in Africa with ports on every seaboard of the continent.

From Ocean to Ocean.

With the exception of the negro republic of Liberia (on whose frontiers, by the way, France is steadily and systematically encroaching), the little patches of British and Spanish possessions on the West Coast, and the German colonies of Kamerun and Togoland, France has unostentatiously brought under her control that enormous tract of African soil which stretches from the banks of the Congo to the shores of the Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic seaboard to the Valley of the Nile. Algeria has been French for three-quarters of a century, being regarded, indeed, as a part of France and not a colony at all. Though the Bey of Tunis still holds perfunctory audiences in his palace of the Bardo, it is from the French Residency that the protectorate is really ruled. Though Tripolitania has passed under Italian dominion, it is French and not Italian influence which is recognised by the unsubjugated tribesmen of the hinterland. And now, after years of intrigue and machinations, which twice have brought her to the brink of war, France, by one of the most remarkable diplomatic victories of our time, has won the last of the world's great territorial prizes and has set the capstone on her colonial edifice by adding the empire of Morocco—under the guise of a protectorate—to her oversea domain.

On the West Coast the Tricolour floats over the colonies of Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Senegal-Niger, and Mauritania (the last-named a newly organised colony formed from portions of the Moroccan hinterland), the combined area of these possessions alone being about equal to that of European Russia.

From the Congo northward to the confines of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan stretches the great colony of French Equatorial Africa—formerly known as the French Congo. Though potentially the most valuable of the French West African possessions, being enormously rich in both jungle and mineral products, notably rubber, ivory, and copper, France has taken surprisingly little interest in this colony's development, and, as a result, it has been permitted to fall into a state of almost pitiful neglect. There are two causes for the backwardness of French Equatorial Africa: first, its atrocious climate, the whole territory being a breeding-ground for small-pox, blood diseases, tropical fevers in their most virulent forms, and, worst of all, the terrible sleeping-sickness; second, the almost total lack of easy means of communication, the backdoor through the Belgian Congo being the only direct means of access to the greater part of the colony, which was virtually cut in half by the broad area lying between the southern boundary of Kamerun and the equator and extending eastward from the coast to the Ubangi River, which France ceded to Germany in 1911 as a *quid pro quo* for being permitted a free hand in Morocco, and which has been renamed "New Kamerun." Though the economic development of this region must prove, under any circumstances, a difficult, dangerous, and discouraging task, it can be accomplished if the Government will divert its attention from its projects in North Africa long enough to make Libreville a decent port, to provide adequate steamer services on the great rivers that intersect the colony, and to link up those rivers with each other and with the coast by a system of railways.

French System of Native Education.

Lying on the northern frontier of French Equatorial Africa, and separating it from the Sahara, is the great Central African State of Kanem, with its organised native Government, its important commerce, and its considerably developed civilisation, which was completely subjugated by France in 1903, Wadai, its powerful neighbour to the east, accepting a French protectorate in the same year. In the centre of this ring of colonies lie the million and a half square miles of the French Sahara, which the experiments of the French engineers have proved to be as capable of irrigation and cultivation as the one-time deserts of our own South-West. Off the other side of the continent is the great colony of Madagascar, the second largest island in the world, in itself considerably larger than the mother country; while the French Somali Coast forms the sole gateway to Abyssinia and divides with the British colony of Aden the control of the southern entrance to the Red Sea. Everything considered, history can show few parallels to this marvellous colonial expansion, begun while France was still suffering from the effects of the disastrous Prussian War.

Not long ago I asked the Governor-General of Algeria what he considered the most important factors in the remarkable spread of French influence and civilisation in North Africa, and he answered, "Public schools, the American phonograph, and the American sewing-machine." The most casual traveller cannot but be impressed by the thoroughness with which France has gone into the schoolmaster business in her African dominions. She believes that the best way to civilise native races is by training their minds, and she does not leave so important a work to the missionaries, either. In Algiers there is a Government university with nearly two thousand students and a faculty of one hundred professors, while in more than eighteen hundred secondary, primary, and infant schools the youth of Algeria, irrespective of whether they believe in Christ, in Abraham, or in Mohammed, are being taught how to become decent and patriotic citizens of France. In Tunisia alone there are something over fifteen hundred educational institutions; all down the fever-stricken West Coast, under the palm-thatched roofs of Madagascar and the crackling tin ones of Equatoria, millions of dusky youngsters are being taught by Gallic schoolmasters that *p-a-t-r-i-e* spells "France," and the meaning of "*Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité.*"

French-African Communication—

"When the English occupy a country," runs a saying which they have in Africa, "the first thing they build is a custom-house; the first thing the Germans build is a barracks; but the first thing the French build is a railway." Nothing, indeed, is more significant of the civilising work done by the French in these almost unknown lands than the means of communication, there being in operation to-day in French Africa six thousand miles of railway, twenty-five thousand miles of telegraph, and ten thousand miles of telephone.

To-day one can travel on an admirably ballasted road-bed, in an electric-lighted sleeping-car, with hot and cold running water in your compartment, and with a dining-car ahead, along that entire stretch of the Barbary Coast lying between the Moroccan and Tripolitanian frontiers, which, within the memory of our fathers, was the most notorious pirate stronghold in the world. A strategic line has been built six hundred miles southward from the coast city of Oran to Colomb-Bechar, in the Sahara, with Timbuktu as its eventual destination, and, now that the long-standing Moroccan controversy has been settled for good and all, another railway is already being pushed forward from Ujda, on the Algerian-Moroccan border, and in another year or two the shriek of the locomotive will be heard under the walls of Fez the Forbidden. From Constantine, in Algeria, another line of rails is crawling southward via Biskra into the Sahara, with Lake Tchad as its objective, thus opening up to European commerce the great protected States of Kanem and Wadai. From Dakar, on the coast of Senegal, a combined rail and river service is in operation to the Great Bend of the Niger, so that one can now go to the mysterious city of Timbuktu by train and river steamer, in considerable comfort and under the protection of the French flag all the way. In Dahomey, within the memory of all of us a notorious cannibal kingdom, a railway is under construction to Nikki, four hundred miles into the steaming jungle; from Konakry, the capital of French Guinea, a line has just been opened to Kourassa, 350 miles from anywhere;

while even the fever-stricken, voodoo-worshipping Ivory Coast boasts 200 miles or so of well-built line with its railhead already half-way from the coast to Jimini. From Tamatave, the chief seaport of Madagascar, you can go by rail to the capital, Antananarivo, 300 miles up into the mountains, and, if you wish to continue across the island, Government motor-cars will run you down, over roads that would make the Glidden tourists envious, to Majunga, on the other side. From Djibouti, the capital of the French Somali coast, another railway has been pushed as far up-country as Diré-Dawah, in Menelik's dominions—fare sixty dollars for the round trip of 250 miles.

And the Seaboard.

France has more good harbours on the coasts of Africa than all the other nations put together. Algiers, with one of the finest roadsteads in the world, is now the most important coaling-station in the Mediterranean and a port of call for nearly all of the lines plying between America and the Near East; by the construction of a great ship-canal the French engineers have made Tunis directly accessible to ocean-going vessels, thus restoring the maritime importance of Carthage to her successor; with Tangier under French control, a naval base will doubtless eventually be constructed there.

But, though good harbours are taken rather as a matter of course in the Mediterranean, one hardly expects to find them on the reef-bordered West Coast, which is pounded by a ceaseless and merciless surf. At all of the British, German, Spanish, and Portuguese ports in West Africa, save one, you are lowered from the steamer's heaving deck into a dancing surf-boat by means of a contrivance called the "mammy chair," and are taken ashore by a score of ebony giants who ply their trident-shaped paddles madly in their desperate efforts to prevent your being capsized. But when you come to the French port of Dakar, instead of being dangled between sea and sky in a bo's'n's chair and dropped sprawling into the bottom of a pitching surf-boat, and being paddled frantically ashore by a crew of perspiring negroes, you lounge in a cane chair on an awning-covered deck while your vessel steams grandly in, straight alongside a concrete wharf which would do credit to the Hudson River, and a steam crane dips down into the hold and lifts the cargo out, a dozen tons at a time, and loads it on a waiting train to be transported into the heart of Africa.

France's Colonial Army.

The struggle of the French colonial army to maintain law and order along the vast reaches of France's African frontiers forms one of the most thrilling and romantic chapters in the history of colonial expansion. Theirs has been a work of tact, rather than of force. Always she has conciliated the Moslem. She has safeguarded the privacy of his mosques and harems; she has encouraged by Government subsidies his schools and universities; the native *mollahs* and *cadis* are utilised as local magistrates in all except the gravest cases or those involving a European.

Though France's African army does not at present number much over fifty thousand men—all well drilled, highly disciplined and modernly armed—the French drill-sergeants in Africa are not idle and have limitless resources to draw from. The population of the negro states under French protection runs into many millions, and would easily yield 20 per cent. of fighting men, while the acquisition of Morocco has added the Berbers, that strange, warlike, Caucasian race, to the Republic's fighting line. Nothing pleases the African as an occupation more than soldiering, his native physique, courage and endurance making him, with amazingly little training, a first-class fighting man.

Generous Treatment of the Arabs.

Several times each year it is customary for the commandants of the French posts along the edge of the Sahara to organise *fantasias* in honour of the Arab sheikhs of the region, who come in to attend them, followed by great retinues of burnoosed, turbaned and splendidly mounted retainers, with the same enthusiasm with which an American countryside turns out to see the circus. At one of these affairs luxuriously furnished tents had been erected for the comfort of the native guests; a champagne luncheon provided the excuse for innumerable protestations of friendship; a series of races with money prizes was arranged for the visitors' horses; and, before leaving, the sheikhs were presented with ornate saddles, gold-mounted rifles and, in the cases of the more important chieftains, with crosses of the Legion of Honour. In return for this they willingly agreed to capture and surrender certain fugitives from justice who had fled into the desert; to warn the more lawless of their tribesmen that the plundering of caravans must cease; to furnish specified quotas of recruits for the native cavalry; and to send in for sale to the Remount Department a large number of desert-bred horses. And, which is the most important of all, they go back to their tented homes in the desert immensely impressed with the power, the wealth and the generosity of France.

Not content with these periodic manifestations of friendship, the French Government makes it a point occasionally to invite the native rulers of the lands under its control to visit France as the guests of the nation. Escorted by French officers who can talk with them in their own tongue, these colonial visitors in their outlandish costumes are shown the delights of Montmartre by night, they are dined by the President of the Republic at the Elysée, they are given the freedom of Paris at the Hôtel de Ville, and they finally return to their own lands the friends and allies of France for the rest of their lives.

Protecting the Caravans.

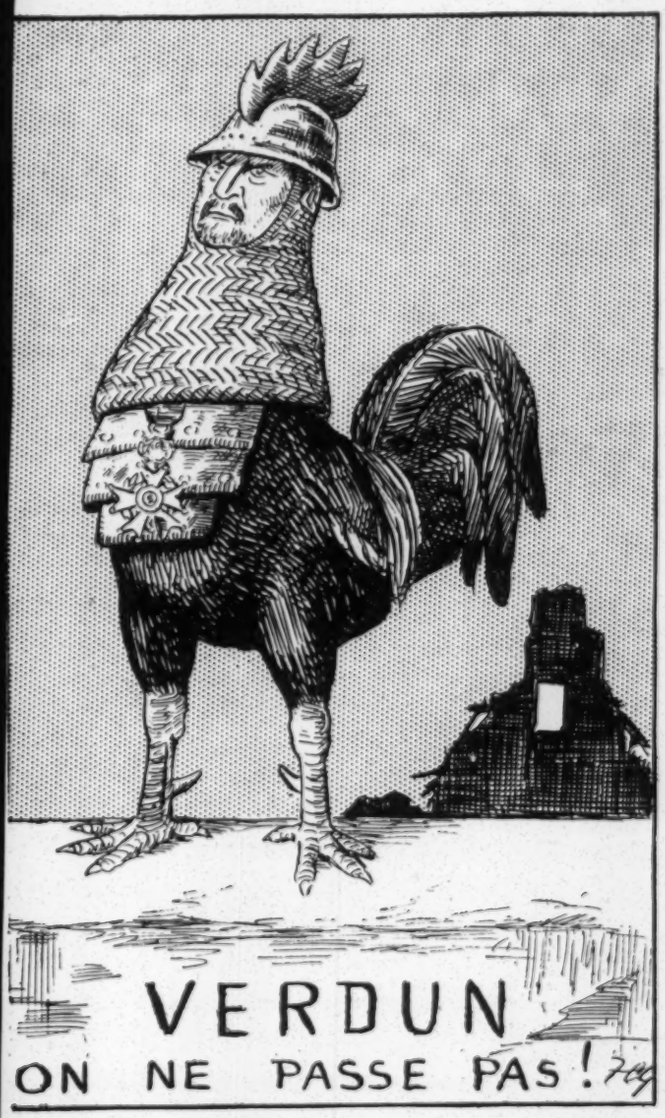
Straggling down here and there into the desert from some of the North African coast towns go the trade routes of the caravans, and it is the protection of these trade routes, traversing, as they do, a territory half again as large as that of the United States, that is entrusted to the twelve hundred *méharistes* composing France's Saharan forces. By a network of small oasis garrisons and desert patrols, recruited from the desert tribes and mounted on the tall, swift-trotting camels known as *méhari*, France has made the Saharan trade-routes, if not as safe as Fifth Avenue or Piccadilly, certainly very much safer for the lone traveller than lower Clark Street, in Chicago, or the neighbourhood of the Paris *Halles*. These great trade caravans, you will understand, are literally moving cities, sometimes consisting of as many as twelve thousand camels, to say nothing of the accompanying horses, donkeys, sheep, and goats. To outfit such a caravan often takes a year or more, frequently at a cost of more than one million dollars, the money being subscribed in varying sums by thousands of merchants and petty traders dwelling in the region whence it starts. It is obvious, therefore, that the looting of such a caravan might well spell ruin for the people of a whole district; and it is by her successful protection of the caravan routes that France has earned the gratitude of the peoples of all those regions bordering on the Great Sahara. But the days of the caravan trade are numbered, for the telegraph wires which already stretch across the desert from the Mediterranean coast towns to the French outposts in the Congo, the Senegal, and the Sudan, are but forerunners to herald the coming of the iron horse.

France's path of colonial expansion in Africa has been remarkably free from obstructions, for, barring the Algerian campaign of 1830, and the German created incidents in Morocco, she has acquired her vast domain—close on half the total area of the continent—at a surprisingly low cost in money and lives. The only time, indeed, when her African ambitions received a serious setback was in 1898, at Fashoda (now known as Kodok), on the White Nile, when the French explorer, Major Marchand, yielded to the peremptory demand of Lord Kitchener and hauled down the tricolour which he had raised at that remote spot, thus losing to France the whole of the Western Sudan and the control of the head-waters of the Nile.

Sahara's Riches.

Because the map-makers from time beyond reckoning have seen fit to paint the northern half of the African continent a speckled yellow, most of us have been accustomed to look upon this region as an arid, sun-baked, worthless desert. But French explorers, French engineers, and French scientists have proved that it is very far from being worthless or past reclamation. M. Henri Schirmer, the latest and most careful student of its problems says: "The sterility of the Sahara is due neither to the form of the land nor to its nature. The alluvium of sand, chalk, and gypsum which covers the Algerian Sahara constitutes equally the soil of the most fertile plains in the world. What causes the misery of one and the wealth of the other is the absence or the presence of water." Now, an extensive series of experiments has proven that the Sahara, like the Great American Desert, has an ample supply of underground water, which in many cases has been reached at a depth of only forty feet. There is, incidentally, hardly a desert where the experiment has been tried, whether in Asia, Africa, or America, where water has not been found within two thousand feet of the surface. Though usually not sufficient for agriculture, enough has generally been found to afford a supply for cattle, railroads, and mines.

What has already been accomplished in the American desert, French brains, French energy, and French machinery are fast accomplishing in the Sahara. Thanks to the recent invention, by a non-commissioned officer of France's African forces, of a six-wheeled motor-sledge driven by a light but powerful aeroplane engine, the problem of rapid communication in these desert regions, which have hitherto been impassable to any kind of animal or mechanical traction, has been solved. As the new vehicle has proved itself capable of maintaining a speed over sand dunes of twenty miles an hour, it promises to be of invaluable assistance to the French in their work of opening up the waste places. Not only have French expeditions explored and charted the whole of the unknown regions, but they have thoroughly investigated the commercial possibilities of the immense territories which have recently come under their control. These investigations have shown that the Sahara is very far from being the sandy plain, flat as a billiard-table, which the pictures and descriptions in our school geographies led us to believe, but is, on the contrary, of a remarkably varied surface, here rising into plateaus like those of Tibesti and Ahaggar, there crossed by chains of large and fertile oases, and again broken into mountain ranges,



with peaks eight thousand feet high, greater than the Alleghanies and very nearly as great as the Sierra Nevadas.

An oasis, by the way, does not necessarily consist, as the reading public seems to believe, of a clump of palm-trees beside a brackish well, many of them being great stretches of well-watered and cultivated soil, sometimes many square miles in extent, and rich in fig, pomegranate, orange, apricot, and olive trees. There are said to be four million date-palms in the oases of the Algerian Sahara alone, and to cut down one of them is considered as much of a crime as arson is in a great city, for its fruit is a sufficient food, from its leaves a shelter can be made which will keep out sun and wind and rain, and its shade protects life and cultivation. Many date plantations, and even vineyards, have flourished for several years past in southernmost Algeria by means of water from below the surface, while the chief of the French geodetic survey recently announced that a tract in the very heart of the Sahara, nine degrees in longitude by twelve degrees in latitude, is already sufficiently watered for the raising of grain.

A Noble Work of Colonising.

The story of French success in the exploration, the civilisation, the administration, and the exploitation of Africa is one of the wonder-tales of history. Look at Senegambia as it is now under French rule, and compare its condition with what it was as Mungo Park describes it at the end of the eighteenth century; contrast the modernised Dahomey of today, with its railways, schools, and hospitals, with the blood-soaked, cannibal country of the early '60's; remember that Algeria has doubled in population since the last Dey, by striking the French Consul with his fan, turned his country into a French department—and you will have a bird's-eye view, as it were, of what the French have accomplished in the colonising field.

If French Africa becomes in time a rich and prosperous dominion—and I firmly believe that it will—it is to her patient and intrepid pioneers of civilisation—desert patrols, railway-builders, well-drillers, school teachers, commercial investigators—that the thanks of the nation will be due; for they are pointing the way to millions of natives on whose activities and necessities the commercial development of Africa must eventually depend. So I trust that those at home in France will give all honour to the men at work in the Sahara, the Senegal, and the Sudan, or rotting in the weed-grown, snake-infested cemeteries of the Congo and Somaliland; men whose battles have been fought out in steaming jungles or on lonely cases, far away from home and friends and often from another white man's help and sympathy; sometimes with savage desert raiders, or in action against Hausa, Berber, or Moor; but oftenest of all with an unseen and deadlier foe—the dread African fever.

By courtesy of the Journal of the African Society.

Comte de St. Aulaire, formerly Deputy-Resident-General. | H.S.M. Mulai Yusef, Sultan of Morocco. | Officer Interpreter. | Sid Kaddour Ben Ghabrit, Head of Sultan's Interpretariat. H. E. General Lyautey. | Tutor to the Sultan's Sons.

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Gradually these permeations will continue. The peoples of the Sudan will be more and more Hamiticised, Semiticised, made taller, lighter-skinned, handsomer, more intelligent and proud by immixture with the Libyan, the Arab, Egyptian and Fula. British, French, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch and Flemish blood will modify the physique and appearance and sharpen the brains of the rest of Negro Africa. The Asiatic will play some part, even though it be more restricted, in bringing up the African peoples to something nearer a world-average in physical and intellectual type.

For practical purposes what we want at the present day is a policy jointly agreed on by Britain, the Union of South Africa, France, Belgium, Italy and Portugal—the Trustees of Africa—for admitting the native peoples of Africa—black, brown, yellow, and yellow-white—to citizenship, to fair treatment, to equality before the law, to an increasing participation in the government of the State in which they dwell.

If this cannot be brought about, and soon brought about, then vast, far-spreading African revolts and revolutions will occur which may ruin Africa financially, and which it may strain all the resources of Europe to overcome. Africa united may prove indeed unconquerable, even though the victors remain in possession of a bankrupt continent.

The Union of South Africa bulks largely in the array of "White" Powers that might initiate such a calamity. The White Government of South Africa is deplorably ignorant of Negro Africa beyond the Limpopo and the Orange Rivers. Its professors, when they go forth to visit the newly-opened-up lands of the Negroes, commit one solecism after another in their theories and descriptions. The average white South African knows as a rule far less of the flora, fauna, geology, ethnology, and anthropology of South-West Africa, of Southern Rhodesia and of Trans-Zambezian Africa than many a well-read Briton, Frenchman, German, Austrian, Hollander, Belgian or Portuguese. It makes me sick—mentally—to listen to some of the white women of South Africa giving their views on the Negro in general. Their ignorance, so far as it may influence South African politics (where, however, I believe they have no votes—oh, backward South Africa!), is disastrous. Yet so that you shall not turn my argument back on me, I must avow that the ignorance of their men-kind is as deep.

"Why does this afflict you so much—and I am *sure* you exaggerate," some inconsequent reader will exclaim. It afflicts me because geographically the Union of Africa seems destined to assume the political control of all South Africa up to the Zambezi and the Kunene; and yet I know if to-morrow it obtained that control the Legislature of the Union, with its white citizens behind it, would probably so act that it would start the general rising of Coloured Africa against the White Man. Whereas if it now put itself to school and studied all African problems it might become one of the mightiest and most prosperous States in the world, and the chief African Power.

But it will not attain such a position so long as it treats the coloured peoples with gross unfairness and a cruel disdain. It will only attain to such a pre-eminency under some system of partnership. Temperate, sub-Tropical, and Tropical South Africa has many parallels with Australia. But not in the direction of an "all-white" policy. The coloured element in Australia is so small as not to enter into practical politics. The coloured races in South Africa are always likely to maintain an ascendancy in number.

For the rest, we want universities in Africa where the coloured man can pursue his studies without the necessity of enrolling himself in our universities of Northern Europe. We want Free Trade throughout all Africa: British, Union, French, Belgian, Italian and Portuguese. We want to develop the latent wealth of Africa so that it may expunge the War Debt and influence the whole world's prosperity. We want—the Allied Powers, I mean—to keep a hold on African imports and exports and their connection with German commerce until Germany has repaid a fair share of the war burden; and we want in Africa to solve the great problem of the fusion of interests between the white and the coloured races of mankind.

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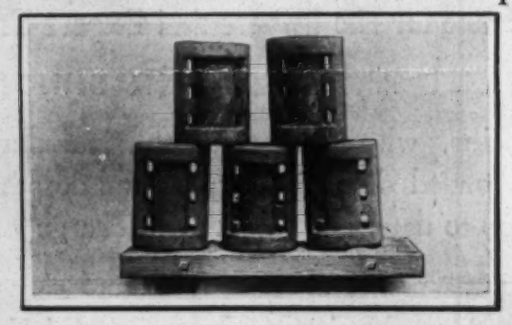

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[1917]

Frederick Douglass, statesman, noted anti-slavery orator, journalist, diplomat, and defender of American Principles, was nominated by Cleveland G. Allen, of 203 West 137th Street, a newspaperman, and a former student of New York University.

Frederick Douglass was a great and famous American. He was born a slave in Tuckahoe, Md., February, 1817, and died in Washington, D. C., February the 20th, 1895. He taught himself to read and write, and developed remarkable powers as an orator. At the age of 21 he sought his freedom, and disguised as a sailor, he ran away from Maryland and came to New York, but later went to New Bedford, Mass.

In 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, Mass., and his speech before that convention against slavery was so convincing, until he was immediately asked by The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, to become one of its speakers, against slavery. He spoke for this society throughout New England and Great Britain, and became one of the most famous of the American abolitionists.

In 1847 he returned to America, and settled in Rochester, N. Y., where he continued his fight on slavery, through the publication of an anti-slavery organ, known as The North Star. His services were so much honored, in Rochester, that the citizens of that city, erected a monument in his honor, that stands in the public square of that city.

In 1870 he went to Washington, D. C., and continued his services as a journalist, as the editor of The National Era.

His career as a diplomat and high public official began in 1871 when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of The Commmissioner of Santo Domingo, and in 1876 appointed Territorial Council for the District of Columbia. He was also appointed Recorder of Deeds. From 1889 to 1891 he served as United States Minister to Haiti, and while serving in this capacity proved to be one of the most trustworthy ambassadors sent to represent America at a foreign port. In 1882 he published his own autobiography entitled: "The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass."

If to attain fame, honor, and cherished memory, comes as the result of a rugged fight against desperate odds, to a fixed place in the memory of men, then Frederick Douglass attained fame. He began life unknown, but when he died he closed a career that carried his fame as an orator, journalist, statesman, diplomat, and defender of American Principles, both in this country, Great Britain and other parts of the world. He began as a slave, but before he died he became the consul of Presidents and High Public Officials of the nation, who signally honored him as one of the greatest products produced by America. That the fame he attained as a worker for the preservation of American ideals, may not go by unrecognized, the citizens of Rochester, reared a monument in his honor, attesting to his public service. The state of Massachusetts, to keep his memory afresh in the lives of the generations that pass on in review, dedicated a public square, known as Douglass Square, in the heart of its Capital City, Boston. He comes now for a place in The Hall of Fame of New York University, there to be with that company of famous American Immortals, whose rich legacies look down on a grateful nation. His soul burned within out of righteous indignation, when slavery was tearing asunder the very ideals, for which the early Fathers fought, and it was his work as an abolitionist, that much of fame rests. Shall these ideals for which he stood, and upon which rest the very foundation of our national structure, be preserved by placing the bust of Frederick Douglass in the Hall of Fame?

34-7-5

That the candidacy of Frederick Douglass for a place in the Hall of Fame has met the commendation of the leading forces may be gathered from editorial opinions that appeared in The New York World, The New York Evening Sun, The New York Evening Globe, The American, and The Washington Eagle.

The New York World in an editorial opinion said: "That it is as a famous American and not as a Negro, that he deserves a place in the Hall of Fame."

His candidacy has been endorsed by The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which Morefield Storey is the president, with headquarters in New York. This association has 300 branches throughout the country, with a membership of 91,000.

On the occasion of the one hundreth anniversary of his birth, February the 13th, 1917, influential men and women of the nation wrote of him as follows:

Dr. J. E. Spingarn, formerly professor of Comparative Literature at Columbia University said: "Frederick Douglass was a great American, and it is right and proper that the colored people of this country should celebrate the centenary of his birth with fitting ceremonies."

Mrs. Booker T. Washington said: "I believe that as the years come and go the great men who have lived and who are living will be remembered in just the way in which you are remembering Frederick Douglass there in your city.''

Ex-Governor Samuel McCall of Massachusetts said: "The commonwealth of Massachusetts sends its best wishes to you. Its capital city, Boston, has just named and dedicated a public square in honor of Frederick Douglass as a slight recognition of his service to the nation during its hour of peril."

Prof. William H. Taft said: "The colored people of the United States on the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Frederick Douglass have a right to look back with much satisfaction on the progress they have made since emancipation."

5/7/17-36 Hen B.
(cir)

Buildings and Principals

Minneapolis Public Schools

1916-17

2/11/42

Edi 70

BUILDINGS AND PRINCIPALS

Northwestern Telephones: C-Colfax; D-Drexel; E-East; H-Hyland; K-Kenwood; M-Main; N-Nicollet; S-South; W-Walnut.

BUILDINGS	'PHONE	LOCATION	CAR LINES
Central High	C 818	4th av S & 34th st	*4th av S & 6th av N* south to bldg.
John N. Greer, 2629 Pleasant av.			
Charles W. Boardman, 3315 W 45th st., Act'g Ass't Prin.			
East High	E 66	Central av & 4th st SE	*Como* and *Oak & Harriet* lines to Central av; *Columbia Heights, Central av* and *Kenwood & Johnson* lines to 4th st SE; *Monroe & Bryant* to 4th st SE.
Louis N. McWhorter, 3636 Portland av.			
Girls' Vocational High	N 4132	4th av S & 11th st	*Snelling-Minnehaha* and *Franklin av-11th st* lines to 11th st & 4th av S; All *4th av S* lines to 11th st & 4th av S.
Elizabeth M. Fish, 3301 1st av S.			
North High	H 882	Fremont & 17th avs N	*Chicago & Fremont* to Emerson & 20th avs N; *Chicago & Penn* and *Robbinsdale* to Fremont av N.
Waldo W. Hobbs, 2131 N. Fremont av.			
South High	D 2331	Cedar av & E 24th st	*Camden* and *Cedar av* lines to E 24th st; *Snelling-Minnehaha* and *Franklin av-11th st* lines to Cedar & Franklin avs.
Joseph Jorgens, 75 N 15th st.			
West High	K 1264	Hennepin av & W 28th st	*Como, St. Louis Park, Hopkins* and *Harriet* lines to W 28th st.
R. H. Jordan, 1420 W 26th st.			
Adams	S 1044	Franklin & 16th avs S	*Bloomington* lines to Franklin & Bloomington avs; *Snelling-Minnehaha* and *Franklin av-11th st* lines to 16th av S.
Joseph E. Vance, 3540 1st av S.			
Blaine	M 1571	12th av N & 3rd st	*Plymouth & Bloomington* to N 3d st; *Camden* and *Chicago av* lines to 12th av N.
Ernest J. Hardaker, 1406 16th av N.			
Bremer	H 646	Lowry & Emerson avs N	*Chicago & Fremont* to Lowry av.
Oliver H. Miller, 3345 2dav S.			
Bryant	C 222	Clinton av & E 37th st	*4th av S & 6th av N* to E 37th st.
Mrs. Alice C. Warrington, 3401 5th av S.			
Bryn Mawr	K 4344	Russell av N & Cedar Lake Road	*Bryn Mawr* to end of line.
Fred D. Lewis, 1025 N Knox av.			
Margaret L. Howard, 3429 Columbus av., Teacher in Charge.			
Calhoun	K 1199	Girard av S & Lake st	*Como* and *Harriet* lines to Lake st; *Lake st* lines to Girard av.
Malcolm Aldrich, 3205 Hennepin av.			
Clara Barton	C 2941	Colfax av S & 43d st	*Monroe & Bryant* to W 43d st.
Jane C. Byrnes, 922 W 38th st.			
Clay	N 2362	20th av S & 4th st	*Minnehaha Falls, E 25th st* and *Riverside* lines to 20th av S; *Cedar* av lines to 4th st.
Frank H. Forssell, 2108 S Fremont av.			
Clinton	S 3552	Clinton av & E 28th st	*4th av S & 6th av N* to E 28th st.
Hiltja VanderBie, 2948 N Fremont av.			
Columbus	E 1556	O & Winter sts NE	*Como* lines to 25th av SE.
Rose A. Headsten, 2939 Portland av., Teacher in Charge.			
Corcoran	D 4404	19th av S & 34th st	*Camden* and *Cedar av* lines to E 34th st.
Helen M. Maxwell, 1939 S Bryant av.			
Cyrus Northrop	D 3058	16th av S & 46th st	*Plymouth & Bloomington* lines to E 38th st; *Chicago & Fremont* to E 46th st.
Alma B. Caldwell, Hampshire Arms.			
Douglas	K 1609	Franklin & Dupont avs S	*Como, St. Louis Park, Hopkins* and *Harriet* lines to Franklin av.
Annie G. Ford, 1939 S Bryant av.			
Emerson	K 4211	14th st & Spruce Place	*Marquette, Nicollet, Central av* and *Columbia Heights* lines to 14th st.
Edith McClellan, The Leamington.			
Eugene Field	C 297	Portland av & E 48th st	*Chicago & Fremont* line to E 48th st.
Jessie M. Polley, 4748 Chicago av.			
Everett	E 284	University & 6th avs NE	*Western av & 2d st* to 6th av NE.
Mrs. Alice F. Rollins, Hampshire Arms.			
Franklin	H 704	15th av N & 4th st	*Camden, Robbinsdale* and *Chicago* lines to 15th av N; *Plymonth & Bloomington* to 4th st N.
Ernest J. Hardaker, 1406 16th av. N.			
Garfield	S 2301	Chicago av & E 24th st	*Chicago av* lines to E 24th st; *Snelling-Minnehaha* and *Franklin av-11th st*, to Chicago av.
Martha L. Hussey, 627 E Franklin av.			
George Bancroft	D 2991	14th av S & 38th st	*Plymouth & Bloomington* to E 38th st.
Alma B. Caldwell, Hampshire Arms.			
Grant	H 724	Girard & 12th avs N	*Plymouth & Bloomington* to Girard av N.
Francis Cleary, 3325 3d av S.			
Greeley	S 3719	12th av S & 26th st	*Chicago av* and *Bloomington* lines to E 26th st.
Klara M. Michaelson, 2117 Harriet av.			
Grover Cleveland	H 6166	Russell & 33d avs N	*Chicago & Penn* to 33d av N.
Ella L. Norris, 1822 N Fremont av.			
Hamilton	H 332	Girard & 44th avs N	*Chicago & Fremont* to north end of line.
Claribel Smith, 1224 Mary Place.			
Harrison	H 352	James & 4th avs N	*4th av S & 6th av N* and *Western av & 2d st* to James av N.
Fred D. Lewis, 1025 N Knox av.			
Hawthorne	H 772	24th av N & 6th st	*Camden* and *Washington* lines to 24th av N; *Chicago av* lines to N 6th st.
Fanny C. Le Gro, 319 9th av SE.			
Hiawatha	D 386	42d av S & 42d st	*Minnehaha Falls* and *Snelling-Minnehaha* lines to E 42d st.
Samuel O. Severson, 2424 Butler Place.			
Augusta A. Daum, 1819 Elliot av., Ass't to Prin.			
Holland	E 220	Washington st & 17th av NE	*Monroe & Bryant* to north end of line.
L. Kate Allen, 2452 Garfield av.			
Holmes	E 1597	3d av SE & 5th st	*Como* and *Oak* lines to 3d av SE.
Albert Gullette, 2522 Filmore st.			
Horace Mann	C 368	Chicago av & E 34th st	*Chicago av* lines to E 34th st.
Mary L. Lewis, 3827 5th av S.			
Irving	D 1258	17th av S & 28th st	*Bloomington av* lines to E 28th st.
Mary S. Howe, Curtis Court.			
Jackson	N 2089	15th av S & 4th st	*Camden, Minnehaha Falls, E 25th st* and *Riverside* lines to 15th av S.
Frank H. Forssell, 2108 S Fremont av.			
John Ericsson	D 1782	31st av S & 43d st	*50th st E* and *Lake Nokomis* lines to E 43d st.
Samuel O. Severson, 2424 Butler Place.			
M. Adaline Riedell, 3242 2d av S., Ass't to Prin.			
Johnson	D 1278	38th av S & 31st st	*Selby-Lake* to 38th av S.
Cornelia Erickson, 3857 Harriet av.			
Ju ia Ward Howe	D 1229	41st av S & 36th st	*Selby-Lake* to 41st av S, *Minnehaha Falls* and *Snelling-Minnehaha* lines to E 36th st.
Cornelia Erickson, 3857 Harriet av.			
Kenwood	K 2080	Franklin & Penn avs S	*Kenwood & Johnson* to Penn & Franklin avs.
Zada A. White, 3036 Oakland av.			

BUILDINGS AND PRINCIPALS—Continued

Northwestern Telephones: C-Colfax; D-Drexel; E-East; H-Hyland; K-Kenwood; M-Main; N-Nicollet; S-South; W-Walnut.

BUILDING	'PHONE	LOCATION	CAR LINES
Lafayette	N 2366	Laurel & Lyndale avs N	*Bryn Mawr* to Lyndale av N.
Edith McClellan, The Leamington.			
Anna M. Dieken, 2327 N Irving av., Ass't to Prin.			
Lake Harriet	W 229	Sheridan av S & W 42d st	*Como, Hopkins* and *Harriet* lines to W 42d st.
Ella M. Probst, 427 SE 6th st.			
Lincoln	H 829	Penn & 10th avs N	*4th av S & 6th av N* and *Plymouth & Bloomington* lines to Penn av N.
Laura G. Standish, Curtis Court.			
Logan	H 831	Emerson & 18th avs N	*Chicago av* and *Robbinsdale* lines to Emerson av N.
Ernest J. Hardaker, 1406 16th av N.			
Alice R. Kilgore, 2634 N Fremont av., Ass't ot Prin.			
Longfellow	D 3547	Minnehaha av & Lake st	*Snelling-Minnehaha, Minnehaha Falls* and *Riverside* lines to E Lake st; *Lake st* lines to 27th av S.
Charles Hellberg, 3205 Pillsbury av.			
Louis Agassiz	C 3965	Harriet av & W 38th st	*Marquette & Grand* to W 38th st.
Annabel White, 3445 Nicollet av.			
Lowell	H 826	Logan & Willow avs N	*Chicago & Penn* and *Robbinsdale* lines to Logan & Crystal Lake avs.
Emily R. Kneubuhl, 1712 S Dupont av.			
Lyndale	C 1012	Lyndale av S & 34th st	*Marquette & Grand* and *Monroe & Bryant* lines to E 34th st.
Irene Joslin, 3452 1st av S.			
McKinley	H 855	Colfax & 37th avs N	*Chicago & Fremont* to 37th av N.
Oliver H. Miller, 3345 2d av S.			
Mrs. Kathlyne Bird, 106 E 14th st., Ass't to Prin.			
Madison	M 3937	5th av S & 15th st	*4th av S & 6th av N, Snelling-Minnehaha,* and *Franklin av-11th st* lines to E 15th st.
Anna B. Stewart, 3724 Portland av.			
Marcy	E 242	11th av SE & 7th st	*Kenwood & Johnson* to 10th av SE & 8th st.
Kathrine G. Young, 2420 Elliot av.			
Margaret Fuller	C 1863	Harriet av & W 48th st	*Monroe & Bryant, Washburn Park* and *54th st* lines to W 48th st.
Sarah Campbell, Hampshire Arms.			
Maria Sanford	H 6168	29th av N & 6th st	*Camden* lines to 30th av N.
Oliver H. Miller, 3345 2d av S.			
Miles Standish	D 3040	22d av S & E 40th st	*Lake Nokomis* and *50th st E* lines to E 40th st.
Helen M. Maxwell, 1939 S Bryant av.			
Minnehaha	D 612	39th av S & 51st st	*Minnehaha* and *Snelling-Minnehaha* lines to E 51st st; *50th st E* lines to south end of lines.
Mrs. Genevieve Stone, 130 E 18th st.			
Monroe	N 2098	Franklin & 23d avs S	*Snelling-Minnehaha* and *Franklin av-11th st* lines to 23d av S.
David H. Painter, 204 E 54th st.			
Agness MacKusick, 2300 Nicollet av., Ass't to Prin.			
Motley	E 1590	Washington av & Oak st SE	*Minneapolis & St. Paul* to Oak st SE and *Oak & Harriet* to Washington av SE.
Mae B. Oswald, Hampshire Arms.			
Nicollet	E 2192	Upper Nicollet Island	*Como, Oak & Harriet, Western & 2nd, Monroe & Bryant, Kenwood & Johnson, Central av,* and *Columbia Heights* lines to East or West Island av.
Albert Gullette, 2522 Filmore st			
Peabody	M 2464	19th av S & 2½ st	*Minneapolis & St. Paul* to 19th av S; *Camden, Minnehaha Falls* and *E 25th st* lines to 2½ st.
Ellen J. Mather, Curtis Court, Teacher in Charge.			
Pierce	E 1549	Broadway & Filmore st NE	*Central av* and *Columbia Heights* lines, or *Kenwood & Johnson* line to Broadway NE.
Mary L. Martin, 320 Jackson st.			
Pillsbury	E 817	23d av NE & Hayes st	*Kenwood & Johnson* to 23d av NE
Clayton R. Wise, 2541 Filmore st.			
Elizabeth Underwood, 2620 Hennepin av., Ass't to Prin.			
Prescott	E 501	Lowry av NE & Taylor st	*Central av* and *Columbia Heights* lines to Lowry av NE.
Clayton R. Wise, 2541 Filmore st.			
Ruth M. Cecil, 65 S 11th st., Ass't to Prin.			
Robert Fulton	W 575	Vincent av S & 49th st	*Oak & Xerxes* and *Oak & Harriet* to W 49th st.
Ella M. Probst, 427 SE 6th st.			
Margaret E. Collins, 4207 S Vincent av., Ass't to Prin.			
Rosedale	C 1860	Wentworth av & W 43d st	*Washburn Park* and *54th st* lines to W 43d st.
Eliza C. Morrill, 1808 Stevens av.			
Schiller	E 1585	26th av NE & Grand st	*Western av & 2d st* to 26th av NE.
Mrs. Mary D. La Rue, 2716 S Girard av.			
Seward	D 2105	28th av S & 24th st	*Minnehaha* and *Riverside* lines to E 24th st.
David H. Painter, 204 E 54th st.			
Sheridan	E 145	University av NE & Broadway	*Western av & 2d st* to Broadway; *Broadway & 20th av N* to University av.
Mrs. Alice F. Rollins, Hampshire Arms.			
Sidney Pratt	E 149	Orlin & Malcolm avs SE	*Minneapolis & St. Paul* to Malcolm av SE.
Blanche L. Crawford, 32 Spruce Place.			
Simmons	D 631	Minnehaha av & E 38th st	*Snelling-Minnehaha* and *Minnehaha Falls* lines to E 38th st.
Samuel O. Severson, 2424 Butler Place.			
Sumner	H 958	Aldrich & 6th avs N	*4th av S & 6th av N* to Aldrich av N.
Archibald MacQuarrie, 1206 SE 5th st.			
Thomas Arnold	E 2567	9th av SE & 4th st	*Como* and *Oak* lines to 9th av SE.
Kathrine G. Young, 2420 Elliot av.			
Thomas Lowry	E 1804	29th av NE & Lincoln st	*Kenwood & Johnson* to 29th av NE.
Anna S. Sand, 2227 Polk st.			
Tuttle	E 2223	Talmadge & 18th avs SE	*Como* lines to 18th av SE.
Gertrude C. Shaughnessy, The Leamington.			
Van Cleve	E 1584	Lowry av NE & Jefferson st	*Nicollet, Central av* and *Columbia Heights* lines to Lowry av NE.
Clayton R. Wise, 2541 Filmore st.			
Gertrude B. Owen, 1428 Spruce Place, Ass't to Prin.			
Washington	M 2822	8th av S & 6th st	*Chicago av* lines to 8th av S and 6th st; *Bloomington av* lines to 6th st S.
Maria A. Lynch, 2707 S Colfax av.			
Webster	E 1581	Summer & Monroe sts NE	*Monroe & Bryant* to Summer st NE; *Broadway & 20th av N* to Monroe st.
Maria R. Porcher, 3549 S Dupont av.			
Whitney	E 433	19th av NE & Pierce st	*Kenwood & Johnson* to 19th av NE.
Ellen S. Nye, 1801 4th av S.			
Whittier	S 1259	Blaisdell av & W 26th st	*Nicollet* and *Washburn Park & Columbia Heights* lines to W 26th st.
Mrs. Kate J. Bartholf, 3341 S University av.			
Willard	H 672	Queen & 16th avs N	*Plymouth & Bloomington* to Queen av N.
Kathrine M. Kohler, Hotel Berkeley.			
William Penn	H 524	Penn & 36th avs N	*Chicago & Penn* to 36th av N.
Ella L. Norris, 1822 N Fremont av.			

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THE NEGLECTED NEGRO.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Of all the different nationalities in our big free country the American Negro gets the least help or encouragement from us. The American people pride themselves on being well informed on all subjects that point the way of their country's advancement, yet they are sadly ignorant of the progress being made by men like Dr. Du Bois and others who are working under such overwhelming odds to help and encourage their race.

Why not take a broader view of our colored citizens, if not in a Christian spirit, at least in a patriotic one?

MRS. M. R. MARTIN.
1041-3 North Fifth street.

Houston Riot 1917

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Along about the 1st of July 1917 the 3rd Battalion, 24th Infantry arrived at Houston, Texas, for the purpose of guarding construction work at Camp Logan- just west of the city limits.

It could be plainly seen that we were not wanted in Houston, from the fact that the citizens, thru the local Chamber of Commerce petitioned the Southern Department Commander to not send the 24th to their city. But the petition was ignored and we were ordered to Houston. And to make our lives as miserable as possible, we were subjected to all kinds of insults and slurs from the time of our arrival on until that fatal night (Aug. 23rd) on which the so-called riot occured. 1923

But to show the city populace that we were men and not a bunch of "brutes" as we had been pictured to be by certain daily papers, our commanding officer placed a provost guard in different sections of the city, with orders to co-operate with the city police- thereby promoting a better feling between the civilians and the soldiers. To show that we were easy to deal with and were well disciplined, this military police were put on duty without arms.

By "closing our ears and eyes" we got on fairly well with little trouble until on the morning of August 23rd some colored boys were conducting a crap game on a certain street car and when a policeman by the name of Sparks, tried to arrest the boys, they ran, one of them taking refuge thru a colored woman's house. Upon his failure to find the boy, the police officer dragged the woman out of bed, took her to the street in her night clothes and there "beat her up" and sent her to jail charged with "concealing a fugitive from justice". While the officer was beating the woman, a soldier of the 24th, walked up and interfered by offering to pay the woman's fine or something to that effect and the officer promptly turned upon the soldier and "beat him up" and sent him to jail also. Later on in the day, Corporal Baltimore, a member of the military polise,

stationed in that section of the city approached Officer Sparks to learn the circumstances of arrest and "beating up" of the soldier in order that he might report the same to his Commanding Officer. But instead of explaining the nature of the arrest to Baltimore as was his duty to do, the city policeman replied "I don't have to report to a nigger" and taking advantage of the fact that the provost had no arms, struck the military Corporal on the head a couple of times with his (the policeman's) six shooter. Baltimore ran, taking refuge under a bed in a colored family's house. The policeman following in pursuit and after firing three shots at the Corporal, dragged him out from his hiding place and again beat him on the head with his pistol until the Corporal was as bloody as a butchered hog and then sent him to jail.

Am a little ahead of my story, for I failed to state some of the things against which we had to "close our ears and eyes". A Prohibitionist made his greatest "hit" with the people by holding us up to ridicule during his lectures. Some of his posters read as follows: "There will be some thirty-thousand nigger soldiers in our city within the month (meaning one Battalion of the 24th Infantry and the 8th Illinois National Guard regiment or approximately 3,500 men) and you know what nigger troops will do with liquor in them. Surely you good citizens will not allow liquor to remain in the city and allow your daughters to walk the streets in the face of all this. Remember Brownsville!" Meaning the trouble the 25th Infantry had in that city during the late President Roosevelt's Administration.

Now as soon as Corporal Baltimore was put in jail, telephone messages began flowing into our camp to the effect that the police were "beating up" and killing every soldier who came in sight. This threw the camp into an uproar, because the soldiers could not account for why this should be done and they appealed to their officers for help. A couple of Officers went into town to investigate and when they returned brought Corporal Baltimore back with them and reported to the men that Baltimore

had not been killed as had first been reported, but that he was very badly "beaten up", and that the policeman(city) had been suspended from the force and would be punished accordingly. This quieted things down and all the soldiers went on their way making ready to attend a reception which was to have been given in our honor at the colored people's park. Still during this time all kinds of rumors were coming into camp- some to the effect that a mob of civilians were planning to make a suprise attack upon our camp after night fall- others that the Texas Rangers were on their way from other towns to "shoot up the niggers". But of course these rumors were passed up as all "bunk", for we knew that no body of civilians nor rangers would have a chance with us, were they foolish enough to try such a thing. So everybody continued to make ready for the reception. But after an Officer's meeting was held, an order was issued that all passes had been revoked, everybody must "turn in" their arms and ammunition. This naturally stirred up a "hornets nest" for what did it all mean? Was there really some truth in those rumors? If so, did our Officers, whom we respected so well and whom we had stuck by through all those hardships in the hills of Old Mexico, want us to throw down our arms and submit to be "massacred" by a mob of "hoodlums". These were some of the questions we were compelled to ask our selves. The Companies ran from the city limits back as follows: "I-K-L-M". Every company slowly "turned in" their rifles, with the exception of Company "M". The Company Commander refusing to promise that he would stick by his men in event of trouble, naturally caused the men to "buck" on the idea of disarming themselves.

Now, about eight o'clock that night someone gave out a yell, "Get your guns, boys, here comes the mob". At the same time a shot rang out. This yell came from over about Company "I", which was nearest the city, and the shot came from that direction, also. The night was so black one could not see his hands before him. As s on as this one shot was fired those soldiers who already had their rifles ran to company street and took up a prone position facing the city(the direction from which the first shot came)

and those whose rifles were taken up, made a rush for the atore-room, secured their rifles and ammunition in less time than it takes to tell it, and during the excitement the firing became general through out the camp. My Company "M" was fired upon and as a result of that firing one man was killed. While this firing was going on no one seemed to be in command of the company- and after having several shots fired right over my back and head, I finially worked myself backwards out of the danger zone and took refuge out in the weeds.

2/10/203

As soon as things quieted down a bit Sgt., Vida Henry, 1st Sgt. of Co., "I", ordered his company to "fall in" and in military formation marched the company out of camp and to town to "shoot up" the police force and take the soldier out of jail, whom the policeman arrested for "interfering with an officer" at the time the colored woman was beaten and arrested early in the morning. But after killing some fourteen men and wounding a number of others who tried to halt his line or column, a number of the soldiers realizing what they were doing for the first time, tried to persuade Sgt., Henry to turn around and go back to camp. But after putting out a van guard and a rear guard, the Sgt. had the men to understand that he did not "go out to come back"- and that the "guards" had orders to shoot down any man who "fell out" of line.. But when the majority of the men decided that they should not proceed further, Sgt. Henry told them to go on back to camp and he committed suicide.

Now, those men who remained in camp were thrown about the camp in t he form of a "skirmish line" to protect the camp- the thing that should have been done at first. Someone concealed (conceived) the idea of taking a check of the men who remained in camp, and this is how they did it: After the skirmish line were formed the Corporals or Sergeants making the check called no roll and with only one or two exceptions used no lights, but passed along the line and identified each man by sight! Now, how anyone could identify from fifty to one-hundred men lying prone on the ground in the weeds, and on a night which was so black that one could not see his hands before him

I shall leave for someone else to explain! Yet, this is the "system" they used, and any man who was not recognized by sight or who was in hiding, was supposed to have been out with the "rioters" and all alibies went for nought. There were a number of men who were accounted for on that check, after being intimidated and at the same time promised immunity by the prosecution swore that they were not present during the check,- now it is a kno wn fact, that if a man could be identified and checked, who was not on the line at all,- then it's a cinch that there is a possibility of some men being present who were not recognized.

Now comes the "trial", court-martial of course. Not a single soldier could be identified by a civilian for the prosecution. He had to depend solely upon the testimony of the soldiers- mostly recuits who were arrested down town. Cleda Love testified (pp588 vol.II first court-martial proceedings) that he saw one Grover Burns standing under an arc light down town. Loyd Shorter states (pp489 vol II) that he saw Burns out with the rioters also. Henry Peacock claims (pp 556 vol II) that Burns said to him down town, "Let's go to the jail and get Briggs out" (Briggs is the soldier who interfered with policeman Sparks at the time the woman was arrested early that morning) I've mentioned these mens names because they were the "star witnesses for the prosecution and each one of them swore that they saw Burns at different places out with the "rioters". But Burns having an old Sergeant to vouch for him and his whereabouts in camp, was acquitted. Yet, there are a number of us in here for life who were not identified by any of the witnesses for the prosecution at all.

One man, Ben Tilliman, a Corporal of Co. "I" presented from ten to fifteen witnesses in his own behalf - men whose rank ran from private up to a captain. The Captain swore that Corporal Tilliman was Right on the job helping him to restore order. He gave an account of Corporal Tilliman's wherea bouts from five minutes after the trouble started until daybreak next morning- But some other witness said that Corporal Tilliman was out with the "rioters" and he is here serving life in prison.

Joseph Elexander testified for the prosecution only after being promised an exemption from triah. After being promised his freedom naturally he told the "truth".

Remember that each one of these witnesses were soldiers who had no chance to deny their part taken in the riot, for each and every one of them were arrested and placed in jail while the riot was in progress.

Our Counsel rang the confession from Henry Peacock that it was he who broke a rifle (his rifle) over a man's head- yet, all sixty one of us here were found "guilty" of committing this assault.

We are up against it when appealing to the War Department for redress, for the man Col. John A. Hull, who prosecuted us is now holding the position of Assisting Judge Advocate General in the War Department, and naturally he will oppose any and all forms of clemency in order to not admit the injustice meted out to us by the Military Authorities.

During the last past summer, the War Department was supposed to have appointed a Committee of "disinterested parties" to investigate the "Houston riot cases", but we notice that whenever a Senator writes to the War Department in our behalf, instead of the "Committee" saying that they had recommended a certain man for clemency or that "they" had advised the Secretary of War to decline clemency in a certain man's behalf. Col. Hull usually answers all letters himself- and in every case it has been "In my mind, such and such a one of the men who least deserves clemency and that is why I've advised the Secretary of War to <u>decline</u> clemency for <u>him</u> at this time".

CABLE ADDRESS:
"ROMEIKE" NEW YORK

NEW YORK

The First Established and Most Complete
Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From REPUBLICAN

Address Springfield, Mass.

Date NOV 15 1917

In a striking article contributed to the Survey, W. E. B. Du Bois, one of the leaders of the Negro race in America, urges that the creation of a new Negro state in Africa be made one of the aims of the allies in the war. In such a consummation he has the vision of "a new Africa and a new beginning of culture for the Negro race." Present circumstances, he thinks, make the opportunity very exceptional. The proposed state, as he outlines it, would comprise the Belgian Congo and German East Africa "Surely," he writes, "after Belgium has suffered almost as much from Germany as Africa has suffered from her, she ought to be willing to give up the Congo to this end; and it would be right that England should refrain from taking German East Africa as well as refrain from handing it back." Prof Du Bois has obviously proposed his plan on the assumption that the allies will win the war and have central Africa to dispose of as they may wish to. He does not even contemplate a peace settlement under which a partially defeated Germany might have to be granted the restoration of her colonies. As the war situation appears just now, the idea is academic rather than practical.

"ROMEIKE" NEW YORK"

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From CALL

Address: New York City

Date MAR 18 1917

RAND SCHOOL LECTURE.

"The Negro in America—Slavery and After" will be the subject of Dr. W. E. Du Bois' lecture at the Rand school this evening at 8:15 o'clock. This lecture is of social interest at this time, because recent developments in this country are making the Negro an important factor in the industrial field.

1884

Prof. Du Bois Coming.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois, the scholar, lecturer and author, is to visit Oakland the first week in May. He will be brought here under the auspices of the Negro Business Men's League, and will deliver a lecture in Oakland on Wednesday evening, May 7th. A committee of fifteen has been appointed to handle him, and they met last Monday and organized by the election of H. W. Jones, chairman; J. J. Nashburu, secretary; and W. F. Jackson, treasurer. Several sub-committees were appointed and stafed at once to get busy. There will be, possibly, three or four chances to meet Dr. Du Bois, with a social function or two, and the public will be duly advised.

"ROMEIKE" NEW YORK"

The First Established and Most Complete
Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From N. Y. COMMERCIAL

Address: New York City

Date AUG 1 1917

NEGRO PROTEST TO PRESIDENT.

Delegation Goes to Washington with Petition About Lynching.

A delegation of negroes left on the Congressional Limited for Washington yesterday, carrying a petition bearing 15,000 signatures to present to President Wilson as a protest against the discrimination and lynching, and asking that the latter be made a Federal offence. The Rev. F. A. Cullen, pastor of the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, was chairman, and Dr. W. E. DuBois wil act as spokesman for the delegation.

884

... in the regiment ... three officers of the line and four regimental chaplains. The line officers are Major Charles Young and First Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, of the 9th Cavalry, and First Lieut. Chas. Green of the 25th Infantry. The regimental chaplains are Captain George W. Priolean, 9th Cavalry; First Lieut. W. W. Gladden, 24th Infantry; First Lieut. O. J. W. Scott, 25th Infantry; First Lieut. Louis A. Carter, 10th Cavalry. In addition to the above there are commissioned officers on the retired list as follows: Major W. T. Anderson, Major John R. Lynch and Captain T. G. Stewart. Major Anderson and Captain Stewart were chaplains. Major John R. Lynch was a paymaster. Major Young is a graduate from West Point, and was in the class that graduated June 15th, 1884. Davis and Green came up from the ranks.

Kansas City Star

THE RISE OF BLACK AFRICA.

A Negro Editor Points to Achievements of His Race.

W. E. Burghardt Dubois, Editor of the Crisis, in the Atlantic Monthly.

The world knows something of the gold and diamonds of South Africa, the cocoa of Angola and Nigeria, the rubber and ivory of the Congo, and the palm oil of the West Coast. But does the ordinary citizen realize the extraordinary economic advances of Africa and, too, of black Africa, in recent years.

E. T. Morel, who knows his Africa better than most white men, has shown us how the export of palm oil from West Africa has grown from 283 tons in 1800 to eighty thousand tons in 1913, which together with by-products is worth today 60 million dollars annually. He shows how native Gold Coast labor, unsupervised, has come to head the cocoa-producing countries of the world with an export of 89 million pounds (weight, not money) annually. He shows how the cotton crop of Uganda has risen from three thousand bales in 1909 to fifty thousand bales in 1914; and he says that France and Belgium are no more remarkable in the cultivation of their land than the negro province of Kano.

The trade of Abyssinia amounts to only 10 million dollars a year, but it is its infinite possibility of growth that is making the nations crowd to Adis Abeba. All these things are but beginnings, "but tropical Africa and its peoples are being brought more irrevocably each year into the vortex of the economic influences that sway the Western world."

308-1-24

Prof W. E. B. Du Bois properly calls attention to the fact that Co G of the 25th infantry, which has been so highly complimented by the federal forestry bureau for its "most excellent and gallant service" in fighting the recent forest fires in the Northwest, is a company of negro soldiers. And the 25th infantry is the same regiment that was concerned in the memorable Brownsville affair. Prof Du Bois complains, justifiably, that the forestry officials in their letter of commendation ignored the fact that these soldiers are negroes. Not one citizen in 10,000 remembers that the 25th is a colored regiment. "Of course," writes Prof Du Bois to the New York Evening Post, "it makes little real difference whether a brave man is black or white, or whether a criminal is white or black, but if we are going to publish the color of criminals, why should we forget to publish the color of heroes?"

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News

From

Address: Charleston, S. C.

Date FEB 25 1917

COLORED EDITOR TO SPEAK

Dr. Du Bois to Make Address Friday Evening

The following announcement is made for the Colored Young Women's Christian Association:

The most famous graduate of Fisk University of Nashville, Tenn., which was the first college opened in the South for the higher education of colored men and women, is W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, who is said to be the most scholarly man the colored race in America has produced. He has spent many years in research work and in the study of sociological problems. He has addressed prominent educational and scientific gatherings in this country and in England. His contributions to well known literary journals and also to government publications have attracted wide attention and have caused him to be looked upon as an authority on certain phases of the race problem. He has rendered a valuable service in the educational field, having been for years a professor in Wilberforce University in Ohio and also at Atlanta University in Georgia.

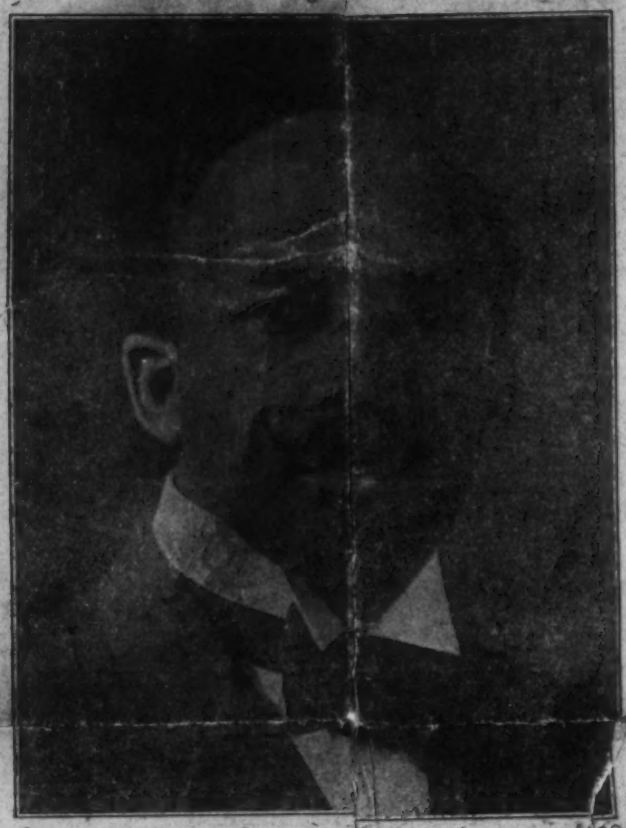
Dr. Du Bois has written a number of books that have been widely read and commented upon. His book upon "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade" was published in the Harvard Historical Studies. He is also the author of "The Souls of Black Folk," which is now in many of the public libraries in all parts of the United States. In 1911 he produced a work of fiction entitled "The Quest of the Silver Fleece." His last publication in book form is in the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge Series. It is a brief but very valuable history of the negro race.

Dr. Du Bois is to deliver a lecture on "The World War and the Darker Race" at Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Wentworth street, Friday evening, March 2. The coming of this distinguished scholar and race leader has already aroused unusual interest in the lecturer and in the subject which he is thoroughly prepared to discuss, and upon which he can give a vast amount of accurate information. Dr. Du Bois comes to this city to assist local workers in an effort to pay off the indebtedness of the Colored Young Women's Christian Association.

(Cincinnati, Ohio · April 28, 1917.)

W. E. B. DU BOIS

Sociologist, Editor, Author !
The Most Distinguished Man of the Race.
Champion of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities.



ADDRESS AND RECEPTION

First Great Social and Literary Event.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted thinker, writer and sociologist will be in this city, Monday, April 30. Holdng degrees from the leadng colleges of America and Germany, he occupies a leading place among the great men of America, regardless of color. As the founder and editor of "The Crisis," he has added new laurels to his crown. His address will be a subscription affair and will be given at the Hotel Gordon as a social reception will be held afterwards in order that he may meet the citizens here who take an interest in the world's progress. The names of the patrons and patronesses will appear on the souvenir program. This red letter event marks the beginning of a series of social literary and musical entertainments such as the white people have enjoyed at the Hotel Sinton. We want to see DuBois at his best and we want DuBois to see Cincinnati at her best.

30B-1-2

In Charleston, S.C.

[1917]

A Great Lecture.

Dr W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Lectures at Centenary Church,

Introducted By Dr. A. L. DeMond

A great event in the life of colored Charleston has been the coming of Dr. DuBois to our city and his profound lecture on "The World War and the Darker Race." Dr. DuBois came to the city under the auspices of the Colored Young Women's Christian Association. This organization is putting forth a special efforts to raise money to pay off the indebtedness on their property on Coming St. Two of the young ladies Miss Laura McFall and Miss Rosalie Mickey undertook the responsibility of the DuBois lecture and the successful packing of Centenary Church on Friday night March 2nd, was due to their faithful work and ambitious desire to bring this great leader of Charleston. At the hour appointed for the lecture the church was filled from the first floor to the last seat in the gallery. It is estimated that twelve hundred people were present to hear the scholarly author of "The Souls of Black Folk"

Rev. N. W. Greene, pastor of Centenary, church presided and announced the program. Seated on the platform were also Rev. A. Peets, D.D., pastor of Emanuel A. M. E.

High Critic was a little alarmed at Prof. DuBois' address at Centenary M. E. Church on last Friday night; His address was unlike his writing No do bt Prof. Du Bois is one of the most outspoken Negro writers of today. but he certainnly changed the tono of his voice on last Friday night. High Critic must congratulate the professor and extend to him a diploma as being a diplomat. able to charm both his Northern and Southern hearers.. His lecture was a good one and left alasting impressions on the minds of his hearers. Crowds of people went out to hear him, one of the largest crowds which has been out for years in Charleston. Many of them who went were disappointed; they went to hear a good cursing out of the white men of the South. It was that they were disappointed in, they did not get. Prof. DuBois gave them simple, plain, open handed and sound doctrine.

A CHARLESTON ARTIST.

The March number of the Crisis magazine, published in New York City and of which Dr. DuBois is the editor, is of more than ordinary interest to colored Charleston because among its illustrations is a striking cartoon by our local artist, Mr. E. A. Harleston, the president of the local branch of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People. The signifiance of this artistic sketch by Mr. Harleston is that it makes a strong moral appeal in addition to exhibiting the skill of the artist. The cartoon represents a Negro with hands cut off making an appeal to King Albert of Belgium, who is seated before a picture of his uncle King Leopold. The crippled native ot the Belgium Congo, who represents the thousands of his race, who were cruelly oppressed and maimed in order to bring enormous profits out of the rubber trade, is saying to the present King, who is now without a kingdom, "If your uncle had left us our hands, Albert, we could be of more use to you now!" It is indeed a sermon to the eye on the revenge of fate, and a lesson to the world that cruelty brings no profit in the end.

We are pleased to see all this work of a colored Charlestonian and we are sure that the people of Charleston are proud of Mr. Harleston and the promise that he gives of talent and usefulness in his chosen field of art.

(D)

During his recent visit to the "City by the sea" Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of New York, editor of the Crisis was a guest at the pleasant home of Mrs. Hannah Mickey and family, 113 Calhoun St. where he was royally entertained.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of New York City in company with Mr. E. C. Mickey attended services at Plymouth Church on Last Sunday. Our people were pleased to have a visit from this distinguished author, editor, scholar and leader.

The pastor of Plymouth Church, Rev. Abraham Lincoln DeMond, D.D., introducted Dr. DuBoist at Centenary Church on the night that the editor of the Crisis lectured on "The World War and the Darker Race."

THE CHARLESTON MESSENGER
Big Peoples Weekly

[1917]

DUBOIS IN ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, and an official of the N. A. A. C. P. has been in the city since the first of last week collecting stories which would tend to bring out the inside facts connected with the rioting in East St. Louis. He has met all persons who would give interviews at the Pythian temple, 3137 Pine street, between 2 and 9 p. m. daily. He was assisted in this work by Chas. A. Pittman. Sunday afternoon Dr. DuBois delivered a lecture on the at the Beren Presbyterian church Pine street.

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS AND DR. A. L. DeMOND HIGHLY SPOKEN OF BY A WHITE FRIEND.

Editor the Charleston Messenger-

I was present at the DuBois lecture and am glad that I was there. It was a most delightfull and instructive address. Dr. BuBois is a man of rare parts, a profonud scholar, a keen logician and a gifted orator. If he ever lectures where I am again, I shall surely be one of his audience. He is an ornament to his race and one to be proud of.

But there was another speaker of that occasion to whom you have most fittingly alluded in an editorial and whose address charmed me. It was the speaker who introduced Dr. DuBois, the Rev. A. L. DeMond. I know Dr. DeMond well and regard him a very able man. His polished story of Charleston's hospitality when Gen. Geo. Washington and other distinguished gentlemen were our guests, was a gem. He is a most conservative man and an exemplar to his race. Good luck to so valuable a citizen as Dr. DeMond. May he live long to benefit this community by precept and example.

Yours very truly,
A. C. Kaufman.

MISPLACED FAITH.

An editorial from that radical negro magazine, The Crisis, closes with these words:

"It is lynching, forced labor and discrimination that is sending the Negro North. When he comes North he may find mobs and hostile labor unions, but he will also find the law, and the law will be enforced."

"Will be" implies future action. The law has not been enforced in East St. Louis and the chances are excellent that not a rioter who was also a murderer will ever be hanged for the worst saturnalia of violence and crime which ever was staged in an American city. The Crisis has child-like faith in law enforcem against mobs in the North now justified by the record.

THE SELMA TIMES

Selma, Ala.,

DU BOIS TO BE AT FISK UNIVERSITY.

The literary clubs of Fisk University may indeed count themselves exceedingly lucky in having secured the consent of Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois to address them on the night of their club anniversary to be held in Memorial Chapel April 26. Among the many brilliant men that this race has produced there is not one who holds a more lofty place in our hearts than he does. The Hon. Booker T. Washington represented the conservative people of our race; Mr. Du Bois represents the radical element. Both elements are necessary. It has taken both to free us from the ever present evils of race prejudice. Mr. Du Bois needs no introduction to the public. His many vigorous fights for our rights as American citizens and as men and women have done much to make the world realize that we have the right to live as other men live—to die as other men die. He is a man that we most heartily welcome into our midst. He is a man of remarkable ability, being one of the foremost scholars of the age. He is known to most of us as an editor and author. Some of his most prominent works are: "The Souls of Black Folks," "The Quest of the Silver Fleece" and "The Negro." All who know the man should be present a he is sure to bring us something worth while—something to ponde over long and earnestly. It is a treat that we can ill afford to miss.

Nashville Globe

AN ECHO OF BROWNSVILLE.

Editor New York American:

Sir—The United States Foresty Bureau recently reported the "gallant and heroic conduct" of Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., in fighting the destructive forest fires out in Idaho.

Probably few people who read this report connected it in any way with the late unpleasantness at Brownsville, Tex. There is nothing in the dispatch to indicate that this regiment is composed of negro troops, and that it is the same regiment from which an entire battalion was dismissed without trial.

Is not this characteristic of our treatment of the negro? If some poor black outcast had committed a crime in South Carolina the fact would be heralded all over the United States, with mighty headlines announcing his race and color. But just so soon as we have a case of desert and bravery there is not the slightest whisper that the heroes are black men.

It, of course, makes little real difference whether a brave man is black or white or whether a criminal is white or black, but if we are going to publish the color of criminals, why should we forget to publish the color of heroes?

W. E. B. DU BOIS.
No. 20 Vesey street, New York City.

Dubois Castle

Light, Airy, Clean and Comfortable Rooms Modern Convience. Our spacious front porches command a beautiful southern view. Rates $2.00 & $2.50 per week. Special arrangements made for lodge meetings. For further information Address JOE PAYNE

PHONE W. 7929

215-17 EAST 1st. St.

Black Dispatch

NEGRO ORATOR TALKS ON "FIGHT FOR JUSTICE"

Professor W. E. B. du Bois of New York, noted negro orator, addressed a large audience last night in the auditorium of the First Congregational Church, in Oakland, on "The Attitude Toward the Race Problem at Present." He outlined the "fight for justice" for the past fifty years in the United States.

"The fight has borne inadequate results," declared Du Bois. "In the last few years 5,000 negroes have been murdered in the United States; 2,500 have been lynched without trial; not one in four among negro children has an opportunity to learn to read or write; in many States the negro race is imposed upon by the laws which prohibit the intermarriage of white and colored people.

1917(?)
by WEBB(?)

MEMORANDA ON OBJECTIONS RAISED BY COLORED PEOPLE TO THE CIRCLE FOR NEGRO WAR RELIEF

1. We are not in favor os a white woman's leading us.

Ans. We are in favor of anyone's leading, so long as they lead us right. We are fighting in this country not for separation but for the abolition of mere racial distinction. We can never get our rights by fighting alone inside the Negro race. We should welcome to our aid every person who is willing to fight for the right things.

2. Why should we follow or support a movement started by white people?

Ans. Why should white people follow a movement started by colored people? There is simply one reason: that the movement is a good one for all concerned. It does not make the slightest difference who started it. The movement for the abolishing of slavery in the United States was started by white people; the movement for the enfranchisement of colored people was started by white people; the National Association, the Urban League, the Hope Day Nursery, the Music School Settlement, etc.

38-2-228

3. Why are there not colored people on their Advisory Board?

Ans. There are.

4. Does not the Government do all that is necessary for all the soldiers?

Ans. No. The task is too big. For the comfort of our soldiers and all soldiers the efforts of every citizen, white and colored, is needed.

5. Are we going to have colored nurses and doctors in the war?

Ans. We are. We have already nearly one hundred colored commissioned doctors and dentists in the National Army and if the Circle for Negro War Relief gets proper assistance we shall have our quota of nurses.

1 17-3 4-page #1

Books and Reading

A Review of occasional issue devoted to studies of individual national and world problems from an American point of view

Volume 1 OCTOBER, 1917 Number 2

Comment and Criticism

HONEST thinking is the most fruitful patriotism. The entrance of the United States into the world conflict against the unscrupulous aggression of Germany, in fulfillment of American obligations, is the occasion for searching self-examination and a clarifying of the vision. We not only war against that aggression,—we challenge with all the resources of the Republic the monstrous philosophy by which Germany and her people attempt to justify their reversion to barbarism. To support that challenge we need to rid our conscious aims of whatever is in disharmony with those ethical and spiritual principles for which America stands and whose loss to mankind would be more disastrous than even the colossal desolation of this cataclysmic struggle. Commenting on the text, "The Kingdom of God is within you," the scholarly Maurice of a former generation declared to his British public, "And so is the Kingdom of England within you." No one fails to perceive the truth of his words who is conversant with the history of British colonization. Every Briton worthy of the name has embodied the unwritten constitution of his native land, and on whatever continent, in whatever jungle he has been dropped he has begun to work out in a fresh environment the liberties and benefactions of his birthright. This principle is far more pronounced in real Americanism. For here from first to last we have been seeking some sort of Kingdom of God on earth in which the buoyant national soul could come to its full fruition. True Americanism is an inward and spiritual grace that requires of him who enjoys it something like a second birth into an unequivocal recognition of the rights of man as man and of the country as primarily and fundamentally a place for the soul and its evolution.

WHEN the war came Americans resented the wanton disturbance of the order and peace of the world. We had conquered the last wheat field this side of the Pacific sands, and were doubling back on our material progress to reap the ethical and social harvests that had been ripening betimes. We were apparently in the beginning of benign and far-reaching domestic legislation; the causes of labor, of childhood, of woman's place in the direction of government, of the just apportionment of the fruits of enterprise, of the practicalizing of education, of the removal of the real sources of vice, of the remedy of prison maladministration, of the standardizing of efficient helps in the name of charity, and a multitude of other urgent questions were up for settlement as never before,—and the war came as a rude disarranger of our common impulses and reforms. The war, with its confusions, was unwelcome, for we feared it meant distinct retrogression from the civilizing processes that were so full of promise. The great conflict is more and more absorbing our attention and energies, and we are conjecturing what its end will bring. We have largely forgotten that the fundamental significance of war—we had almost said its primal use—is self-revelation to the nations. President Wilson was acting in harmony with this truth when he demanded a declaration of aims and purposes from the several belligerents. We have overlooked, too, that self-revelation must come within the nation to every feature of our common life. In America our national failings are subtle

and not fully recognized. They are submerged, as well as accentuated, by the great drama of the races commingling upon our shores. To maintain and reëstablish in the public mind the principles of the fathers in a crisis so grave is a paramount duty that will demand the full equipment and employment of our reserves in cultural and spiritual citizenship.

WASHINGTON'S letter to the Governors of the original thirteen States, published as our initial selection in this number of Books and Reading, although written within a decade of the Declaration of Independence, has immediate significance for the Republic today. To appreciate his words at their full force, however, it must be remembered that Washington himself was an American product. In outward aspect, in personal tastes, in domestic habits, he had so much in common with the English gentleman of his time that it is easy to fall into the languid notion that he had been an Englishman until the severance of the colonies, when by a sort of miracle he became an American. Washington, however, was not only born on American soil, but his character and capacities were shaped by experiences and ways of thinking that gave him a distinctively American genius. Republicanism was in the blood and trend of the colonists from the day that they sighted the James River or the coast of Massachusetts. And in Washington's sober optimism we recognize the golden feeling that America means abounding opportunity for mankind. We are, he asserts, the "sole lords and proprietors of a vast tract of continent . . . peculiarly designed by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity." Mark the phrase,—"Greatness and felicity!" The greatness stands first. A hundred and thirty-four years have brought fabulous wealth, diffused education, and a thousand social amenities; but none the less today the dominant American conscience is satisfied with nothing short of greatness as a standard in private character or public purpose. Note also the first President's expression, "A surer opportunity of political happiness,"—which strikes the keynote of the quality and force of Americanism both in its inception and in its expanded and expanding form. Men are politically happy only when their instincts and capacities for self-government have free play. From the beginning the colonists did demand political freedom for themselves, whatever we may think of their early disposition to confine that freedom to their white selves and their white offspring; and the logic of their situation, in a boundless field of enterprise, associated with manifold types of experimenters with liberty, soon enlarged their generosity so as to embrace all who sought their shores. Nearly a hundred years after Washington Ralph Waldo Emerson struck this broader note in "The Fortune of the Republic": "The genius of the country has marked our true policy,—opportunity. Opportunity of civil rights, of education, of personal power, and not less of wealth; doors wide open. If I could have it,—free trade with all the world without toll or custom-houses, invitation as we now make to every nation, to every race and skin, white men, red men, black men; hospitality of fair field and equal laws to all."

AMERICANISM, in a word, signifies the right of every man to exploit his own human soul in rational freedom. A body without a heart, although endowed with the best of lungs, liver, and limbs, would be an abnormality. What the heart is to the body freedom is to the soul. America has embodied the doctrine that there can be no vigor, permanence, or success for any kind of liberty without a basis of political freedom. Political freedom is not religion, or art, or philosophy; but it is the one best guaranty of these and all the high heritages of humanity. Professor Münsterberg was never able to understand why Americans would not concede that the German people were free,—that they had their own freedom, of the kind most consonant with their genius and most conducive to their happiness. Under a social rule imposed by a hereditary or conquering government we may conceive of a people as being happy in a bovine contentment with the physical well-being of a state-regulated municipal or national order; but that happiness, under the most conceivably perfect state socialism, is not political happiness. The average citizen in such a state has no sense of responsibility for either the good or evil fortune of his country. He is the victim of an inward suppression that

makes him powerless in relation to the activities of the body politic. If he talks, it is by permission; and for that reason Germany, for example, has never produced a single newspaper in the English or American sense of the newspaper. No amount of censorship for distinctively military purposes can deprive a first-class American newspaper of its political importance. No absence of censorship can confer on a German newspaper the power of an opinion-forming and action-guiding leadership. In Germany the greatest and most lauded civil virtues have been docility before authority and patience under burdens. In America the humblest citizen, with an idea and purpose, may set in motion forces that need not rest until legislation is achieved competent to remedy the most widespread disorder or establish the most fruitful reform.

RECENTLY it was said that America never stood higher in the estimation of mankind than at the close of the Civil War. That war had culminated in undoubted and stupendous self-sacrifice for a principle, and the moral qualities evinced appealed eventually to the conscience of the world in a way that no other crisis or performance of the nation had done. Dare we suppose that the inward fiber of the American soul will be less equal to the stress of coming days than it was to the strain of a half-century ago? How full of hesitations and misgivings and agonies were those days that tried men's souls is known to all readers of history. We republish in part two addresses of the time, which express in high terms the noblest aspirations of the champions of the cause for which that generation fought,—one the sympathetic outpouring of the heart of that great transatlantic Liberal, John Bright, voicing not the sentiment of the English junker of the period, but the sound, concordant feeling of the British people; the other from the brilliant oration of the senior Henry James, at Newport, in 1861,—the first Fourth of July after Mr. Lincoln's election and inauguration. We reproduce this long-forgotten address with peculiar satisfaction in view of the wide publicity given to the son's adoption of British citizenship. Henry James the younger was so wholly the artist, so consumedly the devotee of form and color and atmosphere in his processes of observing and experiencing, so universal in his habit of viewing life as a source of printer's copy, that he insensibly slid into old age with a cloistered exemption from the stirring passions that tear and wear the souls of religious and patriotic and social propagandists. He retained to the last the consummate charm of the delicate technique that enabled him to depict the least hint of a tint of a shade in the emotions of Daisy Miller, but his grasp on sociological and political significances was flabby and ineffectual. The rape of Belgium, with its desecration of treasured and priceless works of genius, came as a paralyzing shock to his fine nature. He had of late been living in the past, and in two autobiographical volumes had revealed not only his great friendship for his brother William, of Harvard, but a wistful affection for his father, as if he would make amends for missing so much in his appreciation of that great American and greater philosopher. In the appalling débâcle of his European world he longed to do something to stem the onrush of the Goths and Vandals, and like many others he wanted his country to race to the rescue. By way of doing his "bit," he could at least show his oneness of interest with his confirmed associates and so he accepted political baptism as an outward sign of his sympathy. He made a pathetic effort to crowd into a few last days the dormant and neglected patriotism of a lifetime. It is refreshing to be summoned from the spectacle by the clarion notes of his father's stalwart and inspiring Americanism. For Henry James saw in Americanism all that Washington had accentuated, and more. To him the "greatness and felicity" of our first President had become by logical sequence "essential manhood." Slavery in his eyes was a standing challenge to the inherent principle of manhood, and therefore a challenge to Americanism. The Civil War, the conflict impending from the day the Declaration of Independence was signed, was fought to defend and justify this principle. Henry James grasped this in the opening days of the conflict. "For after all," he exclaims, "what do we prize in men? Is it their selfish or social worth? Is it their personal or their human significance? Unquestionably only the latter. All the refinement, all the accomplishment, all the power, all the genius

under heaven is only a nuisance to us if it minister to individual vanity, or be associated with a sentiment of aloofness to the common life, to the great race which bears us upon her spotless bosom and nourishes us with the milk of her own immortality."

SLAVERY abolished as a national institution, America was left free for fresh experiments in the development of "essential manhood." The removal of this handicap—characterized by De Tocqueville as a "calamity" and by Henry James as a "taint"—initiated an era of greater freedom, freedom of various kinds,—and therefore multiplied and intensified responsibility of choice as between good and evil. The years that have elapsed have been crowded with opportunity for making this choice with distinction and fruitfulness. At all times there has been, and there is now, critical interrogation of our sincerity and loyalty in respect of the values we attach to essential manhood, that is, to Americanism. A noted Irish-American, speaking in a personal vein, has remarked that what, thirty years ago, had chiefly led him to these shores was the reading of Emerson's essays, especially those of the type of "Over-Soul," "Self-Reliance," and "Heroism." These utterances of the spokesman of Young America quickened his nobler aspirations and aroused a longing to identify himself with a commonwealth in which such ideals found a native heath. Today he is in the mood to question any general acceptance of them on the part of the American people. The war, too, has occasioned frank discussion of our national tone and temper. Take this from Joseph McCabe: "The American soul has developed both fine qualities and defects which the breaking of its continental fences will severely test. It hardly realizes that its strength already wanes; that as in imperial Rome the blood of the provinces has to flush the depleted metropolitan veins. It is unwilling to see that a genial individualism may not meet so successfully the new conditions of life. It thinks too little, and it misses the truth that the problem now is to remove the Monroe fences and spread Americanism over the world before the world overflows it." Thus it is not only by the barbaric philosophy of Teutonism that Americanism is dared to defend itself. It is taken to task at home alike by those who are frankly discouraged by the imagined submergence of the idealism of earlier days and by friendly critics who look hopefully for a rebound from commercialism. Its most insidious challenge is from those observers whose confidence in the influence of the spiritual over the material is hesitant or insecure or scarcely existent. For if, with Washington, we connote Americanism with human opportunity we are confessing our faith in forces that cannot be accurately measured by the gauges of matter and its methods. A challenge upon such considerations justifies most careful examination. It is nothing less than the repudiation, as of negligible worth, of the molding power of idealism upon man's racial inheritances and of its capacity to modify the effects of his physical and social environment. Of the three great forces, Heredity, Environment, and Education, it was the last named that here in America had been regarded as ultimately controlling. We had counted on the pressure of the ideals and discipline of education upon heredity in a new and free environment to preserve and foster the true spirit of Americanism. That the task is too great a one, and that heredity cannot be thus molded, is the verdict acclaimed.

MADISON GRANT'S recent volume, "The Passing of the Great Race," affirms such a judgment. He attempts to prove that heredity is the all-conquering force in human evolution, and his plea finds a sympathetic hearing among those Americans who look upon our Puritan ancestry as alone the progenitors of the liberty-loving, justice-loving element upon this continent and who view with alarm that enormous influx from southern Europe which reached its climax just before the beginning of the great war. In melancholic strains the author sings a swan song for the Nordics. The Nordics, according to anthropological dogma, were the big, brawny, blond peoples originally dwelling on the shores of the Baltic and subsequently inhabiting the greater part of northern Europe. In semi-mythical times they conquered new lands with ease because a scientific discovery gave them iron tomahawks, arrowheads, and spears to carve down and butcher smaller kinds of men, while their enemies had to rely wholly for their killing tools on bronze, which measured

the summit of their military command of munitions. From the days when Greek met Greek to the fateful August, 1914, the Nordics found the joy of living in getting each other by the throat on the field of battle. They built castles to protect the aristocratic elect, and left the multitudes to shift for themselves. Being big and unscrupulous, they had abounding larders, however pestilence and famine stalked through the lanes and huts of the canaille. For the Norman-English and American brands of Nordics Madison Grant has a vast admiration, contending that they excel in the spiritual and moral qualities that contribute to national greatness, and he believes that the hope of America lies in saving the Nordic strain from contamination by interbreeding with the other or inferior races that have congregated in these latitudes. His book is interesting reading, and is highly instructive as illustrating the dominating power of heredity in racial characteristics. But the thoughtful student will look farther afield before accepting his deductions. For the power of transmission by heredity is very definitely limited. No child ever yet inherited the simplest fragment of human knowledge, such as that two and two make four. Destitute of the instinctual equipment of other animals, man is born in the most pitiful condition of prolonged infantile helplessness, endowed with nothing but a vast capacity for growing into unlimited knowledge through experience and instruction. But experience and contact with his kind easily open for the infant every door leading to the exploitation of the loves of self and the world, and also to the current and traditional theories of politics, science, art, philosophy, and religion, in so far as they make an appeal to his desire for knowledge and power and reward, which is just as carnal an appetite or hankering as the desire for warmth or food or drink. On the other hand, he makes all higher knowledge, that is, spiritual knowledge, his own only through temptation and conflict and self-conquest and inward inspiration. His real spiritual life, while struggling in the chaos of natural inexperience, is locked in the chambers of his own soul, although it is common property in the psychic world on which the mind impinges. No man can wireless his soul's perceptions to his nearest neighbor, to the companion at his fireside, unless that neighbor or companion has the alert receiver of a similar inward experience and culture that alone can give a sympathetic understanding. Neither can he hand them on to son or daughter. What he can do for the next and following generations is to construct a habit of useful living, to form his mind by clear and honest thinking, and by the manful conflict with his internal evils to bend if he cannot break his native selfishnesses, so that in his offspring there may be begotten an intensified aptitude for sane motives, sound thinking, and the righteous employment of all private or public power.

ONLY as the mind of man finds expression in language, in art, in philosophy, in religious truth, and in monuments of ethical triumph can one age hand on to another the fruits of its higher, its inward, its regenerate culture and achievement. It is a spiritual and unattached inheritance. The umbilical cord has been forever cut with the bones and brains of the generations that have labored in the racial parturition. And the voice that has been caught in oratorio, in poem, in sculpture, in cathedral, in drama, in Bible, can be heard and understood, embodied and reiterated, expanded and perpetuated by all who have ears to hear, irrespective of the "dolichocephalic" or "brachycephalic" shape of their skulls. The somatological underpinnings are good as the basic platform of man's life, but he does not advance in spirituality with his bones, but with his soul. Here, as always, God is God of the living and not of the dead. For where are the physical or genealogic fruits of heredity as exhibited in the progeny of the world's exemplars of human greatness? Take for convenience Emerson's Representative Men. What blue book contains a list of the sons and daughters of Shakespeare, of Montaigne, of Swedenborg, of Napoleon, of Goethe, of Plato? Their somatological paraphernalia have been dispersed to the winds of chance and belated reverence. Still, the world has recently had its tercentenary celebration, when a myriad intellectual children of Shakespeare delighted to pay him homage; Montaigne stands in every library, symbol and servant of the exquisite, undying charm that is France; Plato reappears in the speculations of every mind that asks, What? Why? Whither? Goethe lifts his

head high amid the wide weltering degradation of his country, a permanent assurance that some day Germany will sit down with the nations clothed and in its right mind; every General called to the business of war, every organizer needing to know the sagacious reach and mobility of practical-mindedness hearkens to Napoleon as to the oracle of twentieth century efficiency; and in whatever corridor of clear thinking men seek in these latter days to know the deep and transcendent secrets of life, there is felt the mighty tread of Swedenborg. It is thus, and thus only, that the immortals have hereditary descent. Their procreations are spiritual and not physical.

FROM Washington to the present the domestic story of Americanism has been largely the annals of immigration. The Know-Nothings of the 'Fifties were pessimistic to the dregs over the Irish and the German influx. Yet the student of the 'Sixties and the 'Seventies must wonder how we could have built the railroads without the Irish laborer or reclaimed the soil without the German farmer. Even in the days of the Civil War European observers were sure they saw the dissolution of the Republic in this hospitality to the foreign-born. When that big-hearted and big-brained American, Henry Ward Beecher, was representing Mr. Lincoln and the American people in England in an effort to allay the clamor of the cotton-workers, he was asked by an auditor after one of his speeches whether this deluge of foreigners was not a menace to American democracy. He answered with a homely counter-question: What happened when the grazing ox welcomed into its stomach unlimited provender? Did the ox become grass or the grass ox? Our immigrants were not turning the Republic into a Pantheon of ignorance, lawlessness, and prejudice, but the Republic was converting the guests at its hearth into the integral bone and muscle of American citizenship. Today this problem is more intense and insistent than ever. Critics view with trepidation the incoming tides of southern Europeans, the formation of ghettos in great cities, the segregation of communities of Russians, of Greeks, of Japanese. The problem is confessedly not only bigger but more complex than when we were sending out pioneer railroaders and farmers. No longer can we rely exclusively on the ozone and furrows of farthest West to do the basic work of Americanization. Whoever knocks at our door hereafter must be dealt with as accountable from the day of arrival for his loyalty and intelligence, and those who are charged with the first contact with these people as employers must be held to strict accountability as educators in ways little appreciated today. If the reader doubts the validity of this conclusion he should read Edward A. Steiner's little book on "Nationalizing America," from which we have made brief extracts elsewhere in this issue. The conditions among our uneducated aliens to which he points with unerring finger are those that threaten the basic structure of the Republic.

PRECISELY here comes the war with benefaction to America, if we have the courage and the thoroughness to assay our own qualities and contingencies. The more thoughtful and fearless among our people have found much to regret in our use for a century and a third of our wonderful opportunities, for not all that we have done inspires our worthy pride and self-respect. The discerning and conscientious are not elated, for example, over the narrative of our treatment of the Indian; or over the legislative and administrative aspects of the Mexican War of 1848; or over the political chicane responsible for the Fifteenth Amendment, which crippled the freed negro with the full burden of a franchise for which he had had no preparation; or over the selfishness and provincialism of our long era of high tariff legislation; or over the total inadequacy of our mental attitude and governmental machinery in the presence of a new industrial era. As regards the Indian and the Mexican the repentance comes too late for making amends, but the other questions are big with future ethical importance. We can gauge our competency to give post-bellum advice to European peoples, great and small, by the candor and directness with which we are willing to deal faithfully and heroically with our own economic and political evils. The African problem is all our own. No European difficulty is just like it. How acute and present-day an anxiety it is may be realized by any one who will study the unspeakably horrible and contemptible race riot

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in very recent days in East St. Louis, the ghastly details of which make grewsome and shameful reading. Negro champions clamor for revenge. The most thoroughgoing revenge by the utmost due process of law will get us nowhere. For the negro the wise course is education away from gullibility, and such practical self-training in useful arts as brings self-reliance and self-respect. The negro easily learns to do well what the world is willing to pay for. Here Booker T. Washington pointed out the unquestionably right way; which does not mean that any one of the higher cultural opportunities of America and a new age is not for the negro; but for him as for the white man the foundation must be laid in material and mechanical capability. The mastery of life's problems is based in the overcoming and satisfying of primal needs. We republish elsewhere an excerpt from Professor W. E. B. Du Bois' "The Souls of Black Folk," which though issued a number of years ago impresses one as very timely reading today. Professor Du Bois criticises Booker T. Washington and his aims, but the white American with social enlightenment can easily sympathize with the points of view of both these eminent leaders of the colored race. For the white man two things stand out like permanent columns of fact to which his ethical purposes must be adjusted. The first is that no other race known to history has made such tremendous strides in civilization in the same period of time as the negro race since its unwilling transportation from Africa to America. The second is that the America of opportunity is the negro's native land just as truly and just as fully as it is the native land of any descendant of a Mayflower pilgrim.

BOTH North and South, we fail in emphasis on "essential manhood" in our unfairness to the negro. But our political utterances have always thus outstripped our social convictions; it was very late in colonial times when the last white men and women were bought and sold as slaves, and it was many years after the Revolution before any but the owners of property could cast a vote. The real remedy here will be found in the deeper recognition that he only is an American who is one inwardly, and in living up to that inward Americanism by attempting to work out in honest and scientific ways the problems that arise in perplexing situations, where "essential manhood" is bound helpless in the swaddling bands of ignorant inexperience or the graveclothes of prejudice and class hatred. With this principle in mind the East St. Louis tragedy lights up with a glare the deeper causes of certain untoward economic conditions. The soliciting of ignorant Southern negroes from their homes, transporting them to industrial chaos, using them as strike-breakers, and then when unemployed leaving their weak moral resistance exposed to new temptations to violence and robbery, is un-American and destructive of national well-being in precisely the same way that the enticing of undesirable Europeans from their native slums for the sake of the income from steerage passages; or as the congesting of ignorant and unkempt foreigners in the vicinity of manufacturing plants under conditions which not only make it hard for them to become good citizens, but inevitably embroil them in strife with the men they are intended to supplant; or as the reduction to serfdom of the improvident employees of mines or railroads, through company-owned stores and cottages, is un-American and destructive of national well-being. It is safe to say that if, at the beginning of the industrial expansion dating from the Civil War, the responsible bankers, manufacturers, and railroad men had united in a determination that the quality of American manhood should not be sacrificed to the quantity of American dollars, there would today be no such phenomenon as the I. W. W. Place, power, personal ability, financial opportunity are all national assets as well as private holdings, and those who are intrusted with them are responsible to the last farthing for their right employment. Morally, men own not their wealth and talent, but exclusively the usufruct of their wealth and talent. If America is to be American in the best sense, responsible men must show the credentials of their responsibility. Never again should we allow the settlement of grave labor disputes to be thwarted by a single employer who combines the pocket-book of a Crœsus with the social instincts of a moral tadpole. It is not too soon to insist that no man should be allowed to control the fortune or wage or conditions of large numbers of men and women unless he can pass an examination in social economy and show an ethical standing that would qualify him to be the Governor of a State or the President of a college.

Washington's Philosophy of Americanism

In addressing the Governors of the thirteen States on June 18, 1783, from his headquarters as Commander-in-Chief of the American armies at Newburgh, N. Y., General Washington gave expression to the significant utterance quoted below. Paul Leicester Ford calls this letter Washington's "first farewell address to the States and people." It was followed soon after by his resignation as Commander-in-Chief and retirement to Mount Vernon. Perhaps in no other document is there to be found so succinct and luminous a statement of the philosophy of Washington's Americanism. . . Editors.

THE citizens of America, placed in the most enviable condition, as the sole lords and proprietors of a vast tract of continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the necessaries and conveniences of life, are now, by the late satisfactory pacification, acknowledged to be possessed of absolute freedom and independency; they are, from this period, to be considered as the actors on a most conspicuous theatre, which seems to be peculiarly designed by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity; here they are not only surrounded with everything that can contribute to the completion of private and domestic enjoyment, but Heaven has crowned all its other blessings by giving a surer opportunity for political happiness than any other nation has been favored with. Nothing can illustrate these observations more forcibly than the recollection of the happy conjuncture of times and circumstances under which our republic assumed its rank among the nations. The foundation of our empire was not laid in a gloomy age of ignorance and superstition, but at an epoch when the rights of mankind were better understood and more clearly defined than at any former period; researches of the human mind after social happiness have been carried to a great extent; the treasures of knowledge acquired by the labors of philosophers, sages, and legislators, through a long succession of years, are laid open to us, and their collected wisdom may be happily applied in the establishment of our forms of government; the free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce, the progressive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of sentiment, and above all, the pure and benign light of revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind, and increased the blessings of society. At this auspicious period the United States came into existence as a nation, and if their citizens should not be completely free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.

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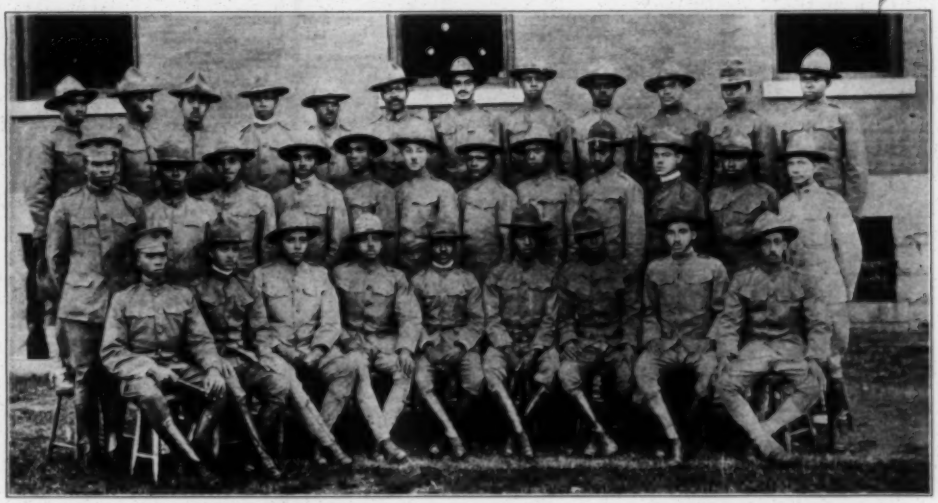
Christian Educator

Representatives of Freedmen's Aid Society's Schools at Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa



First Row, Sitting (left to right): (1) Lieut. Henry H. Walker, Meharry, '13; (2) Lieut. James A. Owens, Meharry, '16; (3) Dr. A. B. Madison, Meharry, '09; (4) Jas. Crogman Arnold, Professor Clark University, Clark, '13; (5) Lieut. Hugo Benton Stokes, Meharry, '15; (6) William Rose, Jr., Walden, '14; (7) Lieut. Linell Rodgers, Walden, '12–Meharry, '16; (8) R. A. McEwen, Rust, '18; (9) J. W. Love, Morgan College, '12.

Second Row, Standing (left to right): (1) Lieut. Fenton N. Goodson, Meharry, '11; (2) Joseph S. Ballard, Claflin, '02; (3) Walter Rutledge, Clark, '21; (4) S. C. Freeman, Clark, '18; (5) Thos. Strotter, New Orleans, '13; (6) Victor C. Lightfoot, Walden, '17; (7) Warmoth T. Gibbs, Wiley, '12; (8) Prof. Wm. H. Wilson, Secretary Bennett College; (9) Joyce G. Jacobs, Philander Smith College, '19; (10) W. B. Shelton, Philander Smith College, '15; (11) Jno. P. Burgess, Claflin, '07; (12) Lieut. E. H. Martin, Claflin, '05–Meharry, '10.

Third Row, Standing (left to right): (1) A. J. Kendall, Clark (former student); (2) Harold T. Gassaway, Clark, '18; (3) Charles W. Gassaway, Clark, Pre-Medical; (4) Howard T. Toles, Clark, '18; (5) Josiah C. Thomas, Philander Smith, '05; (6) William H. Clark, Professor Wiley University; (7) Elbert S. Wright, Professor Philander Smith; (8) H. W. Whitfield, Philander Smith, '16; (9) Chas. W. Caldwell, student, Claflin; (10) David W. Anthony, Jr., Professor Philander Smith; (11) P. Howard Steele, Geo. R. Smith, Prep., '15; (12) Lieut. E. C. Jones, Claflin, '11–Meharry, '15.

Lieutenants are all in the U. S. R. Medical Corps.

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF FACTS

The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 420 Plum Street, Cincinnati, O.

The Great War and the Schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society

A large number of the young men, graduates and teachers in the schools, have volunteered for service in the army of the United States, and have been accepted, and are now in training in the military camp for the training of officers at Des Moines, Iowa. The colored man, if given a chance, is going to "do his bit" in maintaining the honor and the right of the flag of the United States to float over the high seas without the permission of any autocratic, imperial government on the face of the earth. The great work of these schools in lifting up the educational and moral standards of our Negro youth will now be shown to advantage in the hard and difficult tasks that must come to our soldier boys.

The schools, however, must be continued during the war, and under the present high cost of all food supplies and other materials entering into their expenses, a serious deficit for each of the schools and a large indebtedness for the Society is unavoidable, unless our churches will rally with increased offerings in the Conference collections. The Negro exodus from the South to the North is also having its effect by reducing the attendance, particularly among the classes of larger students available for work on farms, railroads, and in factories in the great cities of the North. Scores of these young men lured by the promise of higher wages and better working conditions have gone from the South to the North. The schools must be continued. We owe it to the nation, to the church, to the white people of the South, and to the Negro race to keep up the work of industrial, intellectual, and moral uplift, which has been doing so much for the Negro people during the last fifty years. In the midst of the many calls for war purposes, it must not be forgotten that the greatest home missionary service which the church is now rendering to the Nation in the uplift of the ten millions of the Negro race in the South is imperiled for lack of funds with which to meet the increased cost of living prevailing everywhere throughout the world. An increase of 25% over last year from each charge will tide the Society and the schools over this financial crisis, and make it possible to continue a patriotic and religious work, whose results must continue to bless both races long after this terrible war has ceased its ravages.

All collections should be sent to JOHN H. RACE, Treasurer, 420 Plum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and all other correspondence to the Secretaries, P. J. MAVEETY and I. GARLAND PENN, at the same address.

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Y. M. C. A. #141,
Camp Pike, Ark.,
February 21, 1918.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor of The Crisis,
New York, N. Y.,

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

Permit me to hereby tender my heartiest birthday greetings and add the wish that you may be spared toenjoy many more and each one increasingly happier than the last.

I have for some time intended writing you concerning several matters that have come to my observation during the past few months. I have since the 1st of November been serving as educational secretary of the work among the colored men of this camp and have spent considerable time in observation, sometimes partially and sometimes impartially but at all times, I believe without undue passion.

2/13/22

~~First~~ I want to commend you and all those who helped you and Mr. Spingarn in the efforts which resulted in the establishment of the training camp at Des Moines, which resulted so gloriously for the boys, the race and the country. That has proven our most convincing argument when we have had to talk with disgruntled fellows in the camp here, and rarely fails to make its effect. I believe the results in this way are far beyond the imagination or calculations of yourself or Secretary Baker. While none of the colored officers are stationed at this point the very fact that there are a number of them in the service has done much toward encouraging our boys here and in keeping up there spirits. It is lamentable though that there are not more of them for I believe that the boys would take more pride and interest in their duties were they under command of their own blood. I take this as indicative to a large degree ~~of~~ what I feel is a growing tendency on the part of the race to more closely ally itself together and to recognize that within its own limits must be found leaders as well as followers. Lieut. J.J. Gleeden, of Little Rock, now stationed at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., paid our men a visit during the Christmas season and was literally worshipped by the men. The petty jealousy so characteristic of our race, has been conspicuous by its absence in this camp. Most of the boys take keem delight in seeing men from there own numbers made corporals and accordmthem the respect due their positions.

The relation between the races has been perfectly harmonious here and during my four months I have seen absolutely no evidence of friction and no discourtesy between the soldiers of the two races. I do not mean that the spirit of the South and the Jim Crow are not in vogue for they are, but both white and colored have been extremely mindful of their own business and so much so that I have heard absolutely no cross words between the two. There is at times some dissatisfaction between the privates and their white officers but not to any extent that would or could cause alarm. I have come in contact with a large number of the officers who are over the colored troops and am of the opinion that on the whole they are a fine lot of fellows. I do not know but I believe that the vast majority of them are from the North. I say this because I know that the greater part of the men who are serving as officers now volunteered into the service and you know too, of the very small percentage of that number which came from the South. I think it a Godsend that the training camps were first opened to volunteers. I have talked with a number of the officers concerning their men and feel that they are genuine in their statements that they have the best interests of their men at heart and are ready and willing to help them in every possible way. I have gone to orderly rooms to see officers and often times have had to wait a few moments. During these waits I have observed and listened and frequently have seen the officers do many small favors that indicate their genuine interest in their

men. I marvel at their kindly spirit and while I do not want to either discount or ever estimate it I sometimes feel that the gravity of the situation is having a tremendously softening effect. Then too, many of the officers are prompted by that selfish spirit that desires their companies to excell all others. The morale of the men and the treatment they receive at the hands of their superiors determines the attitude they take. So since the men themselves are benefitted I think the selfishness highly commendable.

I think that the intamacy between the white officers and the colored soldiers is going to prove fruitful of much good after the war is over. It is certainly improving the attitude of the officers already. I have seen a great change in the four short months that I have been here. I feel that a large per cent of the leaders of the next few decades will come from among those men who have served as officers in this great army and that among these future leaders will be many of the men who will have had to do with colored soldiers and who will have had engendered in their hearts a never to be obliterated kindly interest in our people. It is certainly regrettable that the thing doesnt work both ways and that colored men cannot under the existing condition of governmental and racial affairs serve over white troops. I believe that the dose whould be very hard at first but that in case this war goes long enough and far enough that they, the whites, will be glad to serve under any officers that may prove capable of leading them.

2/13/23

I do mot mean by the foregoing statements that I am heartily in sympathy or in sympathy at all with the placing of white officers over colored troops. I am only sorry that we have not enough or have not been given the opportunity to offer enough of our own men to officer every colored organization in the ranks. But since we have not I think it well to point out some of the things that are likely to prove to our benefit. I should be glad to see you and all others of power and influence keep up the fight for additional opportunities for our men to train for officers. If if be possible for me in any way to help further any such movement I should be glad to do so. I am expecting to leave here very shortly for servcie as an enlisted man (volunteer) in the 325th Field Siganl Battalion of the 92nd Division, and in case another camp is opened for colored hope to gain admittance thereto.

I want to commend to you the splendid way in which the Y. M. C. A. is serving all enlisted men, irrespective of color. The administration of its affairs may not be faultless but if justice is not rendered the colored men I believe it is due to the colored men employed in the camps by the association. With but few minor details our treatment in this camp has been absolutely above criticism. Like the personnel of the officers, that of the association is largely from the North and East. Both association and army officials seemingly are doing all in their power to keep down anything that might lead to friction.

I believe that conditions here are constantly improving and that it rests with us and our leaders to see to it that they continue to improve.

I write this letter as strictly personal to you, thinking that I might give you some worthwhile information. If there be anything herein that raies any question or any doubt in your mind, I should be glad for you to make investigations in other camps and would be interested in finding your summary in the Crisis. I should prefer not to have reference made to my letter but would be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions that you would like to ask me. I shall leave here on or about Mar. 1st and expect to be at Camp Sherman after Mar. 10.

With my continued good wishes to you I am
Very truly yours,

H. O. Abbott

57 Yes

THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 20, 1918

Mr. John R. Shillady,
Dr. DuBois Dinner Committee,

Dear Sir:—

I regret that distance prevents the acceptance of your kind invitation, by Mrs. Adams and myself. Please convey to Dr. DuBois our heartiest congratulations.

Sincerely yours,
M. W. Adams

2/24/18

The Society for Ethical Culture of New York
(Founded 1876)
Central Park West and 64th Street

From the Study of Dr. Adler

February 19, 1918

Mr. John R. Shillady

70 Fifth Avenue

New York City

My dear Mr. Shillady:

I regret to say that I shall not be able to attend the Du Bois dinner on Monday next.

Yours sincerely,

Felix Adler

2/24/18

To Harry A Pace
205 Auburn Ave
Atlanta

La Junta, Colo. Feb. 20th 1918

50 yrs

FEB 26 1918

Editor of Crisis -

Finishing reading your "Shadow of Years" was disappointed because you told us nothing of your Spiritual life -

You are to be congratulated on entering your Jubilee years at the height of success and such bright prospects of years of labor & love end

helpfulness ahead!

I would like for you to read an article on "Immortality" - and I take liberty to send you the Magazine -

It abounds in new thoughts not only for the Soul but for the body, at least new to me. -

I found that 'Overcoming's lesson very helpful - It helped me to love my enemies and let go of my sorrows.

There is one colored friend going right on with the lessons (in this town)

I hope for your immortality of soul and body - I believe it is possible for you to work it out - with God!

Yours most truly

Elizabeth Allen

(Mrs E.A.A.)

March 2, 1918.

Mrs. E. A. Allen,
706 Belleview Avenue,
La Junta, Colorado.

Dear Madam:

I thank you for your kind words concerning my birthday, and regret that I cannot agree with your religious views.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

21442

The A. M. E. Zion Quarterly Review

A Literary and Homiletic Magazine — *Subscription $1.00 per Year*

REV. C. C. ALLEYNE, A. M., Editor

124 WEST 136TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 4112

Home Address; 87 Winyah Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. *Tel. New Rochelle 4353*

July 25, 1918.

Dr. W. E. DuBois, A.M.,
#70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Permit me to congratulate you on your having been the recipient of a Commission in the United States army. The truly thoughtful members of the race feel that we are all honored, and stand to benefit, by any honor that might come to you. We believe in your sincerity and have had abundant proof of your loyalty to the best interests of the race. Wherever you serve the race is the better.

We have not been able to do much since taking charge of the Review, but while pastoring at Providence, R.I., labored in the ranks of the N.A.A.C.P. and know the worth of the organization. The Crisis has always been our spokesman in the cause of truth and justice. Hope you will retain the control of its editorial policy.

We are planning to make the next issue of the Zion Review an educational Number. Would be delighted to have you speak to our constituency out of the fulness of your heart on this subject. Hence am writing to ask that you contribute an article on the subject of education for the columns of the next issue, the July - August - September, number.

Would be delighted to publish your cut as one of the distinguished educators of the race. Will you furnish us with cut or picture? Perhaps you could help us with suggestion, as we want to make this a note-worthy issue. It will be the first distinctively Educational number ever issued in our Church, and I am anxious to make it representative and worthy.

With every good wish,

Yours very truly,

C. C. Alleyne

JUL 2 1918

12

2/13/26

2/13/25

July 26, 1918.

Mr. C. C. Alleyne,
124 West 136th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

In Dr. DuBois' absence from the city I beg to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of July 25.

I will refer your letter to Dr. DuBois upon his return, about the middle of August.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

Captancy P7

August 10, 1918.

Mr. C. C. Alleyne,
124 West 136 Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind letter of July 25. I beg to say that I am retaining control of THE CRISIS and that the proposed army bureau in Washington has not yet been established.

I am afraid it is too late for me to contribute to the Education Number of the REVIEW, but if it is not let me know.

My best regards to Mrs. Alleyne whom I met in North Carolina.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/13/24

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF WAR
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
GEORGE CREEL CHAIRMAN

AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

TÉLÉPHONE : ÉLYSÉES 52-85

39, RUE DE BASSANO, PARIS

November 27, 1918.

TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS
AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The bearer of this letter is officially accredited as a member of the United States Press Delegation, visiting Europe in connection with the Peace Conference and accompanying the party of the President. As such, he is commended to your consideration for such courtesy and assistance as you may be able to extend him in the pursuance of his duties.

This letter is issued to W. E. B. DuBois, Correspondent, of the Crisis.

By authority and under the seal of the American Committee on Public Information.

George Creel

GEORGE CREEL

Chairman

2/28/40

April 20, 1918.

Dr. H. V. Ames,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Doctor Ames,

Miss Jessie Fauset of the Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., is going to study in the University of Pennsylvania next year. She wishes very much a fellowship or scholarship. I want strongly to recommend her.

Miss Fauset is one of the most promising young women that I know of and ought to make a mark for herself and her race with the proper encouragement.

I trust your committee can do something to help her.

Very sincerely yours,

2/13/27

50 fro

OFFICE OF WINTHROP AMES .·. THE LITTLE THEATRE

WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET .·. NEW YORK

EDWARD LYONS, MANAGER

19, February, 1918

My dear Miss Ovington:

As Mr. Ames is at present in France on work connected with the War, it will be impossible for him to attend the dinner given to Mr. DuBois .

Very truly yours

Helen Ingersoll

Secretary to Mr. Ames

Miss Mary White Ovington
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

2/24/68

MAR 4 1918

24

(58 Lps)

Biddle Univ.
Charlotte N. C.
Feb. 28, 1918

Dear doctor DuBois:

I am writing to congratulate you on the good fortune that has brought you to the fiftieth anniversary of your birth, and here is wishing that you may be spared fifty more years to fight the good fight in which you are engaged.

Yours truly,
F. J. Anderson,

2/24/18

March 5, 1918.

Mr. F. J. Anderson,
Biddle University,
Charlotte, N. C.

18-1

2/24

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind letter of February 28.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Friends - p7

JAN, 5 1918

8

2/16/22

1513 Druid Hill Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.,
Jan. 3, 1918.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I was very much surprised a few days ago to receive your book, and I thank you so much for it. We shall all enjoy reading it.

My Mother and Father join me in wishing you a very happy and prosperous New Year.

Yours very truly,
Hilda Anderson

FEB 16 1916

4

Macdonald, W. Va.
February 14, 1916.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Sir:-

The Macdonald High School is planning to celebrate your birthday on the twenty-third of this month and also some other of our great men

As I have been elected by the Freshman class to read something on your poetry and the origin of the Crisis I am asking you if you would kindly send me something along that line.

One of my classmate is going to read "The Shadow of Years", which is in the Crisis.

As the Macdonald high school is the only colored high school in this county we are going to try to make one of the best in the state of West Virginia. By teaching them of the works of our great colored men.

Mr. E. L. Powell the graduate of

Fisk Unversity is the principal of the high school and the Supt. of the Graded school.

Hoping to hear from you by and early reply.

Yours very truly,
Percie Anderson.
Macdonald
West Virginia.

February 18, 1918.

2/19/15

Miss Bernice Anderson,
McDonald, West Virginia.

My dear Miss Anderson,

Some of my poetry has been published in THE CRISIS magazine where you may find it. I am enclosing one poem.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Enc.

FEB 2 5 1910
15

Recommendations - 17

46 Dana St.,
Cambridge, Mass.,
Feb. 22, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am trying to secure a position under Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War. If you can say a word in encouragement without hurting your conscience or greatly damaging the truth, I shall be very greatly indebted. I should like to have the letter sent to me to be forwarded with others.

Thanking you in advance. I am

Yours very truly,

R. McCantes Andrews.

2/13/32

March 2, 1918.

Mr. R. McCants Andrews,
46 Dana Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Andrews:

Enclosed is a letter to Mr. Scott.

Very sincerely yours,

WHBD/GRB.

Enc.

2/13/33

[ENCLOSURE]

March 2, 1918.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Mr. R. McCants Andrews for several years and he has done good work for us in THE CRISIS and in organizing a student chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Howard.

WEBD/GRB.

2/13/34

FEB 25 1923 504pr

3

22 February
46 Dana St.
Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

May I, on this happy birth-day of yours, send you a greeting of just two words.

The finest tribute you have ever received, or will ever receive, was that of our friend Dr. Spingarn, when you faced death in illness: that what we need most as a race is unpurchasable leaders like you. We, who know you, know you will not sell. That is my first word.

On this, your anniversary (as you read this), I pledge you on my honor and swear by my little Mother always to tell the unpleasant truth, to serve my race unswervingly and fearlessly, and never to stop to count the cost. That is my second word.

With sincerest good wishes, I am
Yours very truly,
R. McCants Andrews.

2/14/17

March 9, 1918.

Mr. R. McCants Andrews,
46 Dana Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Andrews:

May I thank you for your very interesting letter on the occasion of my birthday?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Captaincy P1

4:20 A.M.
Washington, D.C.
July 24, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I see that "The Boston Chronicle" congratulates you on your appointment.

Yours very truly,
R. McCants Andrews
(Night Watchman, War Dept. Annex.)

JUL 2 - 1918

327 I St., N.W.

14

2/16/175

Hartford. 50yrs. Feb. 21. 1918.
Conn. Thos. H. DuBois

FEB 25 1918 9

A

Please accept my
congratulations, and
good wishes Feb. 23rd
on your Fiftieth birthday
God has vouchsafed you
to write very truly

2/25/50

helpful words to my
many friends, & through
the crisis you are just
now may God bless
you with a long life
is the sincere prayer of
one friend, May Adelia Arnold
Hartford Branch W.C.T.U. 57 Gillette St

18-2

2/25

March 9, 1918.

Miss Adelin Anold,
57 Gillette Street,
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Madam:

I thank you very much for your good wishes on the occasion of my fiftieth birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

MEMBER THE
NATIONAL NEGRO
PRESS ASSOCIATION

JAN 17 1918

GEORGE H. WRIGHT
PUBLISHER
511 GLENN AVE.

The Ann Arbor Negro Year Book

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF NEGRO ADVANCEMENT AND COMMUNITY LIFE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Editorial - P. F.

January 15 1918

W E B Du Bois.

The Crisis.

New York City.

My kind Sir, I am sending you with this letter a copy of the Year Book, announcement, in order that you might see at first hand the postion that I give the editorial of yours in the coming book.

I want to thank you for the permission to use this matter over your signature. We shall at various times send you clippings from the state press which you may be able to use in some way.

May I again wish you the greatest measure of success in your field,

Very Truly Yours,

Geo H Wright

THE ANN ARBOR NEGRO YEAR BOOK

To
W E B Du Bois.
Rec234/dd

2/16/23

MEMBERS
REV. J. N. SAMUELS-BELBODER
B. ANDREW ROSE, M. D.
ATTY. WILLIAM O. STOKES
LLOYD W. HATHCOCK, D. D. S.
ATTY. MOSES H. JONES
MR. CHARLES D. HIGGINS
MR. JAMES S. BROWN

MOTTO: "Where there is no Vision the People Perish."

The Aristos Society

ORGANIZED 1916

346 West Fifth Street

DAYTON, OHIO

MEMBERS
REV. ELMER E. THOMPSON
A. L. BIGGS, M. D.
ATTY. THOMAS NORRIS
E. EARL CAMPBELL, D. D. S.
J. EMILE BUSH, D. D. S.
MR. MOSES A. POLLETT
MR. JAMES ROBINSON

Dr. Du B. Sailed etc

Dec.6,1918.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York City.

My dear Sir:

The Aristos Society having assembled to celebrate their second anniversary desire to bestow some favor as a fitting token to those celebrated men who have come to us from time time and by whose wise counsels the work of our organization has been made possible.We recall at this time the very happy,highly instructive,and most inspirational moments spent with you while our guest in this city,and feel in a very deep sense that it is our duty to show our appreciation in some way.

We desire therefore to confer upon you as a slight token of the very high esteem in which you are held by this society and the people of Dayton as well,an honorary membership to the Aristos Society.

Trusting that its acceptance will afford you as much pleasure as we have had in its presentation ,we are

Very respectfully,

The Aristos Society

DEC 11 1918

20

James H. Robinson

Secretary

1208 River St.

2/13/3C

6 regarding please

December 11, 1918

Mr. James H. Robinson,
Secretary,
The Aristos Society,
346 West Fifth Street,
Dayton, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois sailed for France, December 1, on a special ship, "The Orizaba," along with a distinguished number of newspaper men.

Dr. Du Bois will represent The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and THE CRISIS at the Peace Conference. He will also summon a Pan-African Conference, to meet at Paris, and press the question of the African colonies.

In Dr. Du Bois's absence I beg to thank you for the honor bestowed upon him by making him an Honorary Member of the Aristos Society.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA/CF

2/3/35

Aristos Soc

50 yrs

FEB 25 1918

181

Panama R.P.

12th Feby 1918

On the occasion celebrating the Jubilee birth-day of this invaluable medium in good to the race ,

" The Association of Universal Loyal Negroes",grasps this opportunity to congratulate , and beg Dr W.E.B.Du Bois,to accept the wish of his prolong an d continuad useful life.

J.B. Yearwood Secretary A.U.L.N.

P.O.Box #604

Ancon,C.Z.

To

Dr W.E.B.Du Bois

Editor"The Crisis

70 Fifth Avenue

New York U.S.A.

727 18-3

March 6, 1918.

Mr. J. B. Yearwood,
P. O. Box 604,
Ancon, C. Z.

My dear Mr. Yearwood:

May I thank "The Association of Universal Layal Negroes" for their kind congratulations on the occasion of my birthday?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

FINANCE COMMITTEE
ARTHUR C. WALWORTH, BOSTON, MASS.
HENRY S. COFFIN, NEW YORK CITY
CHARLES E. KELSEY, BOSTON, MASS.
DEAN SAGE, NEW YORK CITY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
(EX-OFFICIO)

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

FEB 21 1918

16

EDWARD TWICHELL WARE
PRESIDENT
MYRON W. ADAMS
TREASURER
EDGAR H. WEBSTER
PRINCIPAL OF NORMAL DEPARTMENT

50 yrs

[ATLANTA UNIV. — FACULTY]

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.
Editor of the Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

February 19, 19 18.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am instructed by the Faculty of Atlanta University to express to you our birthday greetings on the approaching anniversary, February 23, and to wish for you many, many happy returns. We admire you as a man, as a worker with us for thirteen years, as editor of the most significant journal published today in America, and as secretary of the Association which stands for those ideas which we believe make for true democracy and which we try to exemplify here in Atlanta University.

We appreciate all your references to us as a school in your recent issue of the Crisis, both in your statement in your story of your own life of the value of the school to you, and with your unqualified defense of Atlanta University in your criticism of Dr. Jones' book. All this is not altogether relevant to a formal note of appreciation, but it ought to come to you in some way and from some source. It is to us a source of satisfaction that you have stood out

2/19/20

FINANCE COMMITTEE
ARTHUR C. WALWORTH, BOSTON, MASS.
HENRY S. COFFIN, NEW YORK CITY
CHARLES E. KELSEY, BOSTON, MASS.
DEAN SAGE, NEW YORK CITY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
(EX-OFFICIO)

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

EDWARD TWICHELL WARE
PRESIDENT
MYRON W. ADAMS
TREASURER
EDGAR H. WEBSTER
PRINCIPAL OF NORMAL DEPARTMENT

so strongly and so ably for the things that ought to be, and we are only hoping that with the addition of years there will be increase in usefulness and power in your work.

Representing Atlanta University and also representing myself, I am

Faithfully yours,

Edgar H. Webster.

Secretary of the Faculty.

2/14/21

[ATLANTA UNIVER- - FACULTY]

2/14/22

March 6, 1918.

Mr. Edgar H. Webster,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

Will you kindly express to the faculty of Atlanta University my very deep appreciation of their kind words? I remember my association with them with very great pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

SERVICE	SYMBOL
Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Form 1204

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT 923 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

2/14/18

4 F 5 0 NL RELAY

FY ATLANTA GA 23 -

DR W E B DUBOIS

650 GREENE AVE

B

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS AND OFFERS FULL COOPERATION IN YOUR PROJECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS HOLD TO YOUR FAITH MEF LEARN PRINCIPALS SLOWLY AND TAKE READILY TO COMPROMISE FORGETTING THERE IS NO PERMANENCE IN IT BUT DEATH THE WORLD SEEKS THE BETTER DAY YOU PREACH AND IT WILL COME

PRES JAS I PORTER

946AM

March 8, 1918

Pres. James I. Porter,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

2/4/18

My dear Mr. Porter:

Let me thank the Atlanta University Alumni for its very kind greetings on my birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

[ATLANTA UNIV. - STUDENTS]

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

1918 FEB 23 AM 2 51

B 57AN 27 NL

ATLANTA VA 22

DR W E B DUBOIS

70 5 AVE NEWYORK

HEARTIEST CONGRATULATION TO YOU ON YOUR FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY

WE HOPE THAT YOU WILL LIVE MANY MORE YEARS TO CONTINUE THE WORK THAT YOU HAVE SO WELL DONE

COLLEGE MEN OF UTLANTA UNIV.

2/14/23

[ATLANTA UNIV - STUDENTS]

March 8, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois wishes to thank the college men of Atlanta University for their encouraging words in their telegram of February 23.

College Men,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

2/14/04

Charity - P7

September 4, 1918.

President Ware,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear President Ware:

Mrs. Amy Spingarn, 9 West 73 Street, New York City, has written me that a friend of hers is making a will and wishes to leave ten or fifteen thousand dollars for the education of colored people. She has asked me to what school it should be left. I am replying "either Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., or Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn."

It might be good for you to write Mrs. Spingarn and send literature.

Very sincerely yours,

2/15/206